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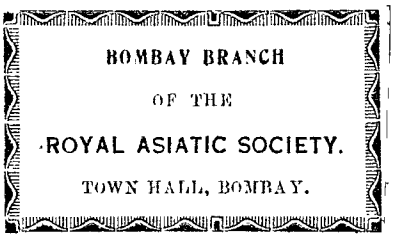

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COINAGE

OF THE

EUROPEAN CONTINENT

Philip IV. of Spain : 50 reales struck at Segovia. Arg.

THE

COINAGE

OF THE

EUROPEAN CONTINENT

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION AND CATALOGUES
OF MINTS DENOMINATIONS
AND RULERS

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PREFACE

IT is hoped that the following pages may be found to have supplied an apparent deficiency in English numismatic literature by furnishing an introduction to the more exact and complete knowledge of the continental series of European coins, and to an approximate estimate of what a collection of such a nature embraces and represents. That a virtually first attempt of this kind on a comprehensive scale will prove more or less imperfect the writer foresees; yet if it is sensibly in advance of all former essays in the same direction, it cannot fail to be of some appreciable service.

It must be interesting alike to the English and American student to note how very frequent are the points of affinity and contact between the coins of Great Britain and those here described; and this is particularly the case with the early productions of France, Spain, and the Low Countries.

The illustrations which accompany the volume have been exclusively selected from examples in the possession of the writer. In the choice made, the aim has been to exhibit as far as possible typical specimens and coins recommended by their historical or personal associations.

The writer feels it to be an agreeable duty to express his sincere acknowledgments for assistance and kindnesses received to Lord Grantley, Messrs. Lincoln and Son of Oxford Street, Mr. J. Schulman of Amersfoort, Messrs. Spink and Son of Gracechurch Street and Piccadilly, and Mr. F. Whelan (MM. Rollin and Feuardent).

BARNES COMMON, SURREY,
October 1893.

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INTRODUCTION

I

THE unabated and general interest which the numismatic systems and remains of the ancient Greeks and Romans have commanded from time immemorial at the hands of all persons with pretensions to culture and with a desire to inform themselves of many features in the history and social life of those two great and powerful nationalities, or rather peoples, not to be found in ordinary books of reference, has been of later years divided with the study and collection of the coins belonging to the English and Scotish series; and the enthusiasm and curiosity manifested toward these two classes of early money, if they were not quite so powerfully justified by the intrinsic merit and the antiquity, were supposed to be dictated by a sort of patriotism in the case of Englishmen and Americans. A man who could not understand the utility or wisdom of accumulating the currencies of remote and extinct states was amenable to the plea for that of his native land or of the "old country." Various idiosyncrasies of course crept into this movement. Some collectors of the new English or British school began at the beginning, and persevered unflinchingly to the very end; some drew the line at the Stuarts, others commenced with the Georges; a certain number preferred gold, a certain number silver, a few, copper only; many were omnivorous. The majority, however, were not very fastidious, so long as a coin was legible and cheap. Here and there condition

was a postulate to a moderate extent; in one or two instances it was peremptory.

But for better and worse, under some or other circumstances, the taste and ardour for the British coins from the earliest period to the present time—patterns and proofs included—arose, and have been hitherto fairly maintained by a succession of students or amateurs. The motive was perhaps patriotic; and it is not to be gainsaid that within those lines are to be found many numismatic productions alike of interest and merit, particularly among the Anglo-Saxon pennies, the Tudor money, the Scotish coins of Mary and her father, and of Charles I., and the *chefs d'œuvre* of Briot, Simon, Rawlins, Blondeau, and Wyon. Retrospectively, the English coinage, extending over about twenty centuries (if we comprise the British money), will bear comparison with that of other countries, period by period; but it must be recollected that it was in some important aspects indebted to external influences. Offa, King of Mercia, is reputed to have employed Italian workmen; the pennies of Edward the Confessor and his Norman successor, in their diversity and execution, betray a superior hand; and the names of some of the most prominent English moneyers, Briot, Blondeau, Roettier, Pistrucci, Dröz, are the names of foreigners.[1] Nor do we certainly know that the florin and noble of Edward III. were the product of native artists. So far as probability will carry us we should say that they were not.

There can be little doubt that Northern Germany or Northern Holland was the source from which the moneyer, in common with the printer and engraver, originally derived his inspiration. Hence it was that, as learning and science revived, and commerce and maritime adventure extended, the barbarous and meagre productions of the imitators of Roman and Byzantine work were replaced by numismatic efforts of an independent and characteristic type, and that Europe was furnished with trading tokens (*monetæ*) adapted

[1] See also Nicholas Tyery's Proposals to Henry the Eighth for an Irish Coinage, inserted in a MS. French Handbook of the year 1526. 8vo, Cambridge, 1886. With illustrations of the coins.

to the wants, feelings, and traditions of the communities into which it was apportioned. The waves of Dutch and German influence spread in all directions ; and the British Isles, from their geographical position, and successive occupiers or colonists, were peculiarly liable to the reception of foreign suggestions from all quarters. Perhaps the utmost that is capable of being urged in favour of the English series of coins is that they are English. Of the hands which made them we know, on the whole, too little to warrant us in going much farther.

The titles which the coins of the European continent have to our attention and regard are indeed strong and manifold. That immense and extraordinary series contributes, in a degree only to be appreciated on a more or less intimate acquaintance, to the illustration both of the public and inner life of a section of the globe which has been infinitely more fruitful than any other in its achievements and triumphs for the cause of human knowledge, progress, and happiness. From the thirteenth century, when the English currency had sensibly declined from the earlier Norman standard, the mints of Central Europe and the Low Countries were yielding an inexhaustible store of types remarkable for invention and variety no less than for their harmony with the atmosphere and costume of the country of origin. A study of continental money of the mediæval and more modern eras admits us to an insight into innumerable points connected with political vicissitudes and changes, religious aspirations and peculiarities, and social episodes, for which we might vainly look elsewhere. The historian, the artist, the philosopher, and the portrayer of sentiments and usages, possess here a field of research even now very imperfectly explored and utilised. We ought to be thankful for the light which is shed on features of bygone life throughout an entire continent by thousands on thousands of these monuments, each in its portrait, its legend, its motto, its name, its very shape and material, telling some story of the ages.

II

Undoubtedly interesting and valuable as the *Medal*, the *Jeton*, and the *Token* severally are as exponents and memorials of past events and persons, the COIN may justly claim a higher rank in our estimation and regard as less local, less special, less flattering; as more national, more continuous, more realistic. It reflects in a greater degree and in a more faithful manner the condition, progress, and feeling of the community with which it is identified; it passed from hand to hand, from one district to another, from one extremity of the world, perhaps, to the other extremity; and this plea is strengthened by the policy, first of the ancients, and subsequently of the continental powers, of blending the actual currency with the medal and the jeton in that extensive series of European numismatic monuments which the Germans term *munte-medaillen*, and which served the double purpose of a coin and a medal by commemorating an historical incident and by being at the same time stamped with a value. Among these relics of former days are many pieces of striking beauty and interest. They belong more particularly to the German series.

The number of Coins entitled to rank under a variety of categories as historical, biographical, or literary records, is peculiarly large in the class with which we deal. The European continent was so subdivided in an administrative and numismatic respect under the old system that a far larger proportion of individuals, who attained political eminence, acquired, *ipso facto*, a title to a place among rulers and strikers of money. It is not that we possess finely-executed portraits of great sovereigns only, such as Charles V., Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, Charles XII. of Sweden, Frederic of Prussia, Maria Theresa, and Napoleon I.; but the privilege of coining, enjoyed by a host of petty feudatories, has transmitted to us an extensive gallery of resemblances, the majority (when we have reached the Renaissance) lifelike in their treatment, which we should not in a

more centralised constitution have had the opportunity of seeing. Nearly all the seigniorial magnates of France, Germany, and the Netherlands have been handed down to us in this way, as they presented themselves to their contemporaries. It is something to be able in the thalers of Mecklenburgh to realise *ad vivum* the lineaments of the great Wallenstein; in those of Transylvania we get the striking effigy of Bethlen Gabor and the other independent waiwodes; the feudal coinage of France and the Low Countries presents us with the likeness of many a grand lady or seigneur, of many a haughty and imperious prelate, in all the pride of life and all the pomp of circumstance: the Princes of the house of Medici—merchants and standard-bearers of Florence before they sat upon the throne—are here, and the Dukes of Parma, Modena, Milan, Mantua, and Ferrara, almost breathing and speaking on the metallic discs which received the impress of their features centuries ago; and we may take up a silver denier of Robert *the Devil* of Normandy, or a ducat of Foscari or Faliero, equally fresh as when they were submitted for approval.

Setting aside, however, the question of the relative claims of these four classes of archæological record, the varied utility of each in elucidating the others is not to be forgotten or ignored. Every possessor of a cabinet of antique coins must be better qualified to conduct researches on that division of the subject with greater ease and success if he has upon his shelves the best modern books on the other three. Obscure points or indistinct inscriptions on a German or Italian medal are often susceptible of being explained by some parallel or cognate characters or design on a coin or jeton executed about the same period, possibly by the same hand; and the engraver of many pieces of money is only known to us from the fact that he was also a medallist, whose work is marked by his style, if not by his cypher. The earliest efforts of some men, who subsequently attained celebrity, were directed to die-sinking.[1]

[1] Attention may be drawn to the interesting indications afforded by M. Armand (*Les Médailleurs Italiens*, 1883-87, 3 vols. 8vo) of the intimate relation-

It is manifestly a good deal more than the part of a virtuoso or a dilettante to collect this rich assemblage of unimpeachable memorials around one, and to investigate them as aids to the formation of a true judgment of the mighty and restless spirits which have in turn swayed and shaped the fortunes of the European continent. The great men and women who are portrayed or named by us in the pages which succeed, lie, as it were, beneath our feet, dust to dust, but the records of their lives are in our hands. The man of letters, the poet, makes himself our contemporary and the contemporary of all who are to come after us in a different way; we study him, converse with him, and measure him in his books. But the statesman, the legislator, the soldier, the orator, who lifted himself above his fellows, and for whom mortality was too frail and too brief, relies on other witnesses—the archive and the chronicle, the medal and the canvas; and how imperfectly the historical personages of all countries would be realised to us if we were required to content ourselves, as a rule, with the testimony of the manuscript or printed page!

Of the material which has reached our hands for elucidating and verifying the transactions and occurrences of the past, the coin and its posterior development, the medal, are at once the most durable, the most trustworthy, the most consecutive, and the most universal.

III

A survey for the first time of the feudal currencies of mediæval Europe is apt to awaken a feeling of dismay and bewilderment. The distribution of authority, and the relationship of the Crown to its great vassals, with their common obligations to the Church, constitute a political life and a social atmosphere diametrically opposed to prevail-

ship between the medal and coin. Almost all the fine work in both series in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is traceable to distinguished artists.

ing ideas and possibilities. Everywhere we readily obtain evidence of a dominant seigniorial caste, which often, or indeed generally, survived broad territorial changes, and transferred its allegiance from one sovereign or suzerain to another. A royal or imperial dynasty disappeared ; but the lower strata of the system practically remained : a warlike, turbulent, despotic nobility and gentry which, in requital of services rendered, enjoyed various lofty and enviable privileges, among which not the least was the right, sometimes qualified, sometimes absolute, of striking money for local or provincial use. The clergy looked with favour on this concession ; for the incidence of a mint was, it is not to be doubted, attended by profit to the beneficiary ; and a proportion of the surplus proceeds became a customary due receivable by the ecclesiastical incumbent. When, in process of time, the towns of the Continent rose into consequence and power, a new form of complication presented itself ; for within a restricted area three monetary systems might be established, each on its own basis and standard,—and it seems to have been the exception when the urban authorities and the bishop or abbot arrived at some amicable understanding, by which a common currency served for both.

Nor was the practice of entering into conventions for mutual security and accommodation one to which there was a large or habitual recourse. The decentralising proposal, which is at the present moment before the Swiss Government after about forty years' trial of an uniform coinage, helps us to comprehend the jealousy and distrust which precluded the numberless petty administrative centres of Europe, both during and after the Middle Ages, from coming to any accord with each other on such a topic as this.

The gradual and partial acceptance by communities of approximately the same race and language of an international principle in regard to money formed at once a source of convenience and disadvantage ; the liability of the currency of one or more members of the circle to reduction in standard or value from financial exigencies and other causes necessarily involved loss and embarrassment to the rest ; the state of

political decentralisation under the feudal system,[1] conferring independent power for many subordinate purposes of government on each petty state or division of territory, rendered the correction of abuses in the currency almost impracticable; and it was this order of affairs which produced, on the one hand, the extraordinary profusion of local mints with distinctive types and symbols, and on the other, to a very limited extent, the introduction of convention-money of true and definite assay.

It is certain that the expedient was not extensively tried, although its efficacy was tested in the Low Countries, for instance, in a variety of ways: as between a town and the bishop or seigneur, or both; as between certain towns; as between certain provinces, the *vierlander* and *drielander* being two special types of the groat which were long admitted as legal tenders in four or three of the states of the Netherlands respectively.

The pioneers in this direction seem undoubtedly to have been the Brabantines. John II. Count of Namur (1297-1331) entered into an agreement on the one hand with the Count of Flanders (1322-1346)—him who fell at Crecy; and on the other, with John II. Duke of Brabant, as regarded the common acceptance of two types of the groat.

It is almost obviously the volume and intricacy of the seigniorial currency throughout the Continent which makes the task in our hands one of any sort of difficulty. The royal or imperial money is of course not free from features of obscurity and doubt; but the field is relatively contracted, and the researches and discoveries of modern numismatists have reduced this branch of the subject to a fairly clear method and order. In the course of the last twenty or thirty years the indefatigable labours of several distinguished scholars in nearly every European country have brought to light extensive and valuable additions to almost all series, and have rectified our knowledge of the mints, moneyers, types, and places of origin, of some pieces which were previously unassigned. A considerable share of this gratifying progress, the fruit of a

[1] See Cat. of Denominations, *v.* "Convention-Money."

healthy emulation, is due to a patient and comparative study of ancient records, by which the sites of former mints and the names of the masters or engravers are ascertained, and coins for the first time referred to their true sources. Such a species of documentary testimony restores to notice the names of many individuals otherwise forgotten, and of localities for which we vainly search on ordinary maps.

The frequent changes of dynasty on the Continent operated on the coinages in two distinct and opposite ways: either in leading to an immediate issue of the new currency with the name and titles of the fresh-comer, or to a continuance of the former one from considerations of expediency. The Romans, as the Greeks had done before them, set the example of promptly suppressing the evidence and support afforded by the money of a vanquished or deceased ruler; but in modern Europe, on the whole, the more sagacious practice seems to have prevailed of allowing the familiar name and emblems to survive, and of denoting the presence of an altered constitution by some subsidiary token. The Ostrogothic line in Italy adopted this policy, and during a century or so merely placed their monograms on coins bearing otherwise the old imperial types; the portraits and titles of the Merovingian house in France long outlived its actual power; the Norman Dukes of Apulia, in the money struck at Gaeta, style themselves Consuls and Dukes without, as a rule, inserting any name; the great German and Italian families, whose government was virtually absolute, contented themselves with the nominal rank of imperial vicars; and, coming down to more recent days, even Napoleon I. sat upon the throne many years before his coinage parted with all its republican significance.

IV

To realise the numismatic history of a group of countries we have to begin by studying the political, social, and topographical state of the region affected and described. The

far more limited population of Europe, even down to the close of the eighteenth century, the large area of forest and other waste lands, and the difficulty of intercourse, favoured the growth and consolidation of a feudal system under which an almost innumerable body of chieftains, secular and ecclesiastic, exercised within local precincts an authority dependent only on the imperial or royal prerogative.

Where communication was so slow and precarious, and all appliances, military and mechanical, so defective, the control of the emperor or king was practically restricted to services in peace or war; there was no central or direct power in the modern sense; and the head of the state was virtually little more than a suzerain, who did not interfere in the relations between his tenants-in-chief and their vassals even in the performance of some acts of sovereignty. Of these acts the coinage of money for circulation within a specified radius was the most important, most cherished, and most decisive; and while in certain instances the legends acknowledged the jurisdiction of a superior lord, in some there was no symptom of qualified autonomy.[1]

It is to be apprehended that, in the case of the minor townships on the Continent, the right of coinage was not only limited to a definite area, but to the base metal and low denominations. The money was in fact a local token. On the other hand, we have to remember the vast or stealthy changes which have affected the prosperity, if not the very existence, of a large number of seats of government and centres of industry, insomuch that instances might be produced of places which were formerly prominent royal or seigniorial mints, and are at present obscure and lifeless hamlets, while there are a few, proved to have been licensed seats of coinage, of which no examples have been recovered or identified.

[1] The ancient system of partition of authority, on a similar principle, among a number of petty princes, and the parallel assertion of suzerainty by some individual potentate, may explain the grandiloquent terms found on the coinage of Parthia and Bactria, and retained at the present time by more than one Eastern sovereign.

A scrutiny of the carefully-prepared charts which we have of the periodical development of Western Europe will shew us the difficulty and importance of keeping always in mind the difference between the mediæval and later boundaries of states and the numerous changes which have taken place in topographical nomenclature. The series of comparative maps introduced into Bouillet's *Atlas Universel*, 1872, helps to illustrate the distribution of territory and the changes of frontier from the sixth to the sixteenth century. At the latter point of time, while the internal political fabric and economy were still largely preserved, the confines of the principal countries had been settled on modern lines. We are apt to forget, till we reflect, that the former divisions of the Continent were often not conterminous with their more recent or present namesakes; so extensive has been the survival of old geographical terms.

The maps of France exhibit a progressive extension of territory from 511, the date of the death of Clovis, to 1483, that of the death of Louis XI. Germany did not comprise Prussia and much of the existing German Empire. Prussia partly belonged to Poland, and partly to Brandenburgh. The kings of Poland ruled over a considerable portion both of Prussia and of Russia. The province of Burgundy, which belongs to France, and was once a feudal appanage of that monarchy, importantly differs from the great Duchy of Charles the Bold. The early Dukes of Muscovy owned a very small proportion even of the dominions of Peter the Great. The Counts of Flanders were virtually absolute masters of a feudal area, to which the constitutional kingdom of Belgium bears a very imperfect relationship. The Counts of Holland exercised a sovereignty restricted to the province so owned; and while the actual kingdom of the Netherlands embraces only a portion of them, the Napoleonic kingdom of Holland comprehended more than the whole.

The Europe at which we are looking is not only superficially but chronologically of vast extent. In a geographical sense it reaches from one end of the Continent to the other; and in a political one its two extremities touch

the Roman empire on the east and the world in which we actually move. Centuries posterior to the commencement of our story, Byzantine emperors sat on the throne of Valens; at the point of time where we begin Italy and Spain were slowly emerging from barbarism under Greek and Moorish influence; and the republic of Venice was founded. But Britain and Gaul were inhabited by savage tribes, whose rulers styled themselves kings; Germany had not yet felt the beneficial influence of Frankish conquest; and the Slavonic and Scandinavian peoples were as unknown to the inhabitants of the West as the natives of Australia or the aboriginal dwellers on the Hudson. We are witnesses to the rise, decline, and fall of empires, of which the magnitude was fatal to a weaker head and hand than those of the founder, if not to himself; and we conclude our view in the presence of the blessings and evils of the most advanced Western civilisation.

Of every development and vicissitude the currency of countries has been a partaker and a memorial; and of many minor or subsidiary events it is often the sole surviving annalist.

V

The feudal system, as we are aware, existed in a most flourishing condition throughout the Continent during the whole period covered by the following pages; and whatever abuses may have attended it in its operation on the community, the gain which it has brought to the numismatist is positively immense. We have only to contemplate the uniform and inarticulate currencies of quite modern days, on what are conventionally termed imperial lines, to perceive how barren of import and attraction the present undertaking would have been if such a condition of things had always been a possibility.

The French Revolution shook the system to its base throughout Western Europe, and the Napoleonic *régime* still farther tended to obliterate ancient landmarks and to favour

centralisation. Although the old seigniorial principle remained or revived after the close of the last century to a certain extent, the fundamental changes in France itself, and the rise of new political ideas, combined to draw an indelible line between the past and the present, and our inquiry mainly parts with its interest where the former order of things may be regarded as having come to a practical termination. The prosaic tenor of latter-day numismatic history and art is incapable of yielding much scope for useful or agreeable reflection. On the contrary, how extremely interesting and instructive it becomes to study and consider in every part of feudal Europe the almost numberless groups or clusters of minor sovereignties, subordinate to the Crown in a very limited sense and degree, and exercising within their own confines an authority more untrammelled than that of existing constitutional princes of the highest rank. The Continent, parcelled out among the tenants-in-chief of the emperor or king of a given zone or circle, and governed for all internal and municipal purposes by laws and ordinances which varied and conflicted at every frontier and within short distances, presented a spectacle which can never return, and of which we can acquire a knowledge only through literary and other monuments. It was a political condition, slowly evolving from primæval forest and village life, until it developed by the usual agencies into a sort of network, and overspread the entire area from the Atlantic to the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean, with a host of petty lordships, alike independent and jealous one of the other. Those which lay in proximity might speak the same language, cultivate the same soil, and serve the same suzerain in peace and in war; but the obstacles to central control, as well as to mutual intercourse, were incredibly great, and each little community grew in course of time virtually autonomous. If it had, as was frequently the case, a prolonged duration and a prosperous career, it was undoubtedly very far from fulfilling our ideal of what public and private life should be; but all the more for that reason

it built up an organisation in which, by the light of available records, we at this moment are enabled to realise a picture, impressive and captivating if only by contrast. For it is precisely in this narrow localisation that we have to seek peculiar types of thought and production; and in the absence of such a system of tenure and service we should have lost nearly all that is most precious to us in mediæval costume, symbolism, portraiture, dramatic incident, and, by no means least of all, monetary examples.

VI

The determination of the order in which the several countries of Europe should be treated, naturally introduced to the mind of the writer the apposite and relevant question as to the centre and cradle of numismatic renaissance in the Western hemisphere. In the first place, the almost universal circulation of the ancient Greek and Roman currencies offered to the primitive European moneyer a rich choice of prototypes, and led, as we know, to feeble imitations of the Macedonian stater in Britain, and of the small brass coinage of Rome and the Phocæan silver in Gaul, if indeed, which is still a dubious point, the Briton was not directly indebted for the idea of the Greek model to his immediate neighbour across the Channel. Secondly, the vastly influential result to civilisation of the successive settlements of the Arabs and Moors in Spain, and of the Greeks, Northmen, Arabs, French, and Spaniards in Southern Italy and Sicily, embraced the modification of the currency in vogue in all these regions; and the Crusaders had their share in bringing under notice, and recommending to adoption, the characters and designs on Eastern money, sometimes, as in the case of the French *gros tournois*, following, without signal fitness or felicity, the lines of the Arabic *dirhem*, supposed to have been brought by Louis IX. from the Holy Land, yet more probably introduced into

France by the Arabs or Moorish occupiers of Franco-Spanish territory during a protracted lapse of time.

The tendency of copyists in all ages has been to degenerate, as they proceeded, from their originals. Progress and improvement can only be expected from the exercise of thought and taste and their judicious adaptation to existing circumstances; and it may be predicated of almost all the attempts, even in the best period of Italian art, to reproduce classical subjects, that they are unfortunate or at least imperfect. The happiest efforts of the modern moneyer in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were in portraiture, heraldry, and costume, because he rendered what he saw before him, and rendered it admirably, whereas in the manipulation of fables or objects depicted on Greek work of the best and purest period by mediæval artists even of approved skill and repute, we can discern at most nothing more than an inferior revival of what had been given to the world a thousand years before.

Venturing to assume that the fountain of the modern numismatic revival about the sixth century was somewhere in Northern Germany or Northern Holland, the writer has made the former country, including Switzerland, Poland, Russia, etc., his starting-point, and has allowed the Netherlands to follow next in order. The precedence accorded to Germany seemed to render it convenient to trace the Teutonic influence, so far as it went, and to include in the first division or group of districts those, such as Russia, Servia, Bulgaria, where in the first place the Byzantine, and finally the Western types, prevailed. Although the Swiss subsequently adopted French models and denominations, their earliest numismatic culture and sympathy were German, and the source of the civilisation and refinement of Independent Poland is to be found in the same direction through the political relationship of that kingdom at the outset to the margravate of Brandenburgh and to Prussia. The Muscovite moneyers received their elementary education when Moscow became the capital, and the old Greek patterns fell out of favour, from the Poles and Hungarians.

Germany naturally divides itself into North and South; and in the latter are comprised the former kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, and the principality of Transylvania, each of which of course possessed during centuries an autonomous coinage of a very varied and interesting character. Austria itself is entitled to the honour of having produced the earliest dated thalers, commencing with the schauthaler, which commemorates the marriage of Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy in 1477. The Transylvanian series is particularly curious from the portraits of the waiwodes or princes, and the singular head-dress of some of them—an invariable feature of it being the aigret or heron's crest.

In the North, Saxony yields an unique succession of portrait-thalers, and Brunswick in its several branches, though more especially that of Luneburg, is remarkable for its artistic contributions to the numismatic stores of the Fatherland. The influence of the first-named region on that of Brandenburgh was attended by very important results in consequence of the intimate and permanent alliance between the margravate and Prussia, and between Prussia and Poland. The issue of large silver money appears to have begun in Austria and Saxony almost concurrently, if the gulden groschen with the portrait of Frederic the Wise (1486-1500) is to be accepted as the first experiment in the latter country.

On the other hand, Brunswick, from its numerous grand alliances in a variety of directions during the Middle Ages, may be held to have played a very leading part in determining the types not only of neighbouring states, but of those at a distance; and the extension of the rule of the Frankish and German emperors of the Carlovingian and later dynasties over a considerable portion of Italy was necessarily productive of a certain degree of monetary conformity on the part of the Peninsula to Teutonic treatment and feeling.

The Italian trading communities, such as Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, exercised an influence in the same direction by spreading, wherever their ships penetrated, or their colonies established themselves, an acquaintance with the monetary medium employed at home. This agency may explain a

certain resemblance in fabric and design between the Lombard *denaro*, of which so many varieties existed in the Peninsula, and the mediæval currency of regions so far apart as France and Armenia. But with both the Venetians became familiar in the Middle Ages. A Venetian settlement was formed at Limoges in 977;[1] and in the beginning of the fourteenth century the republic contracted a mercantile treaty with Leo I., King of Armenia. The coinages of feudal France and many of the small pieces struck under Leo II. and his successors appear to shew the ascendency of the same Italo-Teutonic genius.

There is a striking general resemblance among the entire family of ancient European coins, always excepting those which we owe to temporary Byzantine or Oriental inspiration; and the reason may be, that the Continent was principally indebted for its primitive currency to a Teutonic germ, undoubtedly traceable to Roman or Greek prototypes, and gradually developed by the revival of art and mechanical knowledge. Many of the coins of the Medici, Gonzaga, and Farnese families in Italy, for instance, are beyond question very fine specimens of the moneyer's skill; and nothing can be bolder, freer, and more characteristic than some of those of the fifteenth century, or even of the first half of the sixteenth, which appeared at Milan and Ferrara under Visconti and D'Este rule; but we must recollect that the Germans have it in their power to point to such superb productions as the Maximilian thaler of 1479, the Klappemünze or gulden groschen of Frederic the Wise of Saxony, and the two later Maximilian thalers.

The great initiative, in short, is, so far as we can see or judge, ascribable to Northern Germany, whose skilled operatives had before them, perhaps, the same patterns as those employed by the so-called Merovingian moneyers, and already in the former moiety of the ninth century had learned to execute pieces of a distinctly improved character at Durstede and other Merovingian mints, as we are able to infer from a large number of extant monuments in the shape

[1] See Hazlitt's *Venetian Republic*, 1860, iv. 234-238.

of deniers, first of the original Frankish type, and secondly of the less archaic one belonging to the later years of Charlemagne, with which the French silver currency practically commenced under Charles le Chauve.

The German series in its wealth of portraiture, and the singularly strong personality of many of its larger silver coins, is *facile princeps*. There was a manifest aim on the part of those who controlled the designs for the currency to profit to the utmost extent and at every opportunity by the advantage which was undoubtedly discerned in popularising the likenesses of reigning families; and even on pieces of the smallest module we find the portrait of the sovereign introduced. Of all the Teutonic nationalities, however, Saxony through its length and breadth carried this principle the farthest: on several of the thalers of the ancient dukedom proper it is not unusual to meet with three or four portraits, representing the prince himself and his brother or cousins in a variety of positions; and one of Saxe-Weimar, 1615, bears the bell, we believe, in possessing the maximum of eight effigies—those of Johann Ernst and his seven brothers—an absolute gallery of family portraits within an extremely moderate compass.

We prefer to see in such a practice more than meaningless self-assertion or vainglory. It was rather a method, agreeable to the spirit and possibilities of the time, of identifying and recognising the members of the reigning family, and of bringing their resemblances before the eyes of the people in the readiest and most frequent manner.

In venturing upon such a high estimate of German excellence in this direction, we must remember that that country was only carrying into a cognate and collateral field its noble achievements in wood-engraving; nor do we lose sight of the early Italian school of numismatic and medallic art, for the close relationship between Italy and Germany under the imperial system from the time of Charlemagne produced a community of taste and treatment easily recognisable on the coinages of the two nations, both in regard to portraiture and costume.

VII

The Low Countries, numismatically considered, fall at different periods under four successive systems of divisional or other treatment: namely, 1, the ancient feudal States; 2, the United Provinces; 3, the Kingdom of Holland; 4, the Kingdom of the Netherlands. For our immediate object the first period is immeasurably the most important, and the two monarchical eras the least so. Such space as it is in our power to allot will therefore be chiefly occupied by a sketch, sufficient, it is to be hoped, to guide our readers, of the long and extensive series of virtually autonomous coinage with and without the imperial titles, struck between the eighth and sixteenth centuries by the Counts and Dukes of Gueldres; the Counts of Holland and West Friesland; the Bishops of Utrecht, Daventer, and Liége; the Counts of Flanders, Hainault, and Namur; the Dukes of Luxemburgh, and a host of subsidiary personages; no less than by such towns as Nimmhegen, Daventer, Campen, Zwolle, Maestricht, Ghent, Antwerp, Tournay, and Bois-le-Duc.

The consolidation of the Netherlands into provinces, concurrently with the cruel and protracted struggle against foreign invaders, introduced a new monetary epoch, which possesses its own strong and often painful interest, and which in reality was brought to a close only in the present century on the establishment of the existing forms of government in Holland and Belgium respectively.

Certain general features of similarity in fabric, linear disposition, and the treatment of the Cross as an auxiliary between some of the Carlovingian coins of both types, the coeval Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman pennies, and the silver money published by the eleventh century rulers of Denmark and Norway, are apt to awaken curiosity and speculation. The subject is a very obscure and complicated one; and the differences of judgment among the best and latest authorities upon it may warrant us in declining to enter into the argument in more than a passing way.

The constant intercourse of the sea-rovers of the North, by whatever name they might be known—Saxons, Danes, or Jutes—with the British Isles might serve to account for the introduction into England of such money as they had in use from time to time and the loan of suggestions from it. In the course of their dealings and depredations these adventurers naturally came in contact with the money of different countries, and parted with it in exchange; and a second channel for this sort of influence was France, whence the Britons had been borrowers of numismatic patterns and symbols from the most remote period, and with which there was a steady commerce. The money coined by Pepin le Bref and Charlemagne in the second half of the eighth century, and that issued by the latter on an improved or at least altered model toward the close of the reign, were equally of Teutonic origin, and with the various Merovingian types and even certain hints from the inscribed British gold pieces of Cunobeline, Verica, and others, constituted the material from which the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and, last of all, the successors of Canute II. in Denmark, derived their own productions. The coinage of the kings of Mercia exhibits in a very marked manner the diversified form of the Cross, till the original conception was lost and forgotten; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the Anglo-Danish monarchs or their mint-masters in the eleventh century were indebted to English prototypes for those artistic and graceful pennies which belong to the reigns of Magnus and Sweyn II., and which vary alike from the Teutonic taste and from the primitive Swedish mintage.

Italy, like Germany, is susceptible of treatment under two grand sections, the Northern, including Lombardy, and the Southern, comprising Sicily, or in other words, the Two Sicilies, and with these Savoy may be most appropriately grouped, not only on geographical and political, but on artistic, grounds.

In Northern Italy we have to deal with at least four classes of coinage: 1, the money issued in the name of the Gothic, Lombard, and other early conquerors; 2, the

autonomous coins of the republics and states gradually formed within those limits; 3, the money of the French, Spanish, and Austrian occupiers; and 4, that of the two kingdoms as constituted in 1804 and 1860, of which the latter at all events removed the stigma conveyed in the epigram describing Italy as "a geographical expression."

The foundations of the monetary systems of Northern Italy were almost undoubtedly German or Teutonic, and were far less indebted to classical suggestion and Oriental feeling than the southern portion, or than the region within which the Merovingian family of gold *trientes* circulated. Ages elapsed before the Venetians resorted to Byzantine models; the latest researches have identified twenty-four varieties of the *denier* or *danaro* produced under imperial control from the ninth to the twelfth century; and the other portions of this division of the Peninsula conducted their transactions where specie was demanded with descriptions of money on which there is no distinct trace of Greek, Roman, or Oriental taste. At the period of the Renaissance, the autonomous currency of some of the states exhibited proofs of the study and appreciation of ancient numismatic art, modified by contemporary requirements; but the noble examples of medallic work, produced by such men as Leonardo da Vinci, Pisanello, Francia, and Cellini, under the auspices of generous patrons, were virtually as original as any of the other cinquecento masterpieces in oil, marble, or bronze. These great artists, instead of servilely and unskilfully copying the coins of the ancients, as the British, Gaulish, and Merovingian moneyers had severally done, sought to shew the world that they could equal if not surpass them.

With the South, including Sicily, the case stood somewhat differently, owing to the Lombard settlement in the sixth century at Beneventum and the adoption of Merovingian patterns, and to the successive conquests of Sicily and Apulia by the Arabs, the Normans, the French, the Spaniards, as well as by the Germans. These great and frequent political changes could not be unattended by striking numis-

matic effects and by the presence on the same soil in course of time of coins commemorative of each nationality which had taken its turn in occupying and governing the territory; for the earliest care of a conqueror was to secure the distribution of monetary tokens of his jurisdiction, if not of his personality. We accordingly find on the mediæval Sicilian series, between the sixth and sixteenth centuries, instead of the purely Teutonic types current in the northern portion, a chronological memorial of all the vicissitudes undergone by the country during this long lapse of time, local emblems accompanied by the names, legends, and mottoes of foreign masters, and under the Normans (1085-1200) even pronounced Arabic workmanship with bilingual inscriptions.

VIII

As we have made Switzerland and the Low Countries fall under the German group of districts, we now pass over into FRANCE, where we without much difficulty perceive a very wide field and a very extensive, as well as varied, body of material. What is now recognised as exclusively French ground has been trodden and held by Greek, Roman, Gaul, Visigoth, Frank, Breton, and Norman, all of whom have left their footprints and their contributions to its archæology and history. The boundaries of this fair and fertile region since the mediæval era have been repeatedly exposed to modification by the fortune of war or the force of circumstances; the royal authority in many important respects has been shared with feudal potentates, all of whom claimed local supremacy; while a few were almost as powerful as the Crown itself; and among the pretensions which these magnates, alike secular and ecclesiastical, advanced and valued, not the least was that of coining their own money. The product of such a system prevailing over so wide an area through so lengthened a term is the survival of an enormous volume of currency in all metals, of all types, and of innumerable denominations. Leaving out of account the

numismatic annals prior to the Gauls, the regal and seigniorial coinage of France has formed the subject-matter of a small library of descriptive and critical literature, and embraces, besides an unusually rich assortment of *essais* or patterns, a store of rarities in the Merovingian, Franco-Italian, and other sections, more than sufficient to engross the lifetime and resources of the most enthusiastic and opulent collector.

Opening the series with the Merovingian princes, who struck gold money at Paris, St. Lo, and elsewhere between the fifth and eighth centuries (480-750), we pass to their successors in authority, the Carlovingian and Capetian races (750-1328), with which we have to associate a very large, long-lived, and varied body of money, chiefly billon and copper, issued by the grand and minor feudatories of France from the mediæval era to the French Revolution. Among these royal and seigniorial currencies there is an abundance of material for study and a fair number of rarities, although the difficulty of procuring ancient French coins sensibly declines after the Merovingian epoch. The house of Valois, founded by Charles of Valois, "the son, brother, and father of kings, though never himself a king," lasted from 1328 to 1574, and is remarkable from two points of view, for the Anglo-Gallic group of coins produced by the dispute for the succession with England, and mostly struck at Rouen and Bordeaux, and for the Franco-Italian one, struck at a variety of places. The latter are among the most difficult to obtain in fine state of all the French money of this period; and even of the Anglo-Gallic pieces some are rare, as will be hereafter specified. But, as we have elsewhere noted, the coins in billon and silver of the later Valois and of Henry IV. are particularly ill-struck and ill-preserved.

The Bourbons occupied the French throne during three centuries in the persons of five monarchs, of whom three reigned 164 years. Very few features of interest can be mentioned as belonging to this long lapse of time. There was nothing beyond the reform of the gold and silver coinage quite at the close of the reign of Louis XIII. (1640-41), the issue of the Franco-Spanish money, and a limited colonial

series, and the continuation of the very striking deniers and double tournois in copper, which had been commenced under Henry III., and remained in use till they were replaced by the *liard* and the *sol*. They are, which seems curious, far more carefully struck than some of the higher denominations.

The operations of the French mints during the revolutionary era and under the First Republic deserve attentive consideration, and included several patterns, novel terminology, countermarked pieces, and hybrid productions between the *assignat* and the current coin. It was then that the earliest *centime* appeared, and the modern type of the *franc;* but the Republic limited itself to a piece of 5 francs, just as it issued 6 livres in silver and 24 livres in gold, yet no unit.

A few words on the coinage of Napoleon I. will be all that the circumstances render necessary. The most noteworthy specimens connected with Napoleon himself are the presumed patterns for a sol or a piece of 5 centimes struck by Gengembre in 1802, with the earliest portrait of the First Consul, the 100 francs, and the silver type of 1807 (*tête de nègre*), which does not seem to have gone beyond the circulation of the $\frac{1}{4}$ franc. The bust of the emperor somewhat resembles in style that on his Italian currency.

The feudal money, which was current in parts of France down to comparatively modern times, comprises many productions of artistic merit and historical importance, and is a series of vast extent. It divides itself, in common with that of Germany and the Low Countries, into two principal sections, Lay and Ecclesiastical, of which the latter offers to view the coinage of archbishops, bishops, abbots, and priors, and the former exhibits a limited number of grand fiefs of the Crown, such as Brittany, Normandy, and Burgundy, with a long roll of names of minor dependencies, each in many respects self-governing and jealous of interference or control. With such a political fabric the English found it an easy task to deal when the war of succession between Edward III. and the Valois dynasty commenced about 1340.

The origin of the SPANISH coinage is to be found in the Gothic conquest and occupation of Spain, Portugal, and a

portion of France from the commencement of the fifth to that of the eighth century. Italy, France, and the Peninsula were in fact colonised by Northmen—Vandals, Huns, Goths —just as England received in turn settlers from the same part of Europe, variously designated Danes and Saxons. But in the case of Spain the Gothic influence and rule were supplanted at a very early date by a circumstance which completely changed and permanently affected the fortune of the country. In the opening years of the eighth century it became the object of a Mohammedan invasion, and down to the close of the fifteenth it remained the seat of what is known as the Moorish power. This new element in the religious and political constitution, which from the long anterior migration of the Goths or Vandals of Spain to Morocco was probably of a very mixed character, limited its domination to Cordova and Granada, and side by side with it—in Arragon, in Navarre, in Asturias or Oviedo, Leon and Castile, and even in Galicia and elsewhere—separate governments rose and flourished; and after many changes the whole was only eventually united under Ferdinand and Isabella in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

These successive changes and fusions unavoidably involved a correspondingly complex and voluminous numismatic chronicle, of which, in a general manual, an outline, drawing attention to features and points of particular interest to the student or the collector, is all that is readily feasible.

IX

It is probable that very few specimens of the extremely debased form of the Merovingian type, known as the *Visigothic*, and remarkable only as existing both in gold and silver, and of the currency of the Moorish emirs and kings of Granada, will satisfy the taste or enthusiasm of the majority. The two constitute a large body of coins, of course totally distinct from each other, and are in many instances of the utmost rarity. They are interesting, how-

ever, from the presence among them of certain dated examples, which are entitled to rank as the earliest attempts of the kind. But slight progress is perceptible in the style and execution of the money, even when we arrive at the eleventh century, and examine the types in use in Arragon and in Leon and Castile; and it was not till the close of the thirteenth that a marked improvement occurred in the products of these mints, and that we discern the beneficial results of combined Gothic and French influence.

The numismatic system of Leon and Castile appears to have been somewhat irregular. Some pieces bear the lion, others the castle, alone, while a third variety unites those symbols. It is likely enough that there were special coinages for the two divisions of the kingdom.

The armorial bearing or cognisance on some of the early silver pieces of these provinces exhibits a curious anomaly and contradiction in the shape of a rampant lion, although on the other side the true etymology of the name of the former province presents itself in the word *Legio*. A coin of Alfonso X. (1252-84) has the legend disposed in a then novel linear fashion; and one of John II. (1406-54), in whose reign commenced a currency in a sort of metal resembling copper, adopted the lamb and flag of the French *moutons d'or*, and, like the *maravedi* of Ferdinand and Isabella, the initial of the monarch, crowned, on the other side.

The money peculiar to Arragon, prior to its amalgamation with the remainder of Spain, is found as far back as the thirteenth century with the distinctive emblems of the Barcelona mint, the pellets and annulets in the alternate angles of the Cross on the reverse; and from the same period we have a series of characteristic portraits of the reigning princes.

On the whole, the strange vicissitudes which Spain underwent are tolerably legible in the variant character of her coinage while she remained the home of so many successive or contemporary races. Visigothic Northman, Moorish Goth (descendant of Genseric and his fellow-emigrants), Celt, Provençal, Frenchman, left their mark in turn on her institutions of all kinds. During the Visigothic era

her frontier extended far into France. Toward the end of the thirteenth century Navarre lapsed by the marriage of an heiress to the French, and continued to be an appanage of that kingdom till the extinction of the Capetian line. But although Ferdinand and Isabella augmented the heraldic cognisance with the arms of those provinces which they were the first to reduce to submission, if not to uniformity of government, their successors down to the period of the Republic of 1869 renounced all but the ancient quartered insignia of Leon and Castile.

At the same time, pronounced individuality of character will be discerned in the several branches of this group of productions, both during the coexistence of more than one autonomous state on Spanish soil and after the consolidation into one monarchy by Ferdinand and his consort. Some of the earlier gold coins, such as those of Peter the Cruel (1350-69), are coveted on account of their rarity.

The Spanish copper coins may be commended to notice as a peculiarly rich field for the amateur who desires curious specimens at a moderate cost. Starting with the reign of John II. (1406-54) he will find it possible to possess an almost consecutive assemblage of specimens and types to the present day, including the special currency for Pampeluna, the siege pieces of the Peninsular struggle, 1808-1809, and the colonial money. The larger proportion of the ordinary coins are very poorly executed and very roughly struck, and, when they are in pristine state, do not offer a very inviting appearance, especially where they are countermarked.

The numismatic history of PORTUGAL appears to date from the eleventh century, when that extremity of the Peninsula was already under the government of independent and hereditary counts. These in the person of Alfonso I. (1139-85) assumed the royal title after a victory over the Moors of Granada. In the course of three hundred years the country, under the auspices of several wise administrators, and through the spirit of maritime discovery, rose by steady degrees to the rank of a first-rate European power. From 1580 to 1640 its fortunes were bound up with those of

Spain; but the zenith of its commercial prosperity and political importance had been long reached when Philip II. annexed it to his dominions. Subsequently to the revolution of 1640, by which Portuguese independence was restored, and John, Duke of Braganza, proclaimed king as John IV., the annals yield very few incidents of interest to the numismatist.

The coinage of the Portuguese is infinitely less intricate than that of Spain for obvious reasons. There is merely the usual currency of the counts and kings, supplemented by that established during the sixty years of Spanish sway, and by the money struck for Brazil and other colonies. The most conspicuous features in the series are: 1, the heavy gold pieces, commencing at an unusually early period—about 1521—and preserving their continuity down to the middle of the last century, while the national wealth still outlived the wealth-earning power; and 2, the Spanish money issued in the names of Philip II. and his two successors, some of which is of the most uncommon occurrence. The coins of John IV. and Alfonso VII. (1640-67) are also difficult to procure in desirable preservation. Respecting the more modern numismatic productions there is nothing special to note. Some account of these will be furnished hereafter, as well as of the coinage for Brazil, Goa, Guinea, Terceira, Madeira, and the Azores. As far back as the closing years of the fifteenth century some of the ordinary money of John II. (1481-95) and Emmanuel (1495-1521) describe them as Lords of Guinea.

Our survey of the European monetary system terminates with a glance at that of modern Greece under Capo d'Istria (1828-30), and of the Ionian Isles during the British protectorate. The types used by the Turkish Government for their possessions on the Continent belong rather to the Oriental series, and are in any case of very slight import.

The parts of Europe where the Byzantine influence lingered or survived the longest were the Eastern principalities bordering on Turkey in Europe: Sicily, and Venice. In Servia, Cyprus, and Sicily, not only the style, but the

concave fabric of the money struck by the later emperors at Constantinople, was servilely imitated; and it is worthy of remark that, while the Britons copied the patterns of their gold and silver money either from Macedonia or from Gaul, they followed in some of their copper pieces the concave form of the Byzantine currency. It would be interesting to know the origin of this module; whether it was suggested by the cup-like development of certain shells or by its supposed facility for preserving the type of the obverse. But the British concave coins were evidently copies from Byzantine patterns, and were therefore among the latest issues of the series.

The money in all metals of the earliest Norman kings of Sicily was distinctly Eastern in its complexion, while it partook of the two principal sources of inspiration—Arab and Greek prototypes. We find, side by side with the concave forms borrowed from Constantinople, the copper coins of thick fabric, and some of them of unusually large module, evidently copied from earlier Greek or from Arabian sources.

X

The at first surprising multiplicity of currencies and mints is susceptible of easy explanation by the ancient and prolonged severance of centres from each other by wide areas of forest and waste, interconnected only by the rudest form of foot or packhorse track. Towns at an inconsiderable distance were virtually isolated at certain seasons of the year; and the primitive clearing in the woods became by degrees a free burgh or a feudal lordship, alike substantially independent of the emperor or other suzerain. This condition of affairs naturally favoured the growth of mints as well as of types; and, again, even in comparatively small dominions, the ruler is found employing several seats of coinage. In the dukedom of Cleves there were at least four within a small territory. Yet it is possible that the mint-master and his staff moved from place to place, and that only a single apparatus was employed or required.

We seem to know comparatively little of the history of the somewhat extensive and artistic coinage of Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders from 1346 to 1384. This powerful prince, who went with the times in multiplying and improving his types, possessed at successive periods no fewer than seven denominations in gold alone; and both here and in other cases it is obviously almost impossible to be sure whether all the issues of a minor ruler proceeded from mints *in situ*, or were struck at the nearest great centres on their behalf.

The varying delimitation of frontier from time to time naturally accounts for the transition of seats of coinage and for the presence of mints beyond the region to which they may appear to have belonged. It was on a somewhat cognate principle that the German or *Roman* emperor, down to the end of the eighteenth century, struck coins for nearly every part of Europe, and that Napoleon I. issued French money from the mints at Utrecht, Rome, and Turin. Paris did not become the capital of the kingdom till the tenth or eleventh century, and at that time Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, Dauphiné, Vermandois, and Navarre were independent, while during the Middle Ages on the Spanish side there were constant fluctuations of boundary. The capital of the Visigothic kingdom was at Bordeaux. That of the Merovingians, prior to their removal to Paris, had been at Soissons, and subsequently, on the partition of the kingdom, the seats of government were at Paris, Soissons, Orleans, and Metz.

The mintage of coins in feudal castles was nothing more than that of the English money in the Tower of London during centuries. The seigniorial chateau or the royal fortress was the only place of security, where there were no municipal or official centres.

At present all is changed. Our arrangements are simplified. The entire modern machinery is mechanical and monotonous. The mints of these days are strictly utilitarian. Coins are no longer works of art and historical landmarks.

In the case of many of the minor mints, where the

number, as in France and Germany more particularly for the earlier stages of our inquiry, was enormous, it demanded too large a space to admit every one into the alphabetical arrangement, but no locality of any consequence has been overlooked either in our Catalogue or our Chart. It is quite necessary to remark that others than the rulers of the several states struck money within their confines for currency there or elsewhere. Würtemburg, to cite a typical example, has at present within its territory a single mint; formerly it had at least fifty.

The contrast between ancient and modern political conditions cannot be more forcibly exemplified than by the radical change which has been accomplished in the laws of monetary production. The want or absence of consolidation in this respect, which survived the great revolutionary crisis of 1789, was an inheritance from the militarism of the Romans, and was favoured and extended by the bias and demands of the feudal system. The successive dynasties which swayed the Continent in and after the Middle Ages found it necessary to propitiate the towns and the clergy; the coinage of each locality was a question in which the emperor or king, the bishop, the lord, and the municipality claimed to have a voice and a share: and a variety of coexistent pretensions was constantly traversed and entangled by abuse and usurpation.

The committal of the most ancient mediæval mints to the superintendence of ecclesiastics was necessitated by the absence of the culture required to transfer Latin legends and mottoes to the dies with accuracy on the part of the lay folk; and the employment of a dead language in a state of barbarous decadence as a vehicle for conveying to the people at large the meaning of the engraved characters on the money intended for their common use was in perfect keeping with the habit of rendering all public acts and documents by the same means incomprehensible to every one who was not a scholar or a clerk in orders. The imperfect knowledge of the mechanism of the coining processes may be sufficient to account for the faulty presentment of the type on many early pieces, which, so far as they go, are clerically exact;

but illiterate readings not unreasonably excite a suspicion that the coin belongs to some unauthorised source, or was at least put into circulation by a pretender or usurper.

Our Catalogue of Mints, shewing approximately at least all the places on the Continent which at various times have been employed as seats of coinage, no less than those of Denominations and Rulers, will, it is trusted, be found of service and interest. Many of the localities still retain their importance and the distinction of coining for the region to which they belong; others, from fundamental political changes, have long ceased to be centres of activity, or have at all events lost their numismatic associations; and of a few little beyond the site is at present known. One or two towns, which must have possessed at one period trade and power, have altogether disappeared, and survive only in numismatic and other records.

It is more than possible that in certain cases we have erred in ascribing the coinage of money to given localities; but we have never done so without a careful consideration of all the circumstances and probabilities.

The disparity in the mechanical execution of continental coins is too conspicuous to escape observation; it is a phenomenon which affects certain periods more than others, certain metals, or certain parts of a series. The gold money appears, as a rule, to have been treated with greater care; while the silver of low standard, so largely used over the whole world for small values, before copper grew more general, met with almost invariable neglect, as it has, from its nature, descended to us in the same deplorable state as the "brazen-nose" shillings of Henry VIII. of England. But even the silver currency of France down to the Napoleon epoch is notoriously ill-struck, and collectors find it hard to secure for their cabinets really fine specimens either of the early French or the Franco-Italian series, nay, of the coins of Louis XIV. XV. and XVI. and of the First Republic. The *gigliati*, gold sequins, and other money of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem are almost invariably poor from a similar cause. On the contrary, the good work which soon

began to appear on the German and Netherland currencies, is generally shewn to the best advantage by the staff of the mint-master; and it is a pleasure to meet with a mediæval piece in high preservation, where the skilfully-executed portrait or other design is as fresh as when it left the die, and is perfect in all its elaborate details. The mintage is obviously as paramount in importance as the part played by the moneyer; for the finest production may be marred in the striking, while the utility to the student of the most barbarous effort peculiarly depends on the choice of an adequate flan and a successful transfer to it of the type.

Perhaps there is no country in Europe where the weight of the money has fluctuated more than in Russia, and yet there is none where, from the great numismatic revolution under Peter the Great, the coinage in every metal has been carried out with greater care, and where so few weakly-struck pieces have been produced, or at least suffered to pass.

A natural fruit of the always increasing monetary interchange among the various divisions of Europe was the mutual imitation of types by moneyers in quest of novel or improved designs. We find from the very outset the Merovingian dynasty in France, the Visigoths in Spain, the Anglo-Saxons in England, even the Italians, copying with a varied measure of skill and success the products of the mints of Utrecht and West Friesland in the Low Countries, and the German types. The Netherlands, on their side, adopted the English rose-noble, the Swiss dicken, the Bolognese *lira*, the Brunswick thaler, the Hungarian gold type of Virgin and Child,[1] the French *gros*, the last a piece of which the germ is Oriental. Throughout Eastern Europe the Byzantine influence and style were followed with an intermixture of Arab and Tartar feeling; in the North, and eventually in the West, through immigrants or invaders, the Teutonic models prevailed; and, finally, in the South—in

[1] What is generally known as the Hungarian type, or Italian *ungaro* of gold, limited itself to reproducing the small full-length portrait on obverse. But the Netherlands copied the whole, including the of course incongruous legend. This rather favourite pattern, as far as the portrait went, was copied by the Medici and other Italian rulers.

the Two Sicilies notably—the current money was a tolerably faithful reflex of the successive races which obtained a footing on that soil.

All sorts of obscure and accidental circumstances contributed to govern the countless varieties or modifications of fabric and character which now represent the European family of current coins, and favoured the tendency to borrow what was evidently treated as public property—the happiest experiments in numismatic art. On the innumerable independent townships and seigniorial fiefs which swell the proportions of our Catalogue of Mints, the neighbourhood of a powerful and permanent central authority, with affinity of language and religion, naturally operated toward the spread of certain favourite and familiar coins over a region, and even from one region to others; and this incidence has sometimes created a difficulty in assigning pieces to their true *patria.*

The trading caravans by land, and the annual fleets of the Italian republics and other maritime commercial states of Europe, with the great periodical fairs and the constant movements of troops, were the distributing agents in times when modern travelling was almost unknown, and was chiefly undertaken with a military or a diplomatic object.

Denominations, as well as types, were freely appropriated under the ancient system of monetary economy; and it strikes us as a personal trait on the part of an imperious and irascible pontiff, rather than a gauge or test of the average sentiment of the period, when Sixtus V. excommunicated the Marquis of Castiglione for copying a small papal coin known as a *picciolo.*

XI

A good deal of perplexity and inconvenience has been occasioned, in regard to the older continental money, by the want of some authority for determining the actual nomenclature. The circumstances under which appellations were bestowed by accident or design were so remote and even so obscure, that it has only been by a gradual process

and by co-operative research that the true distinctive terms have been to a large extent recovered, and even now there exists a large assortment of pieces, especially in copper, of which the correct denomination is uncertain or unknown. But the present work will, it is hoped, contribute not inconsiderably to set this branch of the question on a clearer and more satisfactory footing, and to diminish the necessity for specifying foreign coins, of whatever country or source, as *deniers*, *oboles*, and such other vague or generic titles. In almost every instance coins had their own *habitat*, and circulated within their own appointed lines; and the numismatic frontier was formerly observed and respected as scrupulously as the political or geographical one.

Coins of foreign extraction derived their appellations (1) from the standard to which they belonged, as *sol parisis*, *gros tournois*; (2) from the place of origin; (3) from the method of original fabrication, as the rouble; (4) from some conspicuous feature, as the *crown*, the *rider* or *cavalier*, the *griffin*, the *phœnix*, the *briquet* (short sword), the *cruzado*, the *glocken-gulden* and *thaler*, the *écu* or *schild*; (5) from the metal; from the weight, as the *livra* or *livre*, the *onsa*, the *drachma*, the *peseta*; (6) from the value, as the *duarius*, the *vintem*, the *denier*, the *cent*, *centime*, or *centimo*; or (7) from the monarch under whom they were first introduced or were current, as the *Carolus*, the *Philippus*, the *Leopold*, the *François*, the *Louis*, the *Napoléon*, and (at Venice) the *Marcella* and *Moceniga*.[1]

The silver coinage of Capo d'Istria, President of the Greek Republic, 1828-30, bore the same symbol as his copper, namely, the phœnix, mentioned above, and was known under that name; it was an appropriate one for a scheme of national revival.

As with the English *Jacobus* and *Carolus*, *Harry groat* and *Edward*, the inclination of the community to identify the public currency, as it passed from hand to hand, with

[1] It is necessary to observe that nearly all the foreign numismatists translate terms and names into their own language, and thus often mislead the inquirer. The French are the worst culprits in this direction; everything and everybody has to be rebaptized.

the reigning prince or his family, was one which the Crown had every reason to encourage.[1] It was a practice which tended to familiarise and endear the features of the sovereigns to thousands who had never beheld, and might die without beholding, the individual; and the engraver often succeeded in idealising, so as to convey a favourable notion of the personality of the king or queen, if he did not go so far as the artists of Greece, when they produced deified resemblances of great rulers, and led an ignorant and unlettered nation to look upon them as allied to the immortals.

We ought to feel very well satisfied that so many, not only of the technical terms, but of what may be called the vernacular or *sobriquets*, bestowed on early continental coins, have been recoverable; and we must not be surprised that some, the product of a temporary feeling or a humorous fancy, are unintelligible even to the country of their birth.

The legends on Teutonic coins, both German and Netherlandish, were ordinarily in Latin, but occasionally in the vernacular. There is an urban silver crown or gulden of Nimmhegen, 1565, with Dutch inscriptions; the modern Belgian Government has recently adopted the practice of using the national language for this purpose.

It is a curious, and not uninteresting, study to pass under review a selection from the various European series appertaining to a period of despotic and oppressive rule, and to take note of the pious, sympathetic, and paternal sentiments which are engraved on the money. We hear of little but clemency and justice, noble and unselfish devotion to the general welfare, contempt of lucre, reliance on the Almighty or on some patron-saint. On the contrary, the extremely valuable assortment of siege pieces tells a very different tale: of cruel, unbearable tyranny, of sordid greed, of insolent arrogance, of paltry treachery, of popular despair. Such mottoes as we encounter on the coins of the Netherlands under Spanish misrule are eloquent enough: *Aid us in the name of the Lord! Save us, O Lord; we perish! From*

[1] See Cat. of Denominations under "Carolus," "François," "Leopold," "Napoléon," etc.

the lowest depths we cry unto Thee, O Lord! Others point a similar moral, but are more restrained, as *Jure et Tempore, Pro Rege et Patriâ, Hæc Libertatis ergo.* We can afford—the Italians and Sicilians themselves can afford to smile, when they take up an old piece of the Bourbons with *Publica Felicitas* or *Securitas Publica;* a copper coin of the Two Sicilies (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) is even termed a *publica;* we read on some of the reverses of the currency of the Knights of Malta, *Non Æs, sed Fides;* and a favourite sentence is *Christo Auspice Regno.* On a piece of Philip II. struck for the Low Countries about 1585, we meet with such sentences as *Hilaritas universa* and *Pace et Justitiâ.*[1] The interesting variety of the Netherlandish[2] oort and liard with the reading on the reverse *Avx. Nos in Nom. Dom.* was, like the majority of political movements, a gradual evolution. The original pieces, of which there is a tolerably long and regular series, bore on the obverse a portrait of Philip II. and his title as King of Spain, and on the other side a shield of arms with the remainder of his honours. The first revolutionary step was to substitute, in 1577, for the royal bust the kneeling or seated figure of a man within a hedge beckoning for assistance, and the supplicatory reading above-mentioned; the next replaced the shield with the name of the province issuing the money; and at length we find the figure removed to make room for the lion grasping in his claw the staff surmounted by the bonnet. Such is the numismatic story in little of a noble, prolonged, and patient struggle for freedom. Apart from the protest and assertion which these changes conveyed, the employment of the coinage as a political vehicle helped to educate the popular eye and thought in the new doctrines of self-government.

It is for their multifarious interest and value in preserving for the consideration and sympathy of later, and the latest, ages fugitive—though acute and profound—exigencies, that

[1] Some instructive particulars under this head may be found in Armand, "Tables de Légendes" *apud* his *Médailleurs Italiens*, 1883-87.

[2] Two specimens before us, lent by Mr. W. Stampa Lambert, are dated respectively 1577 and 1578, and give the titles of Philip as Count of Holland and Zeeland.

we should prize our Money of Necessity of every region and period. We have elsewhere spoken of the excellent monograph of M. le Colonel Maillet; it is wonderful for its completeness and accuracy, and for the story which it tells—a story of all nations. That it might be improved, goes without saying; and the process might perhaps be directed both to the withdrawal of existing matter and the insertion of new. In one sense and way it may be predicated of the entire coinage of the Netherlands, emanating from the Hollanders or Brabanters themselves during the transitional era (1570-90), that it was the product of a whole people in a state of siege.

XII

The benevolent motives of sovereigns, enunciated on their currency, went hand in hand with their claims to a divine origin and sanction. It seems to have been in the ninth century that the European ruler sought to add to the security of his throne by declaring himself to sit there by the grace of God. The alliance between Church and State was on a different footing when this *pronunziamento*, now a mere formula, was originally introduced; nor was it by any means universal even on the currency of the divinely-born House of Hanover. The great aim of the secular and ecclesiastical authorities was to uphold each other at the cost of the community; and we see how the *Christiana Religio* and Temple type was favoured by the Frankish kings, and continued by the emperors. In some of the Brunswick thalers the *D.G.* of the legend precedes the rehearsal of the name and titles, as if it were thought to be the primary object to catch the eye and arrest the attention.

In an excessively rare daalder of Hermann Theodor Van Bronkhorst, Heer Van Stein, etc., there is the unusual motto (for the Low Countries) of *Posvi Devm Adjvtorem qv*[*em*] *Timebo.*

On the other hand, at the French Revolution in 1792, the Democratic party crossed over to the opposite side, and

placed on the coinage, in lieu of the *Dei Gratiâ*, the motto *La Nation, La Loi, Le Roi;* and in 1874 the younger Don Carlos struck money with *Dios, Patria, y Rey.* Napoleon never used the *Dei Gratiâ*, and was here followed by the Orleanists and by his nephew. The usage was at all times far from general on the Continent; and it seems to be falling into desuetude.

Not merely did the titular designations of many European sovereigns outlive any actual or substantial sovereignty over particular districts or regions, but the names of emperors were retained during centuries after their death on the coinages of those places which had been accustomed to enjoy partial numismatic independence, as in the case of many of the Italian republics and German and Low-Country municipalities or seigniorial fiefs. The Kings of Spain clang to the title of Kings of the Indies, the Kings of England to that of Kings of France; Henry III. of France never discontinued the addition to his honours of King of Poland; princes of the House of Hohenstaufen occur on the money of Italian cities long after the extinction of the dynasty; and in the seventeenth century Charles V. is found on the écus of Besançon and the daalders of the Netherlands. The portrait of William the Silent is found on a piece of 1687, struck in gold to pass for fifty guldens; and that of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, remained on the Dutch money after his death and the abandonment by Elizabeth of the cause.

The surrender of so many of the mediæval states of Europe to the supposititious patronage of the names belonging to the Christian hagiology, commencing with the St. Michael types of the Lombard kings and dukes, and the celebrated piece of Grimoald IV. Duke of Beneventum (806-17), bearing the legend *Archangelvs Michael*, became very detrimental to the original and artistic treatment of coins, which, as media of general exchange and of every-day transactions, were regarded, in a far larger measure than medals, appropriate vehicles for the expression of the local popular belief, and for the assertion of the secular authority.

The figure of the patron-saint, the symbol of the Cross, and the portrait and titles of the rulers or government, are prevailing characteristics on early numismatic monuments. At Venice, St. Mark; at Naples, St. Januarius; at Florence, St. John; at Genoa, in Hungary, in Bavaria, the Virgin Mary; and in Mansfeldt, in Russia, at Saluzzo, Mantua, Ferrara, and elsewhere, St. George; and so through the Calendar—strike us as monotonous; and we turn with a feeling of relief and satisfaction to a view of some city, a piece of architecture, a shield of arms, even if rather puzzling and mysterious, or to the Wolf and Twins, or the Three Graces, on coins of Piacenza. The culture of Florence, Urbino, and Ferrara, and the wealth, taste, and opportunities of the Venetians, might have led us to look for some digression from commonplace, yet there is only the striking series of Medicean portraits in the one case, and in the other the memorial of the Battle of Lepanto in the shape of the *Giustina* where, in lieu of a battle-scene or other suitable embellishment, we get nothing but a figure of the saint, on whose day the engagement took place. At Venice the denominations are unusually numerous; but the spirit of invention was absent, and the types were differentiated to the most limited extent.

The adoption of St. George by Russia and by Ferrara suggests the mention of two curious coincidences. In a *grosso* of Ercole I. D'Este of Ferrara (1471-1505) the reverse exhibits a horseman derived from some ancient Greek medal; but in a *danaro* of the same prince the type has been altered to St. George and the Dragon. In the coinage of a region at that period in every sense so distant from Italy as Russia, the myth evidently originated in an equally casual way. A denga of Alexander of Poland, struck for Lithuania (1501-1506), bears on one side simply a horseman; in one of Ivan the Terrible, Duke of Muscovy (1533-84), there is a spear in the rider's hand and a vestige of a monster below; and in a 10-kopek piece of Peter the Great (1682-1725), struck about 1704, the whole legend is displayed. Yet even then there was some degree of

indecision as to the permanent acceptance of the canonised Cappadocian contractor, who possibly presented a portion of his plunder to the priests; for a pattern kopek of Peter, 1701, a current one of 1711, and a pattern of 1724, shew only a mounted spearman, while a pattern of 1723 inserts the dragon. The saint ultimately triumphed, and appears on a kopek of Catherine I. 1727, and on subsequent kopeks and their multiples, and on some of the silver money, but with constantly diminishing prominence in modern days. An Italian (Pistrucci), who should have been capable by tradition of achieving something better, brought him to England, and placed him on the money of George III. Any other Government in Europe would have dismissed him from its service for such a wretched abortion.

There are one or two remaining aspects of this part of the subject worth notice and attention. The canonisation of monarchs or rulers, usually after their death, as in the cases of Edward the Confessor and Henry VI. of England, the Emperor Henry II. of Germany, Philip le Beau, Duke of Burgundy, and St. Stephen and St. Lladislaus of Hungary, formed a circumstance of which their successors, as a rule, took the fullest advantage, by perpetuating their sanctity on the coins of subsequent reigns. The legend of St. Lladislaus is preserved on the reverses of the money of Matthias Corvinus two centuries later; and a noble gold piece of Maximilian the Great of Bavaria, 1598, exhibits on one side a small full-length in armour and imperial robes, with sceptre and globe, of Henry II. who died in 1024. This policy tended to shed a religious halo over the throne, and to confer on the occupants a species of divine origin. The same principle and feeling underlay the not unfrequent practice of introducing on the face of the coinage the delivery of the national banner by the patron-saint to the reigning prince; the ceremony imported or suggested a superhuman delegation of power, of which, even in such commercial states as Venice and Florence, the standard was the embodiment and symbol.

Another respect, in which the same principle was kept

in view, was where a prince favoured the association with his currency of a saint his namesake, as we see in several instances. Two members of one illustrious Dutch house, that of Brederode, Henry of Brederode and Oswald II., introduced upon their coinage St. Henry and St. Oswald. It brought them at least one degree nearer to the Calendar.

XIII

The express notation of value on the face of a coin, which is not found on the earlier continental money, seems only to have been introduced, and then very sparingly, when the enlargement of intercourse between States, and the changes of frontier by conquest, gradually accomplished a revolution in the old system, under which each limited currency was restricted to a narrow and definite radius, and the worth, as well as name, of every piece was well understood to the few concerned. The multiplication of mints ordinarily meant that of more or less variant types; and the light shed on the origin of a piece by the legend conveyed no intelligence to the popular mind. For instance, on the Merovingian, Carlovingian, and Anglo-Saxon coinage we meet with nothing but the names of the sovereign and the moneyer, —perhaps the former, perhaps the latter, alone—in barbarous and illiterate Latin. The inscription merely served as an official record; yet the general appearance and weight of the denarius or penny may have sufficed as a passport; and the circulation was at first bound to be circumscribed.

The formal resort to convention-money long remained exceptional on the Continent, and always continued to be very incomplete. But practically, as is still the case with very few reservations, money of recognised character and weight in the more precious metals was accepted with or without countermarks, and even early copper coins occur with evident traces of having travelled far beyond their legal boundaries. The mixed complexion of some of the large hoards discovered in England testify to this practice.

It was upon the last-named description of specie, however, that the idea of stamping the settled rate was first, we believe, carried out; coins of the lower denominations were precisely those which passed through the most ignorant hands; and the employment of numerals facilitated comprehension while it checked deceit. The chronology of the currency, except in special pieces, designed to signalise an important event, was as much disregarded by the authorities during centuries as the standard of exchange; it was the greater frequency of issues, with the diminishing ratio perhaps of small local mints, and the sense of convenience, which slowly led to the habitual insertion of the period of mintage.

The principle of authenticating coins as those of a given prince or moneyer, if not of both, came first; then followed that of publishing the denomination; then the date; finally the value.

Special attention must be invited to the continental initiative in dating coins, and to the important series of pieces bearing the year of production. The earliest examples commence with the first half of the eighth century, and belong to the Moorish kings of Granada, many of whose coins, struck in Europe, bear the year of the Hegira; the next, whose origin is also in part Oriental, belong to Apulia, where we find gold pieces of Roger II. (1105-54) with the words *An*[*no*] *R*[*egni*] *X*. Germany seems to take the third place. There is a gros tournois of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1422; the Swiss plappart of 1424; and also, *longo intervallo*, the gold ducat of the Palatinate, 1437, which last is not very uncommon, and exists in more than a single variety. But except in priority of time, the thalers of Austria from 1479 to 1518, and the Joachim thalers of Bohemia, with one or two in the Saxon coinage, are perhaps of superior interest. The piece struck at the marriage of Maximilian I. with Mary of Burgundy, in 1477, is the first coin of that denomination of which the chronology can be absolutely fixed, and the portraits of the young couple render it highly attractive and desirable, especially in that variety where the Arch-Duchess appears in a *steeple* bonnet and veil. The

Low Countries seem to have nothing anterior to 1475 in any metal or form. But after that period the principle was carried out very generally on the Continent. Denmark resorted to the practice in 1496, Brittany in 1498, Brandenburgh in 1500, Saluzzo in 1503, Savoy in 1508, Scotland in 1539, England in 1551. But the observance was by no means universal or invariable even among those nations which introduced it. The value to posterity was not the motive, although at present it is the consideration which recommends it to us.

XIV

Scarcely any substance can be mentioned of which in some region or at some period coins have not been struck. Gold, electrum, platinum, silver, tin, iron, lead, copper, glass, porcelain, leather, paper, salt, not to mention shells and beads; all these have constituted the material whence men have supplied themselves with the means of exchange, when some process outside mere barter became requisite or feasible. Among all such devices the application of the six last-named products to numismatic purposes may be considered more especially remarkable, since we somehow associate a currency with the various metals, from a natural preference for a token at once portable and negotiable.

Within the confines of Europe itself, leather, paper, and salt have been employed as representatives of values in early times. The Russians, after the abandonment of whole skins, used irregular strips and then circular blanks of leather, stamped with some type at a remote date; and specimens are said to survive. At the siege of Leyden in 1574 pieces of 5, 10, and 20 sols, formed of the leaves of missals, were accepted in payment. The ancient inhabitants of Venetia, like those of Hindoostan in more recent days, recognised impressed cakes of salt as an equivalent for a coinage, and the Abyssinians employ for the same purpose rock-salt in bar.

The use of copper as a material for currency has been uninterrupted from the earliest coinage of the Greeks in that metal to the present day. The British and Northumbrian series, running concurrently with the Byzantine money, were followed by the curious pieces struck for Hungary, the Norman kingdom of Sicily, and for certain feudal possessions in Germany and the Netherlands. In the fifteenth century Italy, Spain, and Portugal began to employ the metal; we have tolerably abundant examples of the Papacy, Venice, Castile, and Arragon, and the earlier Portuguese kings. From this period the supply has been more or less copious, and the continuity unbroken. But it may be observed that among the latest countries to adopt copper were France, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and (after the cessation of the Northumbrian mint) Great Britain, unless we consider the Gaulish copies of Roman brass as entering into the same category as the stycas of Northumbria and the copper and tin pieces of Southern Britain; and again there is always the doubt to which side of the Channel many of these latter examples owed their first rise.

An interesting feature in the copper series of any country is that they were essentially for popular use, and above all so in cases where daily commodities were obtainable for low denominations, and the public call for articles of higher price was chronically restricted. When the primitive nature of exchange, first by barter and secondly by bullion, was partially superseded by the employment of tokens (*monetæ*) of fixed and recognised value, apart from weight, copper soon came into use as a medium for retail trade, and the importance of a trustworthy and uniform standard was discerned by the Romans, who by law required the sanction of the Senate for issues in this metal, though not in the others. It was the money of the people, and was the principal factor in supplying their common wants, as well as in furnishing the pay of the soldier. The vast quantity of small brass pieces of Roman fabric still existing, and the innumerable mints from which they issued, demonstrates the enormous demand for them at the time; and during

the Middle Ages they continued to pass in France, if not elsewhere, in default of small coinage, at an understood rate.

The copper coin remained in modern times the special machinery for all ordinary transactions of small amount, and its early introduction into those European states which were the pioneers in commerce and discovery, was a step at once wise and convenient. The Arabian and Norman settlers in the Two Sicilies were followed in this respect by the Spaniards and the Netherlanders, the Venetians and Portuguese; and in some instances, as at Ragusa in Sicily, we find copper money of Roman type and fabric, and of admirable execution, current during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In parts of Holland, even in the fourteenth century, there was already seigniorial or feudal money in copper. In the later half of the fifteenth, Pesaro in Italy possessed a currency, like Venice, in copper *sesini*, bearing on the obverse the effigy of Giovanni Sforza (1483-1510), and on the reverse the significant words *Pvblicae Commoditati.* A copper grano of Malta of 1629 reads on reverse *Hospitali Hiervsalem Vt Commodivs.* Almost within our own time Portugal, though deposed from its former rank as a first-rate Power, had an issue of 40-reis pieces in copper of the module of the English twopence of 1797, inscribed in a similar spirit, *Pvblicae Vtilitati.*

On the Continent from at least the sixteenth, and in England from the seventeenth century, the deficiency of small change was met by the local issue of traders' tokens of copper; and in England, again, the higher average of wealth, with the existence of minor subdivisions of the silver penny, rendered the absence of a currency in the lower metal less momentous. It was not till 1672 that the confusion and inconvenience arising from the multiplicity of tokens led at last to the addition of a halfpenny and farthing of Swedish copper to the royal coinage; and these new denominations were appropriately designated *Numorum famuli*, or, in other words, pieces of humbler value for common use. This designation was exactly on continental lines, just as the

material for fabricating the new pieces was of continental origin.

XV

In ancient times the mutual association of money with weight on the original theory and basis of exchange is perceptible in the Spartan iron currency and the primitive Roman *As* and its parts; and when those inconvenient symbols had been superseded or modified, the idea survived in such terms as *drachma, libra, lira, livra, peso, peseta, ounce,* while among certain uncivilised communities the use of *bars* lingered down to the present time. The Hollanders in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries employed for their commerce with the East Indies and Ceylon a class of coinage approximate in character to that in vogue among the native population—rough thick pieces of metal, or copper ingots of graduated lengths, stamped with the respective values. This was a concession on the part of the European trader to the Asiatic, for at that period we know very well that the Low Countries were numismatically in a very advanced state.

The link between the old and modern systems is strangely illustrated by a temporary Franco-Spanish bronze coinage in the South of France in the thirteenth–fifteenth century. It appears to have consisted of a *livra*, the half, the quarter, and the eighth or *onsa*, so that those responsible for the output of the series imagined and created an artificial monetary pound of eight ounces; and in point of fact the terminology imported a twofold use as a coin and a weight.

In England the heavy copper penny and twopence of 1797, equivalent to one ounce and two ounces, was the sole instance of an approach to the same principle; and both these pieces were used as weights. But in what may be described as recent days—in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—the simple habits and ignorance of the Swedish and Russian peasantry prompted a resort and adherence to a species of currency which partook of the nature of barter

more obviously than one adapted to a scientific standard, fixed and enforced by governments.

Every collector has probably met with what are termed *weights* belonging to different nationalities and periods. They usually represent the correct standard of the piece named on them without respect to the metallic value, as, for instance, a copper weight balancing a gold ducat or real or an English sovereign.[1] These contrivances appear to have been intended to assist, when no scales of suitable nicety were generally available, to test the authenticity of coins, of which the weight was known through proclamations or periodical pamphlets, such as in the Low Countries they designated *Placaets*, and which were issued at one time nearly every year. Somewhat similar books of a more elaborate character were published abroad, furnishing engravings of money current in various countries, its value, and its weight. A very singular one, in *agenda* form, found at Antwerp, is in the British Museum.

The very designation *Ör*, pl. *Öre*, applied to the old Swedish copper specie, seems to be allied to our word *ore* or bullion, as if a certain quantity of metal was originally bartered for a certain quantity of goods.

The employment of ingots of gold and silver, which has to a certain extent survived among primitive communities in the East to the present day, was doubtless very general so long as no coinage beyond the silver penny and its moiety existed in any part of Europe. In the celebrated Cuerdale find, among a large assortment of currency of Anglo-Saxon and Carlovingian origin, occurred several of these ingots in silver stamped with a cross, and undoubtedly used in commercial transactions in the eighth and ninth centuries. So long as the monetary representation of such lumps of metal was understood and accepted, the conduct of business on a larger scale was immensely facilitated, more especially if similar tokens or equivalents for value in gold were also once available. The discovery of the hoard at Cuerdale was perfectly fortuitous.

[1] See Catalogue of Denominations, *v.* "Arnoldus Gulden."

Immense quantities of those strange unwieldy discs of copper, stamped with a value representing only the cost of the metal, once existed in Sweden, where the buyer of old days must have carried his money, not in a purse, but in a cart, and where weight was almost evidently given for weight—a daler's worth of provisions or goods balancing a daler itself in the scales. The output and circulation of gold and silver were extremely circumscribed.

The introduction of this heavy and barbarous medium into the Swedish dominions was not, however, an abrupt step or a rudimentary effort; for from the reign of Gustavus Adolphus (1611-32) the kingdom had possessed the denomination known as an ör and its divisions. The original ör resembled in fabric, and equalled in weight, the common Russian 5-kopeck piece current from 1758 to 1804, or thereabout; and the ponderous dalers of Charles XII. and his successors amounted to an extension or exaggeration of this currency. Prior to the ör the Swedes had had nothing in copper larger than the *mark* of John III. and a coin in the same metal and of the same reign, called the New Stockholm money (1573). In other words, the abnormal dalers of the fifteenth century corresponded with an epoch, not of numismatic infancy or of rising power, but with one of decline, when the country reverted temporarily to primitive methods of finance, and after about half a century (1697-1747) of trial relinquished them, perhaps from their sheer impracticability.

In the time of Catherine I. of Russia (1725-28) an experiment was made in the same direction and from a similar motive—the motive which actuated the primitive rulers of Sparta; but no further progress was made in it, and two or three patterns of the square copper rouble and kopeck of 1726 appear to be all that survives of the attempt to emulate Sweden.

XVI

The respect for metrology appears to have long remained everywhere very slight, and it is difficult to comprehend, even in some of the modern currencies, such as Austria and Prussia, whether any standard exists, or, if it exists, is recognised. One of the inconveniences attendant on decentralisation and an infinite number of petty states was the total absence during centuries of any uniform basis of calculation; within a moderate radius a dozen currencies under various names and of conflicting weights were in force; and this evil the convention-money was introduced to meet or mitigate. It is impossible to believe that any settled principle was known, or at least followed, inasmuch as the same value is found inscribed on pieces of the most dissimilar character; and whereas it appears to have been, toward the end of the eighteenth century, considered expedient in parts of North Germany to insert the reassuring phrase "good" by way of denoting that the coins are true to weight, we see a small flan of copper marked III. *Gute Groschen*, of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, 1793, and one of Brunswick in *silver*, about four times as large and about six times as heavy, current for 16 *Gute Groschen*, 1820.

The French possessed at an early date two standards, those of Paris and Tours; but the most ancient numismatic specimens, posterior to the so-called Gaulish money, were independent of either system, and belong to the Merovingian and Frankish series. The former are almost exclusively in gold, the latter almost exclusively in silver. The Paris mint, before the Carlovingian era, struck indeed nothing but pieces in the most precious metal; but the Visigoths, whose territories extended over a considerable portion of what is now France, had their own silver money in addition to rudimentary types of the *tremissis* or *triens*. The Carlovingian currency, which commenced with Pepin le Bref, was in its module German, not French, and when Charlemagne improved the coinage, and issued deniers and oboles of

a new type and of good silver, a distinct era was marked in the Frankish numismatic records. A reaction or relapse, however, took place in the troubled times which followed the death of Louis le Débonnaire in 840; the period between the close of the tenth and the middle of the thirteenth century witnessed a great decline in the currency throughout Western Europe; and it was not till the reign of Louis IX. (1226-70), when the Crusades had done so much to promote commerce and the arts, when in Italy the Florentines and Venetians had set the example of a gold coinage and a fixed standard, and when in the Two Sicilies Frederic II. (1220-50) had issued his *augustale*, that the monetary system in France once more received attention, and underwent reform. The *gros tournois* of St. Louis, of which the pattern was partly suggested by an Arabic *dirhem*, not only current in Spain at that time, but in all probability allowed to circulate in France itself, became a very popular and favourite coin, and was imitated both in the Low Countries and in Germany. Its standard and purity, which surpassed those of the dirhem, seem to have been fairly maintained, and in the same way as the Venetian and English gold currencies it won the confidence of the trader even beyond the French frontier.

Everywhere the condition of national money or of local currencies formerly depended in great measure on circumstances, which were perpetually subject to change or modification; and improvements were intermittent and spasmodic. Occasionally the fluctuations and irregularities strike us as capricious. Nothing can be much worse than the French silver coinage from Charles VIII. to Henry IV.—a period of about 120 years; yet the gold *écu* in its varied types did not sensibly deteriorate, and the copper currency of the later Valois and early Bourbon monarchs is remarkable for the excellence of its character and the maintenance of its standard.

We have spoken of the development and vicissitudes of the Swedish copper coinage, which, if it were exhaustively treated, might form a topic in itself. The Russians appear to have followed in the steps of their neighbours and rivals

to a certain extent, not only in the rouble of 1726, but in those ponderous 5-kopek pieces, which were associated in the popular mind with value, and which had their immediate germ in the 10-kopeks of 1726, struck at the coronation of Catherine I. But Sweden also set Russia the precedent of a permanent reduction, as the principles of metallic currency became better understood, to a more reasonable standard and module, although, as will be evident to anybody applying the test, the latter Power has displayed at all times an indifference to metrology throughout its monetary system, which is apparently independent of method, and leaves the public convenience out of the question.

It surely goes without saying, that if the regular coinage of the Continent was so untrustworthy, with a few signal exceptions, that intended for colonial and provincial use, as well as the special issues for the payment of troops or for other emergencies, was still more liable to suspicion and criticism; and the discrepancy between the intrinsic and the artificial values lay in the metal no less than in the weight. To gain an insight into this branch of the inquiry we have only to examine the Roman currency for Egypt, Judæa, or Britain; the Venetian for Albania, Dalmatia, or Cyprus; the *later* Portuguese for Goa or Guinea; the English for Ireland; and the French for the Iles de France and the Mauritius.

The exceptions, which are to be noted, are the early Spanish and Portuguese money within the periods of the highest prosperity of those kingdoms; the colonial series of the East India Company, starting with the portcullis money of Elizabeth in 1600; and the equally creditable coinage of the Netherlands for their East Indian possessions, extending from 1601, when the piece of eight with its divisions came from the Amsterdam mint, to the present day.

XVII

The question of alloy, in common with that of weight, entered into the calculation of governments under the old

régime purely from a commercial point of view. Trading communities, such as the Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Hollanders in turn, appreciated the vital importance of employing in their transactions with foreigners a medium which was capable of bearing the test of the scales; and it affords a criterion of the *status* of a people when the coinage begins to part with its prestige. The Venetians during their enjoyment of prosperity and power, and from their first rise indeed into prominence after the fourth Crusade, jealously preserved the integrity of their money both in silver and gold, and alike as regarded its weight and its fineness; and we may be at liberty to surmise that the stress laid on those points had been originally inculcated by the necessity of possessing for the Eastern trade a currency which would not suffer from comparison with the high Oriental standard, and would even become at need exchangeable as bullion. It was much the same with the English *noble*, and it is so with the modern English sovereign. The utility of gold as a medium long remained nearly altogether commercial; and even in the absence of treaties or a convention the probably studied coincidence of a coinage in that metal under various names, but equivalent in value, throughout all the most civilised parts of the Continent, aimed at the acceptance of gold or even silver specie on some international footing. When the knowledge of printing and engraving began to facilitate the production of such books, the foreign bankers and financiers were provided, as we have mentioned, with the means of ascertaining to a fraction the current worth of every piece in circulation from one end of Europe to the other; and before these curious and interesting manuals existed in a printed shape, they were to some limited extent multiplied in manuscript with drawings of the coins.

The endowment of a person or a locality with a mint was prized, no doubt, as an honour and a prerogative; but the tenor of documents and other information seems to be unanimous in shewing that the concession had its commercial side, and that even a comparatively small municipal centre involved to the owner an appreciable amount of profit on

production under any circumstances. It therefore followed that the more the mint-master debased his issues, the greater was the revenue arising to his employer, whether a secular lord, an ecclesiastical dignitary, or a township. It seems to have been, so far, very reasonably and naturally a constant incidence of the surrender of a mint by the lord, if not by the Crown, that a proportion of the surplus after the clearance of expenses was settled on the original feoffee; and long after the mediæval period, in the closing years of the sixteenth century, the directors or lessees of the mint at Montpellier are found engaging to give the seigneur of Damville 15,000 gold écus to induce him to close a seat of coinage which he had opened in the vicinity, and which, so far as we can learn, was on a very modest scale. The value of the vested interest was presumably considerable, since this was a political juncture, when private individuals were taking advantage of the general disorder in France to strike money in all directions on their own account, and the removal of one competitor was apt to favour the rise of others. But during centuries, apart from special circumstances, the coinage was regarded and employed as a method of raising funds; and the difference between the outlay and the income varied with the amount of central control or the financial needs of the proprietor. The deplorable spectacle which so much of the foreign currency, till we approach the middle of the seventeenth century, presents, is largely due to the free and unscrupulous depreciation by personages in authority of all such species of money as lent themselves to the object or repaid the process. The billon types afforded the greatest temptation to the speculator, who was usually precluded from striking gold, and could gain little by tampering with copper. The relative impurity of the metal was not easily detected, and the current rate remained unchanged; and this circumstance may be one way of explaining the wide prevalence on the Continent in former days of plated currency.

A survey of the whole range of European coins convinces us that each region, enjoying the privilege of a mint, was a law to itself, and that the sole check on a perfect

disregard of economic fitness and justice was the convention-money. But this system was apparently limited to Northern Germany and the Netherlands, where it more or less prevailed from the thirteenth century. Elsewhere the utmost difficulty must have been experienced in adjusting values in all monetary transactions; and it was only the very restricted intercourse of communities outside their own local boundaries down to quite modern times which tended to render such a complex arrangement tolerable. For it was principally, of course, where smaller amounts were concerned, that the obscurity and confusion were likely to arise: a far greater uniformity was observed in the gold values and in the standard of pieces in that metal.

There has always been a certain degree of perplexity and doubt in respect to a family of foreign coins, which from their composite formation in a varied degree are assignable either to the billon or to the copper series. An incorrect appropriation is never satisfactory; and of the circumstances under which the bulk of these insignificant pieces appeared, we possess in England such slight knowledge, that we have little beyond the *primâ facie* evidence to guide us. Again, the currencies in different districts and governments diverged and fluctuated in value so much, either from local conditions or from temporary exigencies, that what is a silver denomination in one state or at one date, becomes a plated or copper one in another state or at another time.

Taking two 12-kreutzer pieces of Hesse-Cassel, 1759, one is manifestly plated, while the other presents the aspect of being copper. But the fact is that, instead of having a basis of mixed metal, it is a copper coin plated to pass for silver value. Indistinct traces of the coating remain in the letters and the edge. Time has uncased it, and we have it before us as it was struck. It is a sort of nondescript, yet it is preferable to those dilapidated relics which so often present themselves, in the shape of worn billon money, with nothing but the wretched foundation surviving. The plating process was an expedient widely adopted by the German-speaking communities from the seventeenth century, but

more particularly within the last one hundred and fifty years. It was a poor device, encouraged by the immemorial predilection of humanity for something bright, and by the advantage accruing to the state from the difference between the intrinsic and the official worth. In the Netherlands the practice was almost unknown; there the "black" money circulated without disguise and concealment; and with the fewest exceptions the Dutch and Flemish systems were exempt from this disfigurement, till the modern Belgian kingdom instituted its issue of nickel.

The question of impure or mixed coinage, which dates from the later Greek and Roman periods, the prototype of German silver being the plated tetradrachm of Parthia and the denarii of a portion of the Roman imperial series, brings us to the consideration of another more or less immediately allied to it. We refer to the possibility of estimating the material standing of a country by its coinage; and this test limits itself to the metrology. The execution is an independent department, and may be influenced by the state of the arts or by the personal taste of the ruler. Some early European governments, as the Venetian Republic, subsisted during ages, with ample facilities at command, without producing a single specimen of high character. Others, as Florence, Parma, Salzburg, Brunswick-Luneburg, have left an abundance of beautiful types and excellent and careful work. But the more ancient currency of Venice, if it was never remarkable for its artistic qualities, was scrupulously exact in its weight, and almost without exception of true standard. Toward the end it displayed greater negligence in workmanship and inferior purity, more especially in its lower divisions.

From the most remote times spasms of political depression and distress, no less than a permanent decline in resources, have betrayed themselves by monetary degradation. Temporary straits tell their tale to us across centuries in an enormous assortment of what is termed *money of necessity*—coins or rather tokens struck in any available material, and stamped with fictitious marks of value. The practice imparted a passing pressure, and if it was too often

repeated, was bound to impoverish the community or the purse-holder. The debasement of the ordinary currency was a still graver symptom and danger. It might equally denote an intermittent or temporary phenomenon arising from the dishonesty or extravagance of the Executive, and might in such a case be susceptible of remedy; but chronic and progressive deterioration rarely signified less than the demoralising effect of political decadence.

Outside the mere numismatic point of view there is a third direction in which the student or observer may judge by this sort of help the financial rank and capacity of a people. The descent of the currency to an infinitesimal unit, as in the *aspar*, which in the days of Byron was current in Turkey in Europe at less than the thirtieth part of a penny, is the surest indication of poverty and insignificance, since the circumstance too clearly shews, not that the market was proportionately cheap, but that there was nothing which in the eyes of a prosperous nation answered to one. A moderate proportion of individuals may, from choice or need, be "passing rich on forty pounds a year," and a Hindoo rice-eater can perhaps live on fourpence a day; but prices may just as easily be too low as too high.

XVIII

It is hardly within our immediate province to enter into the question of numismatic development among the ancient Greeks; but an examination of all the known types of Hellenic origin fills us with an agreeable persuasion of the sense of beauty and symmetry, accompanied by a reverence for anatomical laws and a thorough insight into the structure of the human frame. The union of genius with industry and mechanical skill produced some of the most masterly examples of medallic art which the world can ever hope to see, and which found, perhaps, their nearest parallels in the *chefs d'œuvre* of the Renaissance in Italy. In physiognomical excellence and external accessories the latter quite

rivalled the finest Greek work; but the men who were patronised by the great mediæval families of the Peninsula were in the presence of conditions and restraints unknown to their predecessors.

The Greek feeling and taste revealed itself in the Roman consular or family series, but was gradually lost in the imperial one, more especially in the decadence of the reverses. Even in the consular coinage, however, the delineation of the human figure already exhibited a marked declension from the high standard of fine Greek art, although bust-portraits and inanimate objects are rendered with equal success and felicity.

Again, the Byzantine corruption of the debased Roman type, spreading itself after the fall of the western division of the empire over the greater part of Europe, and affected in its progress by climatic, local, and religious influences, penetrated on the one hand to Bulgaria, Servia, and Muscovy, where we discern it in the coins of the grand duchy of Kief, while on the other it found its way westward to Venice and other parts of Italy, to the Two Sicilies, France, Spain, England, and the Low Countries, where it formed the basis of the so-called Merovingian family of gold and silver pieces, but more particularly of coins in the more precious metal equivalent in weight and value to the third part of a Byzantine solidus.

The variations and disparity observable in the abundant remains of the Merovingian money are to be attributed, perhaps, to the character of the colonial or provincial coinage of Greece and Rome, with which the mediæval copyists were brought into contact, to the degree of success in reproducing originals, and to gradual improvement in conducting the processes of fabrication during the course of centuries.

At the same time, the types of many of the ancient specimens of continental currency were advisedly or insensibly adapted to local characteristics and peculiarities, and were broadly governed by the predominance of military and feudal sentiment. Even before any idea of introducing a

date or the value was carried out, the importance seems to have been appreciated of identifying coins with the name of a ruler and a religious or heraldic symbol; and the early employment of shields of arms, prior to the use of portraits, was dictated by the sense of a link between the bearings on the money and those on the escutcheons of sovereigns. The mediæval *denier* soon lost all real relationship to the Roman *denarius*, and more and more, in its multiples up to a crown or *écu*, complied with the spirit of more modern life and the militarism of the Middle Ages. The English word *arms* is translated into most of the Gothic or Teutonic languages by one signifying *weapons*. It was a notion in analogy with the formation of tribal government under the Lombard *dux*—the *duke* of later times.

In the reduction of mediæval European currency to chronological stages of development, we must first deal with typical objects without a key or inscription; (2) typical objects accompanied by a few characters more or less unintelligible; (3) the same with a distinct legend, and the name of the moneyer and mint; (4) with a shield or cognisance and a cross on the reverse infinitely varied in its form and cantonments; (5) with a rudimentary portrait on the obverse; (6) with an ideal one; (7) with a positive or approximate likeness, a fully descriptive legend, and an elaborate blazon; (8) with the date and the value. The extension of Christianity and the influence of the Crusades gradually effaced and superseded the Byzantine, as well as the Roman, feeling and style; and with very few exceptions the prevailing tone of Western money became toward the ninth century Teutonic and unclassical.

In the European coins of most remote date co-ordinate prominence is given to the ruler of the country or province and to the place of origin and the engraver. Where there was an infinite subdivision of territory and jurisdiction, and an equal multiplicity of mints, this course was a safeguard against confusion and fraud.

The leading symbols on coins are: 1, a cross; 2, a crown; 3, a sceptre and orb; 4, a sword; 5, an animal as an heraldic cognisance or a figurative emblem; 6, a shield

with or without quarterings; 7, and finally, an effigy of a patron-saint, ultimately superseded or accompanied by one of the temporal ruler. All these marks of authority and distinction underwent from period to period development and change indicative of modified political and religious feeling, of more complex relationships between reigning families, or of the growth of artistic taste.

The type with the cross presents itself with an infinite amount of variation both in the form of the cross and in the character of the cantonments. The most usual features in the angles are pellets, or globules, or annulets; and most frequently the number corresponds to that of the Trinity. But on some pieces—it is true, of later date—four of these objects appear; and if there is no mystical figure intended, there is certainly no reference to value, as the penny or *denier* and the groat or *gros* equally bear these unexplained accessories.

The evolution of the portrait on coins was gradual. The earliest stage was a head, which occurs in the rudest shape on the gold *trientes* of the Visigothic princes of Spain; the next step was the addition of a sceptre, as we see it on some of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman pennies. Then followed in succession the bust or full-length figure in armour, the head bare or helmeted; the crowned bust in ordinary costume (sometimes, as on the money of the Renaissance in Savoy, Saluzzo, Monteferrato, and Bologna, with a characteristic head-dress), in armour, or with the armour partly draped; and the modern head, ordinarily uncovered and uncrowned. Between these progressive varieties there were, of course, many special and exceptional examples, such as the portrait of Charles V. or the splendid quadruple ducat of 1528, and the civil costume and peculiar head-dress on certain Italian coins of the Renaissance era, among which we may cite the very striking *tallero* of Marguerite de Foix, Marchioness of Saluzzo, 1516.

The Cross was not the only device of the kind, even supposing the triads in the angles to have no religious import; for on the mediæval Bohemian money we perceive

the Hand, just as it is on some of the pennies of Edward the Confessor; and abroad it lingered even to a later epoch. The strange type adopted by the Georgians of an ingot cut in the form of the thumb and fingers, and impressed with a legend, more than possibly referred to the ancient superstitious belief in the binding nature of contracts made with the thumb.

The earliest deniers of the Bishops of Utrecht sometimes bore a curious symbol in the form of the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, the latter before, the former behind, the crozier. This was a symbol of mortality, while the serpent on the reverse of some of the *grossi* of Ercole I. Duke of Ferrara (1471-1505) offers the idea of infinitude.

Another remarkable divergence from the normal standard and style on numismatic productions was the Low-Country loan of the so-called Phrygian cap in the stadtholder's bonnet, with which, surmounting his staff or otherwise, we meet on the money of the United Provinces. The same symbol served at a subsequent crisis for one of the insignia of the revolutionary currency in France.

In considering the question of types, too great a stress is sometimes laid on casual and subsidiary variations; and the cabinet of the amateur is embarrassed by duplicate specimens of substantially identical coins. We perhaps still know too little of the incidence and volume of early production to enable us to speak confidently on this subject; but a differentiation, often far more minute and trivial than on Greek or Roman coins belonging to the same issue, can scarcely be held to amount to a plea for possessing eight or ten pieces, exhibiting common features and telling no more than a single story, yet no two of them absolutely identical.

XIX

In the body of the volume it is proposed to furnish to collectors some suggestions in aid of the formation of

cabinets, where the plan is—1, general; 2, special; or 3, representative. We cannot, perhaps, urge too emphatically, when the initiatory stage has been passed, and the amateur begins to enter seriously on his undertaking, the impolicy of casting his net too wide, unless it is the case that he proposes to study, not completeness, but condition alone. An assemblage of coins, all highly preserved, may well be rather promiscuous in their character, and may probably leave very few places unrepresented; and yet the aggregate will not be excessive. After an experience of many years, the actual discovery and conclusion are, that of the entire mass submitted to our inspection and judgment, an excessively slender percentage reaches a fastidious standard.

When the governing motive is *special*, either from the standpoint of archæological inquiry or of ordinary curiosity, it becomes difficult to exercise the selecting process with any severity. A student or collector on these lines lays down for his guidance the law that it is absolutely requisite to secure every existing specimen of the coinage of some given country, prince, or line of princes; or again, to bring together in one focus all recoverable pieces presenting a particular type or legend, not excluding such as bear illiterate or erroneous inscriptions, *mules* and *contrefaçons*. It is a class of enterprise on which it is hardly our province to offer an opinion; and there is no doubt that the judicious comparison of differentiated coins side by side has often led to useful results.

The collection formed on a representative basis may or may not embrace an adherence to a high standard of preservation in each instance; but it is under any circumstances that of an *amateur*. The owner is a person who acquires only what pleases or suits him. He does not expend his resources in purchasing items because he sees them in the hands of his friends, or desires to forestall his friends in the possession. If he does not know that the largest public museums of all countries have *desiderata*, he finds in due course that the acquisition of certain rarities is either an impossibility or a matter of onerous outlay. By

contenting himself with the proportion which falls in his way from season to season, unless he is a second Fortunatus, he will become aware at all events of one fact, —that the supply of desirable articles will always exceed the means of securing them.

An additional plea for a representative programme, rather than a general or special one, lies in the consideration, which to some may not be material, that too great an abundance of a particular class of property, and still more of any given section or department, is a sure mode of entailing commercial loss; for the very superfluity of examples exercises a depreciatory influence. It is sometimes wiser to be incomplete.

From the immensity of its range and the multifarious character of its subdivisions the continental series is perhaps, above all others, the one where representative treatment can be adopted with the largest degree of convenience and the least amount of scruple.

In arranging continental coins in the cabinet in such order as may facilitate, where the collection is extensive and varied, reference to any piece, the political changes in Europe and the fluctuations of empire from the Middle Ages down to the eighteenth century have rendered it in numerous instances a task of difficulty to decide on the allotment of numerous groups of coins struck by foreign rulers for territories over which their jurisdiction was more or less titular. Such are the money issued by the French for parts of Spain and Italy, by the Spaniards and Austrians for parts of the Netherlands, by the Poles for Lithuania, by the Russians for Prussia and Finland, by Venice for Dalmatia, Albania, and other colonies, and by the Teutonic Order and the Margraves of Brandenburgh for Prussia. Probably the simplest and truest principle is to allow the soil or locality which purports to have produced the currency to govern its distribution.

The subjection of coins to cleaning processes is a matter which requires caution and experience. The removal of superficial incrustation by soap and water, in the case of all but proof pieces, is unattended by much risk of damage,

more particularly where gold and silver are concerned; but billon and copper coins have to be treated with great tenderness, and while ammonia and other chemical appliances may be employed by proficient persons to restore to their original state specimens in the more precious metals, their use in other cases is apt to produce unsatisfactory results, if not positive disaster. Where the dirt, accumulated by time on old gold or silver money, is loose, its disappearance is certainly advantageous and agreeable to the eye, and the injury to the tone of the surface or to the *patina* is temporary. But there is a very broad distinction between tone and discoloration by soil; and where a coin of early date has acquired genuine patination, it should on no account be disturbed, unless it be, perhaps, by the softest possible brush, where particles of dust have filled up the characters of the legend or the details of the type.

One word more in the way of *caveat* is requisite under this head. Old coins frequently present themselves in a more or less worn condition with bright fields or surfaces, which to an experienced eye offer a rather painful contrast to the remainder. These pieces have been *tooled* and burnished by modern hands, and are materially impaired in value by the process. Their purity has been irretrievably destroyed.

XX

The reader will observe that the work in his hands divides itself into four portions: the Introduction; the Two Catalogues; the Descriptive Text. In the first an endeavour has been made to survey the whole field, and to assist the student, before he proceeds farther, in forming as accurate a notion as possible of its extent, its character, and its claims. The Catalogues, which are taken to be infinitely more complete than anything of the same kind hitherto procurable in English and in one *corpus*, embrace a very considerable amount of information, calculated to be serviceable and interesting, upon many matters of technical and even of

commercial detail; they have been drawn up in the alphabetical form, with cross-references, to economise time and trouble. As for the remaining section, it may be predicated of it that the body is in this case not much more than equal to each of its component parts; for all that seemed to be left, when the rest had been done, was to present, according to geographical distribution, an outline of European numismatic production, and to knit the whole together, as it were, with a tolerably copious General Index.

That the earliest attempt on these broad lines will be found imperfect, can hardly be doubted; but its utility may nevertheless prove considerable, since it embodies in a convenient and accessible compass a very large assortment of particulars indispensable to the English and American collectors of the continental series. To the majority of these two classes of students the voluminous works of reference in foreign languages, which form in themselves a sort of library, are sealed literature, alike from their obscurity, bulk, and cost. Here the means are readily furnished of enabling the ordinary collector to satisfy himself what constitutes a fairly complete, or at any rate representative, series in the several departments, what the leading denominations, types, and varieties are, and what rarities, or pieces historically or otherwise curious, exist. Occasional anecdotes and illustrations have been inserted where it was thought that they might be of interest or service; and the writer has now and then permitted himself to enter into particulars of price. But the question of price and value is one of great delicacy and difficulty; for condition and circumstances rule everything, and the selling figure of one coin is no law for that of another.

To the professed and advanced antiquary language is no bar; and those who do not care to bestow the time requisite for mastering the almost innumerable monographs of the several European countries, and a formidable supplementary body of pamphlets illustrative of local and sectional details perpetually arising, have the opportunity of resorting to the admirable *Manual* of M. Blanchet, 1890. This work is,

however, far too elaborate and technical to suit the ordinary collector either in or out of England; and it seemed worth while, within the compass of a single volume, to endeavour to attract more general attention among English-speaking folk to the immense store of interest and information which has been hitherto unaccountably neglected both by ourselves and by the Americans, and which far surpasses the British series in archæological importance from every point of view.

THREE CATALOGUES:

I. CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN MINTS

II. CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN DENOMINATIONS

III. SOME DATED LISTS OF EUROPEAN RULERS

I. CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN MINTS

Aalborg, *Alborga*, *Aalborgen*, *Alebv*, etc., an ancient mint of the Kings of Denmark, and one of the Kings of Sweden in the 17th c. There is an Ör of Gustavus Adolphus, 1627, struck there.

Aargau, Switzerland, a seat of cantonal coinage for the lower values in batzen.

Aarhuus, in Jutland, a Danish mint in the 15th-16th c. A coin of Steno Storre (1470-97) reads *Moneta Arvs*. A piece of four skilling, 1535, of Christian III., belonging here, has a half-length portrait of the King and *Christianus D.G. Elect. Rex Da.*

Abbeville, a mint of the Counts of Ponthieu, 12th-13th c. In 1283 Philip le Hardi accorded permission to Edward I. of England, as Count of P., to strike money of the usual type and standard. Both Edward I. and II., and perhaps even Edward III., issued coins, some of which have a leopard as a difference, with *Moneta Pontivi* and *Abbatis Ville*, or *Abbeville*. In 1291 Philip le Bel acknowledged the right of the commune of A. to strike money; and the reverses with *Sit Nomen*, etc., are ascribed to this source.

Abo (since 1743 part of Russian Finland), an early Swedish mint. *Aboensis.*

Acquabella, Savoy, the mint of the Bishops of Maurienne in the 10th-11th c., and possibly the place of coinage of the earliest Counts of Savoy, of whom no money is at present identifiable prior to that of Umberto II. (1091-1103). *Aqvabella.* It is worth suggesting that the *A* on many Savoyard coins may stand for this place, or for Avigliana, though in the field. The episcopal money was copied from the types of Vienne in Dauphiny.

Acqui, Piedmont, 17 miles S.S.W. from Alessandria, a place of coinage in the 12th-13th c. There is a silver *danaro* with *Fredric* (? Frederic Barbarossa), and (in the field) *I.P.* on obv., and on rev. *Aqve.* In the 14th c. episcopal money was coined here. There is a *matapan* of Otto Belingeri (1305-10) with *Odonvs Aqvesis.*

Aerschot, S. Brabant, 18 miles N.E. from Brussels. The place of coinage, doubtless, of the early Ducs d'Aerschot, though possibly at a later period the money may have been struck at Brussels itself. We have only met with jetons and medals; but the administrative machinery indicated on one of these pieces, with *Iect. De La Chambre Des Compt. Dv Dvc*, and the law of analogy, unite in supporting the idea of a local currency, if only of copper and billon. Similar jetons, as we know,

were issued in countless profusion by all the continental Powers, especially in France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Agen. See *Aix-la-Chapelle.*

Agen or *Auch,* a mint of Edward I. of England as Duke of Aquitaine, *c.* 1186; of the Bishops of A., 9th-13th c.; and of the Counts of Fezenzac (11th c.), whose capital was here. Deniers of the latter read on rev. *Auscio Civ.*

Agimont, near Givet, Ardennes, a seigniorial mint of Jean de Looz, 1280-1310, known from an esterlin with *Ioh. Dns. De Agimot,* and (on rev.) *Moneta Agimot.*

Ahlen, Prussian Westphalia, a place to which the Bishop of Munster accorded a license to coin copper money in 1597: the pieces bear a winged eel, crowned.

Aire-sur-la-Lys, Pas de Calais, near St. Omer, formerly part of Flanders, one of the places which struck the communal *mailles,* and perhaps a mint of Baudouin IX., Count of Flanders, 1194-1206. *Ariensis* with a lion *passant,* or *Aria.* The place of origin of money of necessity during the sieges by the French and Spaniards in 1641 under the Maréchal de Meilleray, and by the Allies in 1710. Of the former there is a silver *livre.*

Aix-en-Provence, Bouches du Rhone, a Carlovingian mint (*Aguis urbs*), one of the Counts of Provence mentioned in a charter of 1146, and an occasional place of coinage of the Bourbon Kings of France. A piece of 12 sols, 1776, has the mark & for this place.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Aachen or *Agen* (*Aquis Grani, Aquensis, Aqvs*), a mint of the Carlovingian dynasty, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen line. Here in 1422 was struck a gros, one of the earliest *genuine* existing pieces with a date. At a later period it was the place of coinage of a long series of civic or urban money in silver and copper. There is also siege-money, struck here in 1597 and 1670.

Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, a Savoyard mint, 14th-15th c.

Aixe, near Limoges, the seat of a special coinage of Gui V., Viscount of Limoges (1199-1230), who struck barbarins in his chateau there.

Alba, in the Abruzzi, a seat of a small coinage in the 16th c.

Alba Julia, a Transylvanian mint under the independent waiwodes. *A.I.*

Alba Regia, or *Agria,* an early Hanoverian mint.

Albi or *Alby,* Dept. of Tarn, 42 m. N.E. of Toulouse, a mint, of which the profits appear to have been shared from an early period between the Bishop and the Count of T. In 1037 the latter is found bestowing his quota on his bride as a dowry. In 1278 the mint-master had liberty from the Crown to strike petits tournois and oboles tournois in consideration of paying 30 livres tournois to the King and the same to the See for each striking. *Albieci.* The money bearing *Albiensis* and *N. Bonafos* was struck in and after 1248 at the Chateau Neuf de Bonafos, the residence of Sicard d'Alaman, Minister of the then Count. The Count, the Bishop, and Sicard divided the profits.

Alessandria, Piedmont, the seat of a republican coinage, 12th-14th c. There is a copper *sesino* with the head of St. Peter, and on rev. *Alexandria.* In 1746 a piece of 10 soldi in bronze or copper was struck during the blockade by the Maréchal de Maillebois.

Alkmaar, N. Holland, the place of origin of tin and lead money, struck during the siege by the Spaniards in 1573.

Almeloo, Overijssel, a mint of the seigneur, Evert van Hekeren, 15th c.

Alost, a mint of the Count of Flanders, 13th-14th c. Under Margaret of Constantinople, Countess of Flanders, 1244-80, and John I. of Namur, Count, 1302, the *groat* and the *tornese* were struck here.

Alpen, Cléves, a seigniorial mint of the 14th c., with a crest on obv. entwined with *G.E.R.D.* [Count Gerard], and on rev. *Alp.*

Altenberg, Saxony, an urban mint in the 13th c., and one of the Dukes of Saxe-Altenberg, extinct in 1762. It subsequently struck money for the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg, to whom this portion of the dominion passed.

Altenkirchen, Rhenish Prussia, a mint of the Count of Sayn, 17th c. Only small denominations.

Altona, a mint of the Counts of Holstein, 1620.

Amalfi, the seat of a temporary coinage in the 10th and 11th c., both of gold and copper. The former, which belongs to the latter half of the 11th c., consisted of *tari*, somewhat akin to those of Sicily, but apparently copied from a distinct Mohammedan prototype. There are copper *follari* of Mastalo I., *Duke and Consul*, 914-46, and of Mansone III. (1042), who bore the same titles. Some of the coinage is anonymous, and reads merely *Consvl Et Dvx*, but on a piece of Richard II. (1121-35) we find *Ric. Con. Et Dvx II.*

Amatrice, Naples, in the Abruzzi, a mint of Ferdinand I. of Arragon, King of Naples, 1458-94.

Amiens, an episcopal, seigniorial, and urban or municipal mint from the 9th c., when we meet with Carlovingian types. Those with part or a corruption of the word are ascribed to the bishops and the town, which perhaps continued the clerical motto in a degraded form on its oboles and deniers. The former are mentioned by the Bishop of Laon in 1111. In the 13th c. this place adopted the Flemish maille with *Civium* and (in a triangle) *Amb.* on obv. and on rev. *Moneta.* The pieces reading Isiamunai or Isianumai or Isiamuntai (? the name of the moneyer) are also referred hither. After the Treaty of Arras, 1435, Amiens became a mint of the Dukes of Burgundy, who struck there money of the regal type, differenced by the Burgundian *briquet.* This was one of the places, with Ghent, Yprés, Arras, Noyon, and Roye, where the moneyer Simon worked for Philippe d'Alsace.

Amoeneberg, Hesse, a mint of the Archbishop of Mayence. *Amenebo.* On some of the coins of this place occur two wheels as a symbol or as armorial bearings. Comp. *Mayence.*

Ampurias, Cataluña, the probable place of coinage of the ancient Counts of A., of whom there was a long line from the 9th to the 14th c. The mint may have been in the Castellon. *Hugo Comes* and *Impuriarum*, *Comes Empvr.*, etc. Low values only.

Amsterdam, doubtless the place of mintage of the siege-money of 1578 and 1672-73, as well as of the colonial series of 1601, both fully noticed elsewhere. See *Ducaton*, *Real*, and *Stuiver* in Cat. of Denom. Here also were probably struck the well-executed and interesting pieces bearing the name of Louis Napoléon, King of Holland, 1806-11, who made this his capital. His palace still survives. There is a local tradition that a certain number of proof impressions of the florin of 1807 were distributed in advance among the ladies of the Court.

Ancona, in the Papal States, a seat of republican coinage from the 13th to the 16th, and of papal from the 16th to the 18th c. Under the republic there was a tolerably plentiful coinage, shewing a state of prosperity. The zecchino and double zecchino in gold; the grosso, grossetto,

and mezzo-grossetto in silver; and the sesino in bronze, were struck here. A double zecchino at the Rossi sale in 1880, No. 6, produced 360 lire = £14 : 8s. The popes, from Nicholas V. (1447-55) to Pius VI. (1775-99), struck the usual pontifical types in all metals. In 1848, pieces of one and two baiocchi were minted in the revolutionary interest.

Andernach, Rhenish Prussia, a mint of the Emperors to Henry III.; of the Dukes of Lorraine; and of the Archbishops of Cologne. Frederic I. confirmed the right of the last-named in 1167. Two deniers of Thierri, Duke of Lorraine, 984-1024, read *Andernaka*. See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1058-59. Certain municipal or civic money was struck here in 1725.

Anduse. See *Sommières*.

Angers, a Carlovingian mint and one of Eudes, Count or King of Paris, 887-98; also a place of coinage of the Counts of Anjou, 10th-11th c. (*Andegavis Civitas*), and of the Anglo-Gallic rulers under the Plantagenets. There is a double louis of Louis XIV., 1702, struck here. In 1716, Louis XV. purchased the tithes claimed by the chapter of St. Laud d'Angers on the profits of the coinage, granted to it by the Counts, for 6000 livres. The money produced here was commonly known as *angevin* or *monnaie angevine*.

Anglo-Gallic Mints: Auch or Agen, Auxerre, Bayonne, Bergerac, Bordeaux, Calais, Chateauroux, Dax, Déols, Dijon, Figeac or Fontenay-le-Comte, Guiche or Guessin (chateau near Bayonne), La Rochelle, Lectoure, Limoges, Melle, Montreuil-Bonnin, Paris, Poictiers, Rouen, Saint Quentin, Salle-le-Roy (near Montreuil-Bonnin), Tarbes.

Angoulême, the seat of a royal and seigniorial mint from the 10th to the end of the 14th c. *Egolisime* or *Engolisme*. This domain was, with that of La Marche, united to the Crown in 1322.

Angra, in the island of Terceira, one of the Açores, a place of independent Spanish coinage in 1582 after the annexation of Portugal itself to Spain. Coins in all metals of Spanish fabric and denominations were struck here with *A* and a falcon for the Açores.

Anhalt-Dessau, Saxony, a principality in the 11th c. under a son of the Duke of Saxony. A mint of the Dukes and of the Emperors. The right of coining gold was conferred in 1503. A bracteate of Albert the Bear reads *Marchio Anehaldensi*. The earliest thalers are referred to 1539. We have a very early copper pfennig with *Mon. Princ. Anh. Di.* and a lion rampant on obv., and on rev. in four lines *In Domin. Fiducia nost.*

Anhalt-Bernburg. See *Bernburg*.

Anholt, Westphalia, a seigniorial fief, which obtained in 1571 from Maximilian II. a recognition of its right to strike money. In 1618 it was a mint in the employment of the Grafen von Bronkhorst, and from 1637 to 1663 in that of the Prince of Salm. There are duits in copper reading *Civitas Anh.* or *Cvsa Anh.*

Aniche, Dept. of Nord, France, the place of origin of a bronze piece of 30 sols, struck for the miners, 1820.

Annaberg, Saxony, a mint of the Dukes of Saxony, 16th c.

Annecy, in the Genevois, a mint of the feudal counts, opened 15th Aug. 1356, closed in consequence of opposition from the See of Geneva and from Savoy in 1362, reopened in 1374, and finally abandoned in 1391.

Annenskoie, a Russian mint under Catherine II.

Anspach, Bavaria, probably (with Culmbach) the place of coinage of the early feudal lords of Brandenburgh-Anspach.

Antignate, a mint of the Bentivoglio family, in the Bergamasque territory, Lombardy. Giovanni Bentivoglio I. and II. (1401-2, 1449-1509) both struck money here in gold and silver: the *scudo* and *doppio scudo* (of which latter there are two types) and the *zecchino* in gold, and the *bianco*, *testone*, and *half-testone* in silver. Only the coins of the second Bentivoglio bear the name; those of the first have *Bononia docet* and *S. Petroni de Bonon.*, with the papal type of St. Petronius holding the Church in his right hand. On the gold money of Giovanni II., Bentivoglio, we find a charming portrait with the close-fitting berretta. The reverse of a zecchino of Giovanni II., Bentivoglio, reads *Maximiliani Mvnvs*, which probably refers to the right of coinage accorded by the Emperor.

Antwerp, a busy seat of coinage from the Middle Ages down to the present century for local money of low values and for that of the successive rulers of the Southern Netherlands. John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-55, used this mint. A type of the gros tournois was struck here in the 13th c. In 1584, during the blockade by Alessandro Farnese, Duke of Parma, Spanish Governor of the Low Countries, the *écu robustus* and its divisions were coined for the use of the besieged; and in 1814 independent pieces of 10 and 5 centimes appeared, bearing the respective initials or monograms of Napoléon I. and Louis XVIII. M.M. a hand.

Aosta, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy, 1393-1590. *Avgvste Pretorie.*

Aquila, in the Abruzzi, Italy, a place of royal coinage in the 14th and 15th c. The sovereigns of Naples from Louis I. of Anjou (1382-84) to Ferdinand I. of Arragon (1458-94) employed this mint. They struck the *bolognino* and its half in silver, and the *cavallo* in copper. There is also a copper *cavallo* of Innocent VIII. (1484-92) belonging here, as well as a coin of Charles VIII. of France, and a *sestino* in the same metal of Louis XII. of France. *Aq.*, *Aqla*, or *De Aqvila.*

Aquileia, on the Adriatic, a seat of the coinage of the patriarchs from the 12th to the 15th c. The denaro, mezzo-denaro, and picciolo, all in silver, were struck here. The fabric of the earlier pieces resembles that of the mediæval Mantuan *denari*, both being alike loans from the Lombard bracteate or semi-bracteate types. The first known issue with a name is the denaro of Volcker von Leubrechts-Kirchen (1204-1218) with *Volker P.* and the seated figure of the patriarch, and on the rev. *Civitas Aqvilegia.* The arms on the rev. of an Aquileian denaro of Antonio II. Panciera (1402-18) are partly borrowed on the Venetian money for Dalmatia, struck about 1414. The adoption of this cognisance was surely influenced by the consideration of the excellent quality of the patriarchal money and of the prestige which his ecclesiastical rank carried with it.

Arches, Dept. of Vosges, 36 miles from Nancy, a mint of the Dukes of Nevers in the 17th c. The coins are chiefly liards and doubles tournois in copper (1601-62). The liards of Charles II. appear to be the earliest (1601-37).

Arenberg. See *Arnsberg.*

Arezzo, a mint of Hugo, Marquis of Tuscany, 10th c. (Carlovingian types), and during the republican epoch in the 13th-14th c. The types were: the grosso and half-grosso in silver, the denaretto in billon, and the quattrino in copper. A bishop (Guido Tarlato di Pietramala) struck money here in 1313. The mint was suspended during the Florentine rule. Some of the early money bears the name and bust of the patron saint, San Donato.

Arles, a mint of Carloman, son of Louis le Débonnaire, and of Charles

le Gros, and an ecclesiastical seat of coinage from the beginning of the 10th c. to that of the 13th, when the coinage was transferred to Beaucaire. About 1480 the Primate had also an establishment at Montdragon. In 1177 a seigneur named Bernard d'Auriac enjoyed an interest in the coinage, whence an inference may be drawn that Arles was also a seigniorial mint. The earliest pieces are deniers of Rostan I. (870-913) with Constantina on rev. Others, including those struck by the Primate in concert with the King of Arragon about 1266, have the name of the city: *Arela Civi.*, *Arela*, *Arelato*, or *Arelaten.* Some early pieces of small module with *AR.* have been assigned to this place and mint which, with Lyon and Trvèes, has been supposed to have been employed by the Gauls. The later Primates assumed the title of Princeps, and struck gold.

Arleux, Cambrai, a mint of Jean de Flandre and his widow, Beatrix de Saint-Pol, 1313-25. *Moneta Arleus*, *Arleus Casri Moneta*, or *Moneta Allodiensis.* Also of Jean de Chatillon, Comte de Saint-Pol, 1317-44, of whom there is a piece in fine silver with *Moneta DElincovrt Fet. En Frans. Arlevs.*

Arnhem, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Gueldres and of the Emperors of Germany from the 12th c. The ancient type of *denier* bears on one side a donjon flanked by two towers.

Arnsberg, *Arenberg*, or *Arensberg*, Livonia or Pruss. Westphalia, a mint of Schleswig-Holstein and of the Sees of Cologne and Oesel, 14th-16th c. *Arensboch.* Also a seigniorial place of coinage, and one of the Dukes of Arenberg down to the close of the 18th c. There is a thaler of Lud. Engelbert, Duke of A. and S.R.I.P., 1785, with his portrait and shield of arms.

Arquata, N. Italy, the probable place of coinage of a *luigino* of Gerárdo Spinola, Marquis of Arquata (1682-94), under imperial sanction. The reverse has the two-headed eagle, crowned.

Arragonese Mints during the French occupation, 1640-52: Agramon, Arbeca, Balaguer, Banolas, Bellpuig, Berga, Besalu, Bisbal, Caldas, Casdona, Cervera, Figueras, Gerona, Granollers, Igualada, Lerida, Manresa, Mataro, Oliana, Olot, Puigcerda, Reus, Rosas, Solsona, Tagamanent, Tarragona, Tarrasa, Tarrega, Tortosa, Valls, Vich, and Villafranca del Panades.

Arras, a mint of Charles the Simple and of Philip Augustus, of the Comtes d'Artois, of the Kings of France in the 15th c., and of those of Spain from Philip II. to Philip IV. as Comtes d'A., and of Louis XIII. and XIV. A moneyer named Bertrand de Creuze was working here in 1212, and the well-known one of Philippe d'Alsace, Count of Flanders, struck money at A. among many other places for his employer. *Aras O.*

Arta, Majorca, a seigniorial mint of Giovanni II. Orsini, of whom there is a billon tornese with *Johs Despotvs*, and on rev. *De Arta Castrv.*

Arx Fogarach, a Transylvanian mint under the independent waiwodes or princes. *A.F.*

Ascoli, a mint of the mediæval republic (13th-14th c.), of Lladislas, King of Naples (1406-10), of the Carrara family (1410-20), and of the Popes from Martin V. (1426-31) to Alexander VI. (1492-1503). Francesco Sforza, afterward Duke of Milan by his marriage with Bianca Visconti, struck a denaro here. Nothing higher than the *grosso* seems to have been struck. There is a *baiocco* struck under the Roman republic of 1798-99 with *F. Sforti.* on obv. *De Ascvlo*, *Aschola*, or *Escvlo.*

Asperden, *Aspermont*, or *Aspern*, Rhen. Prussia, the place of origin of

a grosch of Walram von Falkenberg, G.M. of Teutonic Order, with *Moneta Walranus Asperensis.*

Asti, in the Milanese territory, successively a republic under imperial authority (12th-14th c.), and a dependency of the Dukes of Orleans (1408-98), of Louis XII. of France, of Charles V. of Germany, and of the Dukes of Savoy. Of these rulers, if not of the Dukes of Milan of the Visconti family, Asti was doubtless one of the mints, as most of the coins indicate local fabrication. *Astensis.*

Astorga, Prov. of Léon, Spain, a Visigothic mint. *Astorica.*

Atri (*Atri Picena*), Naples, a mint of the feudal dukes (15th c.).

Attendorn, Pruss. Westphalia, an early mint of the Archb. of Cologne, with pieces reading *Attendrvm.*

Audenarde, or *Oudenarde*, Belgium, the place of origin of a *patard* of Charles V. struck for Brabant, and of the money issued during the Spanish siege in 1582 : 5 and 10-stuiver pieces generally countermarked.

Augsburgh (*Augusta Vindelicorum*), Bavaria, the mint of the Dukes and Kings of Bavaria, of the Bishops of Augsburgh, and of the Emperors, and the probable place of coinage bearing the name and titles of the great Swabian house of Fugger. There are thalers of Ferdinand III., 1642, with a view of the city, and of Francis I., 1745, belonging to this place. ' The very remarkable volume of portraits of the Fugger family is well known. Comp. *Weissenhorn.*

Aunelas (*Omellas*), Hérault, an early seigniorial fief of the Vicomtes de Beziers, of the Seigneurs de Montpellier, and of the House of Orange, apparently dependent by way of homage on the Counts of Melgueil. Very little money seems to be known. Low values only. *Omelladis.*

Aurich, Hanover, the place of origin for money struck by Prussia for East Friesland. There is before us a marien-groschen coined here by Frederic II., 1753, for that province.

Auroie, Belgium, a mint of the early Bishops of Liége. There is a groot of Adolf van Marck, Bishop, 1313-1344.

Austrian Mints (minor): St. Andreas (*S. Andrati*), Auersperg, Beraun, Bilitz, Brixen, Buchheim, Budweis, Cilly, Eger, Ems, Eule, Formbach, Freystadt, Friedland, Friesach, Gitschin, Gratz, Grieven, Gurk, Hall, Iglau; (ISTRIA) Jaegendorf, Joachimsthal, Khevenhüller, Kinsky; (CARNIOLA or KRAIN) Krumauv, Küttenburg, Laudestrost, Leipa, Lieding, Lienz, Linz, Lobkowitz; (MORAVIA or MAEHREN) Melnik, Neuenkirchen, Neustadt, Ortenburg, Paar, Plan, Sinzendorf, Sprintzenstein; (STYRIA or STEIERMARK) Trautson, Troppau, Tuln, St. Veit, Villach, Voelkermarkt, Withering, Windischgratz, Znaim.

Autun, Saône-et-Loire, the seat of an obscure episcopal 9th-13th c. mint, supposed to have been authorised by Carloman between 879 and 884, and confirmed by Charles the Simple on his visit to A. in 900. But the right was, it appears, constantly traversed by the Comtes d'Autun and others. *Edua*, *Hedua*, or *Eduens*, *Civitas.* The only pieces with the name of Carloman appear to be later imitations.

Auxerre, Dept. of Yonne, a mint of the Dukes of Burgundy, of the Counts of Nevers, and of the Counts of A. The money of Auxerre is cited in many ancient documents. The office of mint-master was here, as elsewhere, hereditary in 1204. The Count of Nevers was striking money at Auxerre in 1231. Some pieces have *Senones Civitas*, and on rev. *Avtesiodr Ci.*, suggesting a monetary convention with the Archb. of Sens. The mint is said to have been closed in 1267.

Auxonne, a mint in the diocese of Besançon, employed by the Counts

and Dukes of Burgundy, 14th c. A good deal of friction and trouble arose by reason of the pretensions of the Archbishop to the sole control of this and other places of coinage. *Auxona, comes Auxone, Auxona castorro*, etc.

Avallon, Yonne, a mint of the Counts of Auxerre and Tonnerre, where the Carlovingian and Auxerrois types were introduced in succession. Probably the coinage did not survive the 13th c., but a real, ascribed to the latter half of the 15th, reads *S.G. Hovdavt Monnoier D'Avalon.*

Avenches, canton of Vaud, a Swiss mint under the Merovingian princes. *Aventicum.*

Avigliana, a mint of the Counts of Savoy, 1297-1405.

Avignon (*Abinio*), a place of Merovingian coinage and an autonomous civic mint, where the picciolo in billon was struck with *Avionensis* partly on one side and partly on the other. Subsequently a place of coinage of the Popes from Clement VI. (1342-52) to Innocent XII. (1691-1700). Clement VIII. (1592-1605) struck a double and a quadruple scudo d'oro here; Innocent X. (1644-55) also had a quadruple scudo; Gregory XV. (1621-23) struck a *piastra*; and in Cat. Rossi, p. 25, several examples of a billon piece occur, with the name *mistura*—a makeshift term for mixed metal. One of the scarcest pieces coined here is a gold scudo of Innocent VIII. (1484-92). Rossi, 1880, No. 5716, 560 lire. See it figured in the 8th plate accompanying Catalogue.

Avioth, Dept. of Meuse, a mint of the Comte de Chiny, 14th c. Plaques and ¼ pl. are known. *Moneta Aviotensis.*

Baar, a free barony formerly belonging to the great feudal family of Brederode. There is a silver daalder or thaler, with *Moneta Nova Argentea I. Ba.* of Dietrich van Bronkhorst and Batenborg, Heer van Anholt.

Babenhausen, a mint of Lichtenberg, 1587-1632.

Bacharach, Prussia, a place of coinage in the 14th c. for the Counts of Moers, who struck here the gulden and the grosch. It was the ancient seat of the Counts Palatine of the Rhine, and their mint. A gold ducat of Ludwig IV. (1436-99) was struck here in more than one variety in 1437.

Badajoz, a mint of the Moorish Kings.

Baden, the sole mint of the margraviat and duchy down to 1572; but the output was not large. At the end of the 15th c. there was a monetary convention with Würtemburg for the supply of florins, etc. The earliest copper pieces date only from 1766.

Baden Mints (minor): Bischofsheim, Bischofsheim-am-Tauber, Bodmaun, Bruchsal, Carlsruhe, Durlach, Eberstein, Emmendingen, Gengenbach, Heidelberg, Hochberg, Klettgau, Koenigshofen, Langensteinbach (near Durlach), Lauda, Offenburg, Pforzheim, Radolfszell, Reichenau, Schwazach, Thiengen or Tüngen, Tottnau or Taettnau, Usenberg, Villingen, Waldshut, Weinheim, Wiesloch.

Badonvillers, Lorraine, a private mint of Francis II., Duke of Lorraine (1625-32), who, on his abdication in the former year, reserved the right of coinage on his own domain. See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1542. *Ba.*

Bagnols. See *Beaucaire.*

Bamberg, with Villach and Grieven in Carinthia, the place of coinage of the Bishops (11th-18th c.). The earliest pieces are deniers of Bishop Rupercht (1075-84). The gold coinage commenced in 1354. Franz. Ludwig, from 1794 to 1798, during the French occupation, struck silver

money coined from the church plate, as at Eichstadt, etc. *Bamberg* or *Babenberg*.

Bannassac, Gevaudan, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia, 6th c., and of those of Aquitaine, 7th c. A triens of Charibert, brother of Dagobert I., reads *Bannaciaco Fiit.* on rev. One of Childebert II., King of Austrasia, 575, has *Gabalorvm.* A two-handled chalice usually appears on the products of this mint.

Banya-Nagy, Hungary, a mint of the Princes of Transylvania, 16th-17th c.

Bar, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Bar, 14th-15th c. The coinage of this and other mints seems to be only indicated by the titles and names and by two bars juxtaposed.

Barcelona, Arragon, a Visigothic mint (*Barcinona*), and the seat of coinage of the independent Counts prior to the union with the Kingdom under Alfonso II. (1163-96) *Barkinot.* The original currency appears to have been imitations of the Carlovingian denier and the gold money introduced by the Arabs. There is a marabotin of Raymond Berenger I. (1018-35) with Arabic legends and *Raimvndvs Comes.* It was subsequently a mint of the Kings of Arragon, as Counts of B. 11th-15th c., and an occasional one of the Kings of Spain. We should draw attention to a very rare gold piece ascribed in the Rossi Cat., No. 5839, to Ramiro II. of Arragon, 1134; it reads *Arago. Rex Ra.* Siege-money was struck here during the French occupation, 1640-52, and during the Peninsular War, 1809-13. *B.* or *Ba.*

Bardi, in the Parmesan territory, a seigniorial mint of the Landi family, 16th-17th c. The scudo and grosso in silver, and the quattrino in copper, appear to have been struck here.

Bari, Apulia, a mint of the Norman Dukes of Apulia, 11th-12th c.

Bar-le-Duc, France, Dept. of Meuse, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Bar.

Barletta, Terra di Bari, Naples, a place of coinage of Charles I. of Anjou, 1266-78.

Basle, a Merovingian and Carlovingian mint, one of the bishops, 1087-1373, 1556-1789, and of the canton down to the establishment of an uniform coinage for Switzerland. *Basel. Basilea, B-A.*

Bastogne, Luxemburgh, a mint of Henry IV., Count of Luxemburgh (1280-88). Deniers and gros only. *Bastonia.*

Batenborg, Gelderland, a seat of coinage of the powerful and illustrious house of Brederode, Seigneurs or Heeren of Bronkhorst, etc., 16th c. Some of the coins bear, as usual, the imperial titles conjointly and *Batenborgen*, *Batenborg*, or *Batenbo.* A half gulden has *Moneta Nova Argentea Batenborgen*, and a goudgulden of 1578 reads *Mo. No. Avrea. Dni. Herm. The.* [Hermann Theodor van Bronkhorst]. A daalder of the same personage, 1577, adds to the ordinary title that of Seigneur of Stein. Comp. *Gronsfeld.*

Baugency, near Blois, the supposed source of an obole of Thibaut le Tricheur, Count of B. Chartres and Tours, about 938, with *Tetiabdvs Cm. I.*, and on rev. *Balcvnti Civia.*

Bavarian Mints (minor): Alsenz, Allenbach, Amberg, Amweiler, Aschaffenburg, Auerbach, Bergzabern, Billigheim, Brettach, Castell, Cham, Ekersmühlen, Erlangen, Forchheim, Freisingen, Fürth, Geroldshofen, Geyersworth, Grünstadt, Günsburg, Gundelbingen, Haag, Hachenbach, Hals, Hamelburg, Hassfurt, Heidingsfeld, Herrenwoerth, Hersbruck, Hirschberg, Hochstaedt, Hoff, Hohenlandsberg, Ingoldstadt, Kadolzburg,

Kalmüntz, Karlstadt, Kaufbeuren, Kemnath, Kitzingen, Landshut, Langenzenn, Lauenstein, Lauff, Lauingen, Lohr, Ludwigstadt, Memmingen, Mittenberg, Mosbach, Nabburg, Neuburg, Neumarkt, Neustadt-am-Aisch, Neustadt-am-Hardt, Neustadt-am-Saale, Nordlingen, Oberschwarzach, Pappenheim, Pfreimbt (1487), Reichenhall, Reichertshofen, Roth, Rothenburg-am-Tauber, Rothenfels, Schauenstein, Schillingsfürst, Schongau, Schweinfurt, Sternstein, Stockau, Straubing, Saint-Theres, Voeringen, Voltach, Wachenheim, Weissenstadt, Wemdingen, Woerstadt, Wunsiedel.

Bayeux, a supposed mint of the autonomous Dukes of Normandy.

Bayonne, a place where, in 1377, an ordinance of Edward III. accorded to John of Gaunt the right of striking money in all metals, provided that it was distinguished from that of England and Aquitaine. No specimens appear to be known. A piece of 12 sols of Louis XV. of France, 1772, was struck here.

Beaucaire, the mint of the Archbp. of Arles from the beginning of the 13th to the end of the 15th c., and an unauthorised place of coinage during the war and disorder of the League, 1586. The Seigneur de Damville, Constable of Montmorency, also struck money (pieces of 6-blanques = 24 deniers), to pay the troops of the insurgents, at Villeneuve and Bagnols.

Beaulieu, near Loches, Vicomté of Turenne, a mint of the ancient viscounts and the seat of an abbey. In 1190 Raimond II., V. de T., when he left France for the Holy Land granted the abbot the right of striking money at B. with a tithe of the profits. A supposed place of coinage of the Counts of Anjou, 10th-11th c.

Beaumont, Hainault, a seigniorial mint of Baudouin d'Avesnes, 13th c., where were struck *gros au cavalier* or *rijder-grooten* with *B. D'Avenis Dns. Bellimontis.* See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 259, where an inedited variety is figured. It may be mentioned that at B.-le-Roger in Normandy there was probably no coinage.

Beauvais, Dept. of Oise, a Carlovingian and Capetian mint under the bishops, who from the beginning of the 11th c. enjoyed the temporalities. Roger de Blois, 1001-22, also struck money at Nogent-sur-Eure, which was part of his domain. A denier and obole of Hervé, Bishop of Ponthieu, with the name of Hugh Capet associated, and *Belvacus Civitas*, belong here. The mint did not survive beyond 1312-15.

Bechevilain, Lyons, a chateau of the archbp., 1373, where it appears that he had a mint, and counterfeited the regal types during four years.

Beckum, Pruss. Westphalia, a place of coinage, 14th c., with two wild sows *courant.*

Belgiojoso, Lombardy, probably the place of origin of a *scudo* of silver and a gold *zecchino* of the Prince of B., Antonio da Barbiano, unless indeed these pieces were struck at Vienna. The die of the scudo has the appearance of an Italian origin.

Belgrade, capital of the kingdom of Serbia or Servia, and the seat of the national coinage since 1867.

Bellac, La Marche, a mint of Hugues, Comte de la Marche, established in 1211. Comp. *Grandmont.*

Bellinzona or *Bellenz*, Switzerland, canton of Ticino, the reputed place of coinage of certain silver pieces of an episcopal type (1503-40), and a common mint for the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden.

Belmont, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, the former capital of a principality, and presumably its mint. There is a gold sequin of Antonio

Pignatelli (1733), with *Antonivs Pignatelli* and a bust on obv., and on rev. *S. R. I. Princ. Belmontis.* 1733, and a shield.

Beneventum, the place of coinage of the solidi and trientes of gold and of the silver pieces struck by the Lombard dukes from the 6th to the 9th c. Some of the earlier of these bear, as elsewhere, the portraits of Roman emperors and *Victoria Avg.*, etc., while others (of the Lombard series) couple the imperial monogram with the ducal titles. In 848 the duchy was divided into two portions, Beneventum and Salerno. *Benebentv.*

Bentheim, Hanover, the mint of the ancient Counts of Bentheim-Bentheim, whose territory adjoined the Dutch province of Overijssel. Schulman, xiv. 432, notices a thaler of Ernst Wilhelm, Count of Bentheim, Tecklenbourg, Steinfurt, and Limbourg.

Berg or *s' Heerenberg*, Lat. *Mons*, Westphalia, a barony, then a county, and eventually a duchy. It was united to Juliers and Cléves, and successively merged, with those and the other lordships appertaining, in the dukedom of Saxony and that of Prussia under the electoral house of Brandenburgh. This signiory and a great deal of surrounding territory were erected in 1806 by Napoléon I. into a grand-duchy in favour of Murat, and again constituted part of the kingdom of Westphalia under Jeróme Napoléon. There are coins of both, and quite a plentiful series of the latter. The early seigneurs of B. struck money here as elsewhere: comp. *Dieren*, *Hedel*, and *Mühlheim*. A thaler of William IV. (1546-86) exhibits the shields of s' Heerenberg, Hedel, and Polanen. On one from the Dieren mint, 1578, the mark is a pomegranate. The Dukes of Saxony long retained on their coinage the titles of Dukes of Juliers, Cléves, and Berg. See further in Blanchet, ii. 103, *note*, and Cat. of Denom. *Mining Pieces.*

Bergamo, N. Italy, a seat of republican coinage in the Middle Ages under imperial control or sanction. On its union with the Venetian Republic in the 15th c. it adopted the types and currency of its masters.

Bergen-op-Zoom struck, after the Spaniards had raised the siege in 1588, a gold piece with *Bergen.*

Bergerac, Dordogne, a mint of Henry, Earl of Derby and Lincoln, pursuant to a grant of Edward III., June 1, 1347, and of Edward himself. Henry struck gros and ½ gros, blancs, and esterlins, with *Hen. Comes. Lanc.* on obv., and on rev. *Dns. Bracaivaci* or *Bragairac.* He was created Duke of Lancaster in 1351, and some of his coins have *H. Dux Lancast. Civitas Bragie.*

Bergheim, Alsace, the source of a bracteate of the 14th c. with *B-E.*, and a mint of the duchy of Juliers under Raynald IV.

Bergues-Saint-Winoc, Dept. of Nord, France, formerly in Flanders, an abbatial mint, 11th c., and also the source of communal *mailles* with *Bergens.*

Berlin, a mint in the 12th c., and in or about 1280 one of the Margraves of Brandenburgh, Dukes of Prussia. The urban coinage, which commenced in 1369, represents the standing figure of the Margraf, and on rev. the arms of Berlin—a bear *passant* to r. There seems to have been a late coinage of bracteates here, and from 1621 to 1666 Berlin struck pfennigen and hellers in billon; it does not appear to have become an important mint till the 18th c. There is a grosch of Joachim and Albrecht, Margraves of Brandenburgh, 1575, belonging here.

Bernburg or *Anhalt-Bernburg*, probably the principal mint of the principality, and, since 1806, duchy. The coins are in all metals, and

usually display a bear *passant* on the wall of a fortress. The gold money is rare. There are the ruins at Wilhelmhof of an ancient castle which may have been a mint; it dates from 906. The ducal residence is at Ballenstadt. The Coethen branch had a mint at C. in the 13th c. There is a piece in silver of 80-kreutzer struck for A.-B. in 1592 during a siege.

Berncastel, a mint of Richard of Volrathi, Archbishop of Trèves (1511-31). A *raderalbus* of 1516 reads: *Moneta Nova Berncastele.*

Berne, the mint of the city itself from 1218 by virtue of a concession from Frederic II., of the canton, and probably of some of the minor members of the Confederation. The gold pieces of 32, 16, 8, and 4 francs, 1800, for general circulation, came from this mint. An écu of Louis XVI., 1792, is countermarked with 40 batzen for Berne; the same course was taken for other cantons.

Beromünster, formerly in the grand-duchy of Baden, now in the Swiss canton of Aargau, an ancient abbey, which appears to have struck money within its precincts. See *Michaelsgulden* in Cat. of Denom.

Besalu, Navarre, a place of coinage, of which no monuments are known, but of which in 1072 Bernard, Comte de Besalu, gave a tithe of the profits to the church of Sainte-Marie. Gold, as well as silver, is mentioned.

Besançon (*Bisuntium Civi.*, *Vesontium*, or *Crisopolis*), chiefly an archiepiscopal and municipal mint, but also a place of coinage for the house of Burgundy in the persons of Philip le Bel and of Jean de Chalon, Seigneur d'Arlay, Governor of the county of Burgundy, Mayor and Viscount of B. (1291-1315). The civic currency seems to have commenced in 1534 under Charles V., whose name, titles, and portrait occur on pieces about 1535 and as late as 1665. A denier of Jean de Chalon has *Johs. De Cabulon* [Rev.] *Dns. De Arlato.* The archiepiscopal money dates from the 9th c. to the 16th, and the original mint was situated at the *Nigra Porta.* The right was limited to the city, but the See claimed the monopoly for the diocese; and we find the Archduchess Margaret in 1507 paying an indemnity for a breach of this title. The power to strike money in all metals was conferred in 1357. The types of B. were copied at Messerano in Italy.

Besné, Loire Inferieure, a very ancient site, and perhaps the *Besniaco*, which occurs on a Merovingian triens, recently found near Roche-sur-Yon.

Béthune, France, Pas de Calais, formerly part of Flanders, the seat of a limited coinage by the seigneurs, originally advocates or lay administrators of the abbey of Saint Waast, near Arras, of the small billon pieces called *mailles*, with the distinctive marks of *Betv*, *Betune*, or *Betunia.* Mathilde, heiress of Béthune, married Gui, Count of Flanders, in 1249.

Béziers, Dept. of Herault, the Roman *Biterræ Septimanorum.* A Visigothic mint, and a very ancient place of coinage of the Vicomtes de B., subsequently by marriage of the V. de Carcassonne, as well as an episcopal mint. This was also one of the places of coinage of the Constable of Montmorency, Henri, Seigneur de Damville, in 1586. He struck here pieces of 6 blanques, but employed it only during a few months, shutting it on the agreement of the mint at Montpellier to pay him 15,000 écus.

Bicht, Holland, the place of origin of certain *mites* of Jan van der Douck, 15th c., reading *Iohns Vander Dock*, and *Moneta Nova Bich.*

Bielfeld, Lippe, Rhenish Prussia, with Bückeburg and Oldendorf, was the place of coinage of the early Counts of Schauenburg-Lippe, 16th-17th

c. The Counts continued to strike money down to the end of the 18th c. A ⅓ thaler of 1761 reads *Wilhelmus Dei Grat. Reg' in Schaumb.* on obv., and on rev. *Nobilissim Dom : ac. Com : in Lipp. & St.* Also a mint of the Bishops of Munster, the Counts of Ravensberg, and the Dukes of Juliers, etc., 14th-16th c. *Bilevelde.*

Biella, Piedmont, a Savoyard mint, 1640-42.

Bingen, Hesse-Darmstadt, a place of coinage of the Archbishops of Mayence or Maintz in the 14th and 15th c.

Blenod-les-Toul, Dept. of Meurthe, France, the place of origin of a very rare denier of Jean d'Arzilières, Bishop of Toul (1309-20), described in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1011. It is a copy of a sterling of John I., Duke of Brabant.

Blois, a mint of Eudes and Charles the Simple, and after their time of imitations of the royal types by the early Counts of Blois. Subsequently the latter struck deniers with a degenerate portrait, having before it a small wolf's head, *blez* signifying a wolf, and with *Blesis* or *Blesianvs Castro*. The county of Blois was sold in 1361 with that of Dunois to the Duke of Orleans. But as far back as 1328 Charles II. de Valois, nephew of Philip le Bel, purchased of Gui I. de Chatillon, Count of B., the right of coinage at B., and probably within the lordship, for 15,000 livres tournois.

Blomberg, Lippe, a mint of Bernhardt II., Count of Lippe, 1229-65; there is an esterling with *Blomenberic;* and we meet with billon pieces of the 17th c.

Bockholt, Prussia, a mint, probably of a limited character, and mainly for copper money. The stüber and the pfenning were current. A piece of 10½ pf. was struck in 1762, and in 1690 had appeared the 20th part of a reichsthaler in copper.

Bois-le-Duc, or s' Hertogenbosch, the seat of a royal and civic coinage, probably of limited extent, from the 16th c. We have the *liard* and the *gigot*, both in copper, and with the arms of the town. A well-executed liard of Philip II., 1581, and a quarter *patagon* of Albert and Isabella, 1617, as well as the liard of various dates with their titles, are assignable hither. It is not unlikely that the early forgery of *guenars*, found at Vucht in the neighbourhood, was perpetrated at Bois-le-Duc.

Boitzenburg, a mint of the Counts of Schwerin in the 13th c., and of the Dukes of Mecklenburgh in the 17th-18th c.

Bologna, the seat of republican coinage subject to the imperial authority (12th-14th c.), subsequently of the money issued by the Pepoli family (1337-50), by Giovanni Visconti, Archbishop of Milan (1350-54), of the popes from 1360 to 1401, of the Bentivoglii from 1401 to 1402, of the popes from 1403 to 1409, of a republican government from 1416 to 1419, of the popes from 1431 to 1878, with the exception of a short interval in 1797 and 1848. There is a silver scudo, a piece of 2 carlini, etc., of the former date, and 3 baiocchi of the Roman republic of the latter. The most remarkable coin in the whole succession of pieces minted here is the zecchino of 1323, with papal emblems and the full-length figure of St. Peter. It was the earliest apostolic or Roman coin which appeared at Bologna. Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 374. It sold for 130 lire. We must also particularly note in the Bolognese series, besides the Pepoli and Bentivoglio coins, the triple scudo of gold of Clement VII. (1523-34), by Domenicani of Bologna, dated 1529, and struck during the famine; the silver scudo of Gregory XIII. (1572-85), Anno VIII., being the first piece of the kind struck, and the set of gold, silver, and copper, issued by

Vettore Emmanuele as King of Italy, 1860; the 20, 10, and 5 lire in gold; the lira and 2 lire in silver; the 40 and 20 centesimi in copper with a silver centre; and the soldo in copper (dated 1861). An early peculiarity of the coins, which was followed elsewhere, is the separation of the last letter of the name Bononia from the rest, and its assignment to the centre of the piece; we see it in a danaro of the 11th c., with the name of the Emperor Henry V. (1106-25) on obv. and *Bononi A.* on rev. Comp. *Antignate.*

Bolswerd, a mint of the Counts of West Friesland, 1038-90. There is a double groat struck here, with the date 1478. Sch., Cat. vii. 239. *Bodlinwert.*

Bommel, one of the mints of the Dukes of Burgundy as Dukes of Gueldres, 15th c. Also one for a local coinage, and for money struck during a siege by the Spaniards, 1599 (a ¼ gulden, a stuiver or sol, and a dute or doit). The piece exists in silver and tin, both on a square flan; the second is in silver—mint mark, a pomegranate; and the last in copper. There are two varieties of a piece of 2 stuivers and a ⅓ thaler.

Bondaroi, near Pithiviers, a seigneurie ceded by Philip le Bel to Hugues de Bonville in exchange for Chapelle-la-Reine, with the right of coinage.

Bonn, Prussia, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia (*Bo.*), and possibly the *Bona* which appears on the reverse of a denier of the Emperor Henry II., 1002-24. Some coins bear *Beata Verona Vinces.* Also a seat of coinage of some of the earlier Bishops of Cologne, 14th c. During the siege by Ernst of Bavaria and the Spaniards in 1583, a thaler, with the ½ and ¼, bearing the arms of the See of Cologne, was issued.

Borbeck, Rhenish Prussia, a place of coinage of the Abbey of Essen (1459-89). Comp. *Essen.*

Bordeaux, one of the chief centres of the Visigothic kingdom and of the independent duchy of Gascony. It was a mint at least from the 8th c. The most ancient pieces appear to be those bearing *Leutario* and *Burdegal;* their attribution is uncertain. Others read *Lodoicus*, supposed to indicate Louis IV. or the Young, 936-54. B. was a prominent seat of the Anglo-Gallic coinage, as well as of the Kings of France as Dukes of Aquitaine, and an occasional one of the later French monarchs. In 1186, Richard Cœur de Lion gave to the chapter of St. André at Bordeaux a third of the revenue of his mint there; the right was bought by the Crown only in 1709.

Borgo di San Sepolcro or *Sabourg*, near San Remo, the apparent place of origin of certain money of the 17th c., struck here by the authority of the Abbot of Saint Honorat de Lerins, on the coast of Provence, pursuant to a grant of the sovereignty of Borgo by the Comte de Ventimiglia as far back as 954. There may have been other and earlier examples; but only pieces of 1669 and 1671 appear to be known, with *Monast. Lerinense. P*[*rinceps*] *Scpvl.* and *svb vmbra sedi*, etc. The coinage was suppressed in 1686.

Borgonuovvo della Rocchetta, a place of coinage of the Spinola family, 1669.

Borgo San Stefano, a place of coinage of the Doria family, 1668.

Borgo-Taro, Parma, a mint of the princely family of Landi, 16th c. There are quattrini in copper of Federico, the fifth prince, with *D. Fed. Land. V. Tari.* Comp. *Bardi* and *Compiano.*

Borne, Overijssel, a seigniorial mint of the 14th c. with *Dns. Born.* or *H. van Borne.*

Bornstat, a seigniorial fief united to Saxony in 1290. Probably the, or a, mint of the Counts of Mansfeldt à Bornstat, 16th-18th c. *Circâ* 1510-*circâ* 1670. There are bracteates and deniers with *Brene* or *Bwenen*, and later pieces of 3 pfennigen with *B.*

Bortheim, near Reckheim, Belgium, a supposed mint of the Sombreffe family, Seigneurs of Reckheim, 14th-15th c. *Moneta. Nova. De. Brot.*

Bouillon, Basse-Lorraine, a mint of Godefroi IV., Duke of B.-L., 1043-48. Some at least of his deniers bear the name of his consort Beatrix. Associated with this town and duchy is the name of the famous Godefroi de Bouillon, to whom coins have been attributed in the Basse-Lorraine series. Apparently a mint of the See of Liége in the 16th-17th c. See Cat. Schulman, vii. Nos. 552-55; and Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 207-25, 388, 390. It is doubtful whether the Ducs de Bouillon struck money here. The possession of the chateau was subject to many changes. The duchy itself and all the proprietary rights have long been absorbed in the grand-duchy of Luxemburgh. From 1792 to 1816 Philippe d'Auvergne, Captain R.N., bore the title, and in 1815 struck a piece of 5 francs with *Philippe D'Auvergne Duc Souverain de Bouillon*, and his portrait. On the edge is inscribed *Domine Salvvm Fac Dvcem.*

Boulogne, a place of coinage of the Carlovingian Princes down to Lothaire, and a seigniorial mint of a branch of the Counts of Flanders, 11th-13th c. The domain changed hands two or three times, passing into the families of Dammartin and Auvergne. Besides this place of coinage the Counts had a mint at Lens-en-Artois, to which are referred deniers of Eustache I. (1046-49) and Eustache II. (1049-95) with *Lesni Castel*, or *Lesnensis.* One of the Counts of B. preserved his title after his accession to the throne of Portugal, as Alfonso III. in 1248. *Urbs. Bolonie*, *Bolųngne*, *Boninge*, etc. Deniers only.

Bourges, a mint of Charles le Chauve, 1840-75, of whom there is a denier with *Bitvricas* on rev., and of the Vicomtes de B. down to 1101, when the fief was sold to the Crown for 60,000 sols d'or. The Vicomtes seem to have struck no money in their own name, but to have issued the Carlovingian types in that of the King.

Bouvigne, Namur, a seat of coinage of Guillaume I., Count of N., 1337-91.

Bouxwiller, Alsace, a mint of the Counts of Hanau for their Alsatian domains.

Bozzolo, Venetian Lombardy, 16 m. W.S.W. of Mantua, a mint of the Gonzaga family, Princes of Bozzolo (15th-16th c.) and Dukes of Sabbionetta. See Cat. Rossi, 4593, and comp. *Sabbionetta* and *San Martino dell' Argine.*

Bracara, or *Braga*, Galicia, a mint of the Suevic Goths, 411-30, 457-584. *Br.* or *Civitas Braga.*

Brackel, or *Brakel*, Pruss. Westphalia, the seat of an urban coinage by a concession of the Bishop of Paderborn, 14th c. *Moneta in Br.*, rev. *Brakele. Civitas.*

Brandenberg, Saxony, a feudal mint in the 13th c. Bracteates with a double-headed eagle and a bat.

Brandenburg Mints: Augermünde, Baerwalde, Beeskow, Berlin, Bernau, Brandenburgh, Cologne, Cottbus, Crossen, Cüstrin (ceded by Poland to the Order of Livonia, 1259), Driesen (previously to 1317 a Polish mint), Drossen, Frankfort-am-Oder, Freienwalde, Fürstenwalde,

Guben, Havelberg, Koenigsberg-in-Neumark, Koepnik, Kyritz, Landsberg-am-Warte, Lebus, Luckau, Lychen (1302), Mittenwalde, Morin (14th c.), Müncheberg (1369), Neustadt-Eberswalde (1369), Perleberg-am-Stepenitz, Prenzlow, Rathenow-am-Havel, Alt-Ruppin, Neu-Ruppin, Schwedt, Sommerfeld, Sorau, Spandow, Sparr, Spremberg, Strassburg or Brodnitzo, Wrietzen, Zossen.

Brandenburgh, now part of Prussia, formerly an independent margraviat, of which part of Prussia was an appanage: an episcopal mint in the 11th c. and an urban one in the 14th. Chiefly for low values and billon money. The town entered into a convention with Berlin as early as 1322. The more important period commenced about 1500. The margraves had altogether from time to time about 40 mints. In 1722 a large coinage of copper groschen for B. took place in England, probably at Birmingham. There is an undated *kipper sechsgröscher* of Georg Wilhelm (1619-40) belonging here. A piece of 18 groschen of Friedrich Wilhelm, 1604-8, describes him as *Supremus Dux in Prussia*. This was 17 years before the erection of Prussia into a kingdom. We ought to draw attention to the curious early dated groschen of this State from 1500 to 1550. One of Joachim has *Anno Domini*, 1500; and a second of 1506 *Mone'. Nova Argenta. An'.* 1506.

Brandenburgh-Anspach. See *Anspach.*

Brassac, Puy-de-Dôme, a supposed place of coinage of Pierre I. or II. de Brosse (1287-1356), by reason of an obole of the Clermont type, with *Petrus de Brocia* and *Brasau.*

Braunau, the source, during the siege by the Austrians, 1743, of a thaler, of a piece of 7 sols, and of tin money of 1, 3, 15, and 30 kreutzer, with *Braunav* and the arms of Saxony.

Breda, the place of origin of certain siege-money in 1579 and 1625: in the former case of a piece of two florins on a square flan, and of one of 20 stuivers, both in silver; in the latter of pieces of 60, 40, and 20 stuivers silver, and 2 and 1 stuivers in copper.

Brekerfeld, Prussian Westphalia, a mint of the Counts de la Marck. *Brekervelt.*

Bremen, the seat of a civic and episcopal coinage, including bracteates to a comparatively late date. A double grosch of Henry of Schwarzenburg, 1463-96, reads *Mon. Nova Bremesis.*

Brescello, or *Bersello*, Govt. of Reggio, a mint of the Este family, Dukes of Reggio, 16th c. There is a rare scudo without date, with *Omnis nobilitas A Deo Est*, and on rev. the effigy and name of St. Genesius.

Brescia, the place of origin of imperial money, 11th-12th c.; of autonomous coinage, 13th-14th c.; of the currency struck in the name of the Malatesta family, 15th c. In the early years of that c. the city and territory were acquired by Venice; but no special coinage was provided by the republic.

Breslau (Wratislav), Silesia, a mint of the Dukes of S. from the 13th to the 14th c., and of the Kings of Hungary, the prince-bishops, and the town down to the 17th or 18th. The Kings of Prussia employed it after 1750. There is a long series of episcopal pieces in gold and silver, including a ducat of 1592, with the titles of the bishop and emperor, and a 3-ducat piece of 1632, in which the bishop is styled Prince of Sweden. During the Thirty Years' War (1622-48) small uniface copper coins and larger money in the same metal were issued for local use: the former are dated 1621 and 1622, the latter sometimes have 1645 stamped in;

and all bear *W.* for *Wratislav.* The silver three-thaler of 1621, and the 7½ groschen of 1645, both money of necessity, were perhaps struck here.

Brieg. See *Leignitz-Brieg.*

Briesach, doubtless the place of mintage of two varieties of square silver pieces of 40 batzen struck during the siege by the Swedes, 1633.

Brilon, or *Brillon*, Prussian Westphalia, a mint of the Archbp. of Cologne. *Briglon Civitas.*

Brindisi, a mint of the Norman Dukes of Apulia and Kings of Sicily, 11th-12th c., and of the Emperors of Germany (12th-13th c.). Silver, billon, and copper were struck here. Among the last were the *follaro* and its divisions.

Brioude, Haute-Loire, an unimportant mint in the 10th-11th c. Deniers with *Brivites* or *Bitirites.*

Brixen, Austria, a seat of episcopal coinage from the 10th c., and of that of the Duke of Kaernthen or Carinthia. The Emperor Charles IV. authorised Barnabo Visconti of Milan to strike money here. Arms—a lamb. The coinage lasted down to the end of the last c.

Broech, Limburg, Brabant, probably the seat of a limited coinage of the feudal lords, of whom there was a rather long succession.

Bromberg, or *Bydgost*, a Polish mint, 1650. *Bidgostiens.*

Brosse-Huriel, Bourbonnais, the seat of a seigniorial coinage, 13th-14th c., principally copied from the types of Chartres, Dreux, Limoges, and Brittany. *De Uriaco, Brucie, Dns. Hur.* or *Hurce., Vicecomes Brucie*, etc. These coins were struck both at Brosse and at Huriel. See *Brassac.*

Bruges (*Bruggia*), a mint of Charles le Chauve, of Charles the Simple, of the Counts of Flanders from the 12th c., of the Dukes of Burgundy, of Charles V. of Germany, etc., down to the 18th c. There is a schelling of Maria Theresa, 1750, struck here : m.m. a lis or a small lion.

Brügg, or *Brück*, cant. of Aargau, a place of coinage in the 13th c. No coins known.

Brunswick, the seat of urban coinage from 1345, although the brac-

Brunswick : ⅓ thaler, palm-tree type.

teates with a lion may very well be prior to the grant of Duke Magnus in that year. The earliest thalers belong to the close of the 15th c. There is a rare one of 1636 with *Mone. Nova. Reip. Brvnsvicensis.* See *Juliusloeser* in Cat. of Denom. Brunswick may be regarded as the general mint of the plentiful coinage of the branch of B. Wolfenbüttel, although some of the Dukes have employed Wolfenbüttel itself.

Brunswick Mints (minor) : Bevern, Blankenburg, Catlenburg, Dannenberg, Gandersheim, Gittelde, Grubenhagen, Harburg, Henrichstadt, Helmstadt, Herzberg, Hitzacker, Lauterberg, Moisburg, Salzderhelden, Scharnebeck, Walkenried, Weende, Winsen.

Brussels, an early Brabantine mint (m.m. a bridge or tower, afterward an angel's head) and the seat of coinage of the Dukes of Brabant and the successive rulers of this part of the Low Countries. See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 134, for a notice of an early denier struck here in the name of the chapter of St. Gudule. There is a variety of siege-pieces during the 16th and 17th c.; some of those in gold are doubtful; and one of 1579 is usually suspected. B. was perhaps the mint of the interesting series of revolutionary money struck for the eleven revolted provinces in 1790, consisting of the 14 (and probably, though we have not seen it, 7) florins in gold, and in silver 3 florins, 1 florin (of two types), 10 sols (do.), and in copper the liard and double liard. The engraver is said to have been Van Berckel. From 1816 to 1831, prior to the partition of the Netherlands, Brussels was one of the mints of Willem I. of the house of Orange-Nassau.

Bucharest, Wallachia, probably one of the seats of coinage of the hospodars and Kings of Roumania.

Bückeburg, the capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, and probably the seat of its coinage.

Buda, or *Buda-Pesth*, metropolis of Hungary, a seat of the Hungarian coinage during the independence of this part of the Austrian dominions. Its earliest productions were coins on the Byzantine model, and very early pieces in copper exist. The German and Austrian emperors have always issued special money of the Virgin and Child type for Hungary. In Overijssel, in the Low Countries, the type of the gold ducat with the name of S. Vladislaus and the Virgin and Child was adopted at an early period with a very slight or even no alteration.

Bunde (?Limburg), a seigniorial mint of the 15th c., where billon pieces, bearing a shield crowned with a branch, and reading *Iohans De Bvnde*, or *Iohs. de Broegh*, were struck. Comp. *Broech.*

Burgdorf, canton of Berne. *Bv.* or *Bvrgdorf.* See *Kyburg.*

Burg Friedberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, a feudal burgraviat, and afterwards viscounty, which had a concession from Charles V. in 1541 to strike money in gold and silver. The *albus* was current here in 1591, Johan Eberhard being then viscount. The coinage continued intermittently till 1804.

Burgos, a mint of the Kings of Castile and Leon, 13th-14th c. There are *cornadi* of John of Gaunt as King of C. and L., with *Iohannis Rex* on obv. and a bust, and on rev. *Castele. E. Legionis. B.*

Busca, Sardinia, the source of coins of the Marchese Manfredi Lancia, 1299.

Caderousse, Vaucluse, the place where, if at all, gold and silver money would probably have been struck by the Vicomtes de Cadenet, according to a homage by Agnes, Vicomtesse de C., to the Countess of Provence in 1245, when the former claims the right of such coinage.

Cadiz, a Spanish mint. *C.* crowned.

Cagliari, Sardinia, a mint of the Spanish Kings of Sicily, and of Spain and Sardinia, of Charles VI. of Germany, and of the Dukes of Savoy, down to 1721; subsequently of the Kings of Sardinia down to 1812, when it appears to have been closed. There is also a grosso of the Gherardesca family, 13th c., struck here.

Cahors, formerly cap. of Cahourcin or Haut Quercy, now Dept. of Lot, a very ancient episcopal mint, of which at more than one period, 1212, 1224, etc., the bishop temporarily ceded the right to the town for

the silver currency for a pecuniary consideration, and the deniers and oboles bear, in lieu of *Episcopus Caturcensis*, *Civitas Caturci*. The earliest coins appear to be of Bishop Geraud about 1090; one of his deniers bears: *Geraldus Eps.* and *Caturcius*. The payment to the See in 1224 for the municipal privilege of striking the silver for six years was 600 sols, the bishop evidently retaining the billon, from which the maximum profit was derived.

Calais, an Anglo-Gallic mint, 1347-1450. But no money of Richard II. and Henry IV. seems to be known. Edward III., after the fall of C. in 1347, by ordinances of 1348-49 appointed a director of his mint, but finally left it to the discretion of the commandant to strike what pieces and types seemed most convenient to the wants of the locality and the taste of the inhabitants, his friends and subjects. In 1371 an arrangement was made to coin gold nobles = 6 sols 8 deniers, 45 to the *livre* according to the standard of the Tower of London; ½ and ¼ nobles = 40 and 20 esterlins; gros = 4 esterlins; ½ gros, esterlins (1200 to the *livre*), mailles or ½ esterlins, and ferlings or ¼ esterlins. A gros of Edward III. describes him as *Comes Merket* or Comte de la Marche. *Villa Calesie* or *Calisie*.

Calcar, Cléves, a mint of the early dukes.

Calmar, an early Swedish mint. *Kalmrni*.

Cambrai, a seigniorial, capitular, and episcopal mint, and subsequently one of the successive foreign rulers of Brabant. There is an esterling of Willem van Hainault, 1292-96, and a series of later pieces in all metals down to the 17th c. of the bishop and chapter. During the siege by the Spaniards in 1581, the town struck a gulden or daalder, and pieces of 1, 2, 5, and 10 patards; and in 1595, during a second siege, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 patards, etc. The 20-patard piece of 1595, on a square flan, is inscribed *Henrico Protectori* in gratitude to Henry IV. of France. See *Saint-Gery*. *Castri in Cameracesio*, *C A M R* in the cantons of a cross, *Moneta Capitvli*, etc. There is a remarkable double *mouton d'or* struck by the chapter, *sede vacante*, between 1368 and 1378.

Camerino, States of the Church, formerly an independent commonwealth (14th-15th c.) and (15th-16th c.) a sovereign fief of the Da Varano family, which coined money here in all the three metals. A gold zecchino of Gio. Maria da Varano (1521-27) sold at the Rossi sale, 1880, No. 729, for 750 lire. The property passed to the Church in 1538, and shortly after was erected into a duchy by the Farnese family. There is a *grosso* belonging here of Ottavio Farnese (1547-78) with *Octavivs F. Camer. Dvx*. It became a papal mint again in 1670. *Cammereno*, *Camerina*, *Camertivm. Dvx*.

Campen, a mint at which local currency and convention-money were struck from the 15th c. to the 17th. See *Convention-money* in Catalogue of Denominations. Siege-money was struck here in 1578; 42, 21, 10½ stuivers, etc.; and again in 1672, when the town was invested by the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Munster.

Campi, Naples, a seat of the feudal family of Centurione-Scotti e Serra, 1654-69, who struck money in their own name.

Campobasso, Naples, apparently a place of seigniorial coinage in the 15th c. There is a tornese in billon of Nicolo di Monforte (1450-62) with *Nicola Com.*, and on rev. *Campibassi*.

Candia, a temporary mint of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem between their abandonment of Rhodes and settlement at Malta. Also the seat of a Venetian currency during the occupation of the island by the

republic. But the Venetian rule was very imperfect and desultory, and was chiefly limited to the ports and the settlement at *Colonia Venetorum.* The republic struck pieces of 60, 30, and 15 tornesi, soldini, soldi, gazzette, and during 1650 siege-money in bronze or copper of 5 and 10 lire. One piece bears the name of the Venetian governor, Grimani. These latter are very rare.

Capua, a mint of the Norman Princes of Apulia. *Civitas Capvana.* The place of origin of a small copper piece of Anfusus, father or son, *circâ* A.D. 836, with *An. P. Ri.* [*Anfusus Princeps*] in the angles of the division on obv., and on rev. a horseman.

Carcassonne, Dept. of Aude, a countship established by Charlemagne, and in 872 under the government of the Counts of Toulouse. The earliest coins belong to the 11th c., and are of the Tolosan type. Also an episcopal mint, and one occasionally employed by the Bishop of Girone. In 1067 the domain and the monetary rights were sold to the Count of Barcelona for 1100 ounces of gold; but the new seigneur conferred on the former lord the title of Viscount and feudal possession of all but the town and its precincts. In a document of 1125-26 the locality at Beziers where the money was struck is described as "turris monetaria vetus." The mint appears to have been abandoned at that time, and to have been reopened about 1150, in which year mention occurs of the money of B. being current throughout the lordship of Agde.

Carin, Austrian Illyria, and the place which gave its name to Carinthia, a mint of the early seigneurs of Stein or Steyn. A coin of Arnould, 14th c., has *Dns. Stein*, and *Karinie* for the mint.

Carlovingian Mints. In the Edict of Pitres, 864, the following mints are all that occur: The Palace (see *Moneta palatina* in Cat. of Denom.), Quentovic near Etaples, Rouen, Reims, Sens, Paris, Orleans, Chalons-sur-Saône, Melle, and Narbonne. Quentovic is here mentioned as already an ancient place of coinage. The number greatly increased at a subsequent date, and comprised under successive reigns down to the Bourbon era, when the system became more centralised, nearly every place of importance in the kingdom or empire, and many at present of no note, if they have not in a few cases disappeared or baffled identification. Among the seats of coinage of Pepin le Bref and his successors to the close of the 10th c. may be cited: Arles, Besançon, Cambrai, Chartres, Chalons-sur-Saône, Le Mans, Mayence, Meaux, Maestricht, Narbonne, Paris, Quentovic, Reims, Soissons, Strasburgh, Troyes, Verdun, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Aix-la-Chapelle, Avranches, Angoulême, Avignon, Beneventum, Bingen, Bonn, Durstede, Dinant, Florence, Lucca, Limoges, Laon, Treviso, Uzés, Pisa, Parma, Rome, Rennes, Tours, Barcelona, Bourges, Bordeaux, Chur, Marseilles, etc.

Carmagnola, Piedmont, a place of coinage of the Bishops of Lausanne at an early period, and a mint of the Marquises of Saluzzo, 15th-16th c. Money was struck here in all metals. One of the gems of the Rossi collection (Cat. 1880, No. 771) was a gold 10-scudi piece from the Montenuovo cabinet with *Ludovicvs Marchio et Margarita de Fois. M.S.* and the portraits of both facing each other. This coin fetched 2300 lire. Marguerita herself struck in 1516 a silver scudo or *medaglia* with her portrait and the legend *Margarita de Fvxo Marchionisa Salvciar, &c.* 1516.

Carpentras, 15 m. N.E. of Avignon, a mint of the popes during the suspension of coinage at Rome. There is money in all metals between 1294 and 1342.

Carrega, Naples, a concession granted to the Doria family of Genoa; but no coins are known.

Casale, a mint of the lords of Casale of the Palæologos family (1380-1464), of the Marquises of Monteferrato (1464-1533), of the Emperor Charles V. (1533-36), and of the Gonzage, Dukes of Mantua (1540-1697). Some very rare and important examples in gold, and several pieces interesting for the costumes, proceeded from this mint. In 1628 a piece of 12 reales was struck during the siege by Gonçales, and in 1629-30, during that by Ambrogio Spinola, pieces of ½, 1, 5, 10, and 20 florins, some being of more than one type. A quattrino of 1706, struck at Casale, has on obv. the type of the Virgin and Child with the curious legend *Divae Virginis Cretae.*

Cassel, a mint of the Counts, afterward Landgraves, of Hesse-Cassel. The earliest pieces have *Comes*, the later, *Landgravi Hassie.* Money in all metals was struck here after 1503, when the right was obtained from the Emperor to strike gold. Count Philip (1509-67) entered into the monetary alliance of the Rhenish provinces, and placed on his coinage the arms of Mayence, Trèves, Cologne, the Palatinate, and Hesse.

Castelbon, Navarre, a place of coinage authorised in favour of the Vicomte de C. in 1374 by the Duke of Anjou, the money to be of the royal standard and similar to that of Lescun. Not known.

Castel Durante. See *Urbino.*

Castelnau, near Montpellier, the seat of a mint established by two ordinances of James I. of Arragon (1213-76) in 1273, for the coinage of deniers and oboles of fine silver, each d. to be = 12 d. of Melgueil, and each ob. to be = 6 ob. of M. The regulations were ratified by his son and successor in 1277.

Castelnuovo-di-Garfagnana, Barga, Italy, the probable place of coinage of a special grossetto struck in 1606 by Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena, in commemoration of his recovery of the town and territory. The piece has on rev. St Peter standing and *Prin. Garfignanae.*

Castelsardo, formerly Castel-Arragonese, Sardinia, a seigniorial fief of the Doria family, 1436-48.

Castiglione dei Gatti, States of the Church, a feudal seat of the Pepoli family, who struck money elsewhere and perhaps also here.

Castiglione del Lago, States of the Church, a mint of Ferdinand II., Grand-Duke of Tuscany, 1620-70. On a piece of 1643 occurs *Cats. Prin.*

Castiglione delle Stiviere, Lombardy, a mint of the Gonzaga family (1580-1723). Coins in all metals were struck here.

Castro, States of the Church, a mint of the Farnese family as Dukes of Castro (1545-47). There is a gold zecchino of Pier Luigi Farnese with *P. Loisivs F. Dvx Cast.*, and other pieces in all metals.

Cattaro, Dalmatia, a mediæval mint of the kingdom of Servia posterior to the incorporation in the 11th c. of Bosnia and great part of Dalmatia. *S. Tryphon, Cthren* or *Catarensi.* St. Tryphon was the patron of C., and early coins of Bosnia with his name and that of Cattaro were doubtless struck here for that province after its subjugation by Servia. A probable place of coinage of the colonial series struck for Dalmatia by the Venetians from the 14th to the 17th c. The grossetto and ½ grossetto, the quattrino, the follaro, etc., were current in the province. There are also a franc and 5-franc piece of base metal coined here by the French defenders during the war (1812-13).

Celles-sur-Cher, the seat of a seigniorial coinage, 11th-14th c., in

common with Mehun-sur-Yevre. Types similar to those of Blois and Chartres. The coinage bears evidence of the monetary unity.

Chalon-sur-Saône, a mint of Charles le Chauve (864), of the Counts or Dukes of Burgundy, of Hugues IV., Duke of Burgundy (1218-78), and of the feudal counts, 10th-13th c. The fief was united to Burgundy in 1237. *Cabilo Civis.* A m.m. of the early Dukes of Burgundy was a *B.*

Chalons-sur-Marne, a place of Austrasian coinage, and subsequently an episcopal mint, established by a concession from Charles le Chauve in 865, the year after the Edict of Pitres, through the good offices of his queen, Irmintrude. The act was confirmed in 877 and (by a papal bull) in 1107. The productions of this mint, the low values only, were current not only within the diocese but elsewhere, by reason of their superiority of quality. In 1131 the Bishop of Verdun directed on this express account the sole currency of the Chalons coinage in his own jurisdiction for fifteen years, possibly receiving consideration from his brother prelate. *Ca., Cathalavni, Catalavnis*, or *Catalani.*

Chambéry, Savoy, a mint of the Counts of S. from the 13th c.

Charenton, Bourbonnais, a seigniorial fief, 12th-13th c., amalgamated with Sancerre. Deniers copied from the Nevers, Besançon, La Marche, and Viennois types. *Ciarentonis, D. Char. Dns. Carenton*, etc. After the union of Sancerre, the coins read *Charet.* [on rev.] *I*[*ohannes*] *C*[*omes*] *De Sancerre.* Another, of Etienne III., 1280, has *Ste. de Cancere*, and on rev. *De Charento Mon.*

Charleville, Ardennes, a mint of the seigneurs of Chateau-Renaud in the 17th c. *Charlev.* or *Carolopoli Cus.*

Chartres, the seat of an early coinage with the regal title on obv. and the name of the city on rev. A denier of this type bears *Carlvs Rex* and *Carnotis Civitas*, with the temple as an adjunct. Thibaut I. Le Tricheur, Count of Blois, Chartres, and Tours, and his successors, appropriated the emoluments of the mint, and struck deniers of a Carlovingian character similar to the early Tours type with the rude bust and pieces resembling the baronial coinage of Blois, with *Cartis Civitas.* The independent series must have concluded with Charles II. de Valois, 1325-46, second of the royal line of counts, who signed himself *K. Kom*, and who surrendered his rights to the Crown in or about 1346. As early as 1305 Charles had been consulted by Philip le Bel, his uncle, on the subject of a correction of abuses in the currency ; but it appears that he was one of the offenders. Comp. *Blois.*

Chateaubelin, Dept. of Jura, a mint about 1341-50 of Jean de Chalon, Comte d'Auxerre and de Tonnerre, who also struck money at Orgelet, another place within the Burgundian frontier and the See of Vienne. Billon or *monnaie noire* only. Comp. *Orgelet.*

Chateaudun, near Blois, a place of seigniorial coinage, at first probably in association with the Counts of Blois, on whom the Viscounts of C. were dependent. *Dunis Castll., Dunio Stili*, or *Castri Duni.* One of the heiresses of C., Alix de Clermont-Neelle, married Guillaume, second son of the Count of Flanders, but retained the monetary right in her own hands ; for a document of 1315 speaks of "la monnoie de Chastiau-Dun qui est a ma dame de Néelle." It is doubtful whether the independent currency survived the escheat of the viscounty to the Crown about 1325.

Chateau-Landon, Seine-et-Marne, a mint of Philip I. and Louis VI., Kings of France (1060-1137).

Chateaumeillant, Dept. of Cher, France, the seat of an early seigniorial

coinage of the Sully family, 11th-16th c. *Melhiares, Mel. Castro, Castri Mella, Castri Militium, Castro Mil*, etc. Comp. *Henrichemont.*

Chateau-Renaud, a seigniorial mint of the branch of the Bourbon family seated here in the 17th c. In 1629 C. was exchanged with the Crown for Pont-sur-Seine.

Chateauroux, Berri, a seigniorial, and presumably at a prior period an abbatial, mint, which was well established in 1213, and in which the Abbey of Bourg-Dieu de Deols had a traditional pecuniary interest, perhaps representing a commuted annuity, at that date. It was closed in 1316 in consequence of disagreements between the lord and his vassals respecting an alteration, probably a debasement, of the money.

Chateldon, Puy-de-Dôme, the supposed source of certain deniers with *Castellvm Don.* and *Lvdovicvs Vivit* or *Philippus Rex.* 13th c.

Chatelet. See *Vauvillers.*

Chatel-sur-Moselle, Vosges, the place of origin of an episcopal coinage of the 13th c., and of (presumably) two or three pieces (deniers and oboles) of Henri, Comte de Vaudemont, a scion of the house of Lorraine. See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1710. The Lorraine types were followed here.

Chatenoi, Lorraine, between Neufchateau and Mirecourt, a mint of Ferri III., Duke of Lorraine, 1251-1303.

Chieti, Naples, a mint of Alfonso I. of Arragon, King of Naples (1443-58), and of Charles VIII. of France (1495). The latter struck two types of the *cavallo* here. One has *Krolvs Di. G.R. Fr. Si.*, and on rev. *Teatina Civitas.*

Chinon, Touraine, a mint of Thibaut, Count of Tours, *c.* 938-*c.* 1040; his successors received an indemnity or annual allowance in lieu of the profits. This annuity successively devolved on the Kings of England (during their temporary rule) and France, until it was extinguished.

Chiusi, Tuscany, a seat of autonomous coinage, 14th c.

Chivasso, Piedmont, the mint of Saluzzo and of the Marchesi di Monteferrato (1305-1400) prior to its removal to Casale.

Christiania or *Christiansborg*, the capital of Norway, and the place of coinage of the Kings of Norway and of Denmark. A gold piece struck there to commemorate the death of Frederic IV. and the accession of Christian VI. has on obv. the crowned cypher of the two monarchs with *D · G · Rex · Dan · Nor · Van · Go ·*, and on rev. a view of the city and *Christiansborg I · Guinea · D · XII · Octo · 1730.*

Chur, Switzerland, a Carlovingian mint: one for episcopal coinage from the 10th c., and subsequently for that of the township. In 1608 the feudal lord of Schauenstein-Ehrenfels acquired the privilege of striking at this place by virtue of his lands at Haldenstein and Lichtenstein. There is a very curious and rare gold florin of 1622 with *Mon. No. Avr. C. Ia. Cvrre* ("Moneta nova aurea civitatis Japodum Curiæ Rethensis") and the titles of Ferdinand II. There is a grosch of Thomas de Planta with the Virgin and Child, and on rev. a quartered shield with *Moneta Epi. Cvrien.*

Cilly, Austria, the seat of coinage of the Counts of Cilly, princes of the empire, from 1436, and of the Counts of Hardegg-Glatz, a branch of the same stock, from 1507. The money of the latter reads *Com. In Hardecc. Glotz. Et In Machland.*

Ciney, a mint of the See of Liége, 11th c. *Cevnvs.*

Cisterna, Naples, a place where the prince, Giac. del Pozzo, received from the Holy See in 1660 the authority to strike money.

Civita Vecchia, one of the numerous mints of Pius VI. in 1796-97

during the revolutionary interval. His Holiness struck here the *madonnina* and *sampietrino* (5 and 2½ baiocchi).

Clermont-Ferrand, Auvergne, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia, of Charles the Simple, of the Counts of Auvergne, and from 1044 of the cathedral and chapter of Clermont. Down to 1360 each bishop on his election swore to make no change in the money without the consent of the chapter. We only hear of deniers and mailles. The m. was = 3 d. *Ar.*, *Arverna*, or *Urbs. Averna*. After the transfer to the Church in 1044 the head and name of the Virgin appeared on the money.

Cléves, capital of the ancient duchy of the same name, and the seat of one of the mints, 15th-16th c. There is a 6-kreutzer piece of Frederic II. of Prussia, 1757, struck here.

Cluny, an abbatial mint, perhaps from the 10th, but certainly from the 11th c. But the abbots appear to have struck money at an early period at Saint Jean d'Angely and elsewhere, and it has been supposed that they also did so at Saint Gengoux, a mint established by Louis VII. in 1166, and suppressed by Philip le Hardi in 1281. *Cluniaco Cenobio.*

Coblentz, a mint of the Archbishops of Trvèes (14th-17th c.). There is also a denier of Bruno II., Archbishop of Cologne, 1131-37, struck here. *Confluentia, Covelnensis, Covenensis.*

Coburg, a mint of the Counts of Henneberg in the 13th c., of the Margraves of Brandenburgh (14th c.), of the Margraves of Misnia, and of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, sprung from the Ernestine branch of the ducal house of Saxony. There are small bracteates belonging to this town with the device of a negro's or Moor's head.

Coconato, a place indicated on certain coins of the Counts of Radicate. A copper quattrino of the 16th c. has on obv. in field *Coco.*

Coerbeck, a mint of the See of Cologne, 1237-61.

Coesfeld, Westphalia, the apparent place of origin of certain copper pieces of 4, 8, and 12 pfenningen for local currency. They bear a bull's head.

Coevorden, Overijssel, a signiory or *Chatellenie* in the 14th c. It was originally a separate lordship, but was united with Selwerd by the marriage of Herman von Coevorde to Ida, daughter and heiress of Hendrik, Seigneur of Selwerd. A groot of this chatellan of the 14th c. (1340-50) reads *Moneta Selwordensis.* But the title to Coevorde was vested at a shortly subsequent period in Raynald III., Duke of Gueldres, of whom there is a groot of the same type as the one just mentioned with *Moneta Kovordensis Renold Dni Kovorden.* Comp. *Selwerd.*

Coimbra, Spain, a Visigothic mint, and one of the early Kings of Portugal. *Eminio.*

Colberg, Pomerania, struck during the siege by the French in 1807, paper pieces of 2, 4, and 8 groschen.

Colmar, Alsace, a mint established by a concession of the Emperor Charles IV. in 1376, and in operation till 1674. There is a rare thaler of 1527. The figure of St. Martin and the *morgenstern*, or town-mace, occur on most of the coins. A municipal mint in the 17th c.

Cologne or *Colñ*, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia (*Col. V.*), of the Emperor Louis IV. or the Young, 899-911, and of Otto I., 936-73. It continued to be an important imperial mint down to the 11th c., and an ecclesiastical one to a much later date. The Florentine gold type was copied here. There was also a considerable civic currency in silver and copper. The *albus* and the *stich* were denominations in those two metals. There is a piece of viii. Albus Cölnisch, 1635. There are at least two

varieties of the silver piece of 1730 with *Signvm Senatoris*. At the Reinmann sale, 1891-92, Part ii., No. 6424, a doppelthaler klippe of Cologne without date, of the Ursula type, fetched 1350 marks.

Colos-Var, or *Clausenburg*, a Transylvanian mint under the independent waiwodes. *C.V.*

Como, an autonomous and imperial mint, 12th-14th c. Also a place of coinage of the Rusca and Visconti families. There is a danaro of Azzo Visconti (1335-39) struck here with *Azo Vicecom.* on obv., and on rev. *Cvmanvs*. Other pieces bear *Cvmis* or *Cvmarvm*.

Compiano, Parma, a mint of the Landi, Princes of Bardi, etc., 16th c. Closed in 1630.

Compiègne, the place of origin of a denier of Louis VI. (1108-37) with *Cvmpiène*. Doubtless there was a mint at the castle; and it may have been one of the sources of the Carlovingian money from Charles le Chauve, including the pieces with *Conpendio palatio*, and that formerly ascribed to Corbeny in the Laonais. See Poey D'Avant, 111, 349, 355.

Conflans, Moselle, the name found on certain anonymous episcopal coins of the 13th c.

Coni or *Cuneum*, Sardinia, the place of origin of a very rare siege-piece in gold, struck in 1641 by the Duke of Savoy, with *Civitas Cvnei S. Obsessa*.

Constantinople, a mint of the Eastern Empire, 4th-13th, 13th-15th c., possibly of the Latin emperors of Constantinople, 1204-60, and of the Grand Signiors or Sultans of Turkey. Its known products scarcely fall within the scope of the present undertaking. No coins which can be confidently ascribed to Baldwin I. and his successors exist.

Constanz, grand-duchy of Baden, the place of origin of the greater part of the coinage of the prince-bishops down to the present century. But compare Cat. Cisternes, 1892, Part i., No. 2055. The most ancient money is that of Bishop Ruthard (1018-22). *Constansia* or *Constanciens*.

Copenhagen, the mint of the rulers of Denmark. There is a piece of 6 pfenningen (German currency) struck here in 1524. *Hafnie*. Copenhagen, during the siege by the Swedes in 1659, struck with the cypher of Frederic III. of Denmark pieces of 6 and 20 ducats in gold and 4 marks in silver.

Corbeil, Seine-et-Oise, a very ancient place and seat of coinage. There is a denier of Bouchard I., son of Foulques le Bon, Count of Anjou, struck here, with *Bvchardvs Co.* and the name of Raoul, King of France, 923-56.

Corbeny, Laonais. See *Compiègne*.

Corbie, Dept. of Somme, an abbatial mint of some importance from the 11th to the 13th c. At one period the abbots placed the name of the sovereign on their money, as *Hodo Rex F.*, and on rev. *Sci Petri Moi.* [money of St. Peter]; but they subsequently abandoned the practice. In 1185 Philip Augustus recognised the free currency of this coinage subject to the abbey not interfering with the regal money. *Cenob. Corbeie*, *Abbas Corbeie*, etc. The only document relative to this institution, founded in 662 by Clotaire, is the one of 1085 regulating the mint.

Cordova, a mint of the Caliphs of Damascus and Cordova, 1st and 2nd c. A.D., and of the Visigothic Kings (*Corduba Patricia*). Some of the money of the former carries evidence of having been struck in Africa (at Tunis, Fez, etc.) or in Minorca.

Corfu, doubtless a mint of the Latin Princes of Achaia, Lords of

Corfu. A coin of Philip of Tarentum, 1307-13, has on rev. *Corfoi Dominvs.*

Corinth, a mint of the Princes of Achaia (1205-1404), established there after the Fourth Crusade. There are small silver pieces of the denier and obole module bearing *Corintvm* or *Corinti.*

Cornavin, near Geneva, a Savoyard mint, 1448-1530.

Correggio, near Modena, the seat of the coinage of the feudal counts and princes down to the 17th c. (1550-1630). *Co. Cor.* or *Corrigii.*

Corte, the capital of the island of Corsica, the place of origin of certain coins in silver and bronze of Theodore, King of Corsica, 1736, and of General Pasquale Paoli, president of the republic established here from 1755 to 1769. The former struck a silver scudo and pieces of 5 and 2 soldi in copper, as well as siege-pieces of 20 soldi in silver, bearing the cap of liberty on the point of a sword and the word *Libertas.* The latter had 20 and 10 soldi in silver and 4 and 2 in copper.

Cortemiglia, Sardinia, a mint of the Del Carretto family, feudal lords in the 14th c. They struck the gold fiorino and the grosso and *imperiale* in silver. A member of this house, Fabrizio del Carretto, was Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes (1513-21).

Corunna, a Portuguese mint. *Cr-v.*

Corvey, Prussia, in the regency of Minden, the seat of an abbatial mint in the 15th-18th c. A thaler with the portrait of St. Vitus is cited by Sch., xii. 840, and a grosch of Theodor von Berninghausen, 1613, ibid. xx. 1127. There is a pfenning of 1704, in which the abbot describes himself as a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. *Corbeia, Corbir.* But comp. *Horohausen.*

Cosfeld. See *Coesfeld.*

Coucy-le-Chateau, Dept. of Aisne, a seigniorial fief in the 10th-11th c., and in the 13th (1242-50) in the occupation of the celebrated Raoul de Coucy, who struck deniers with *Radulfus* and a cross on obv., and *Cociacus* on rev.

Cracow, Western Galicia, the place of coinage of certain *denarii* during the dissensions in Poland, 13th-14th c., with the head of a prince on obv., and three figures on rev. supposed to represent the reigning duke and his brothers. It was also a mint of Casimir the Great, 1333-70, and of the limited coinage of the former republic. It is said that there are silver pieces struck here in 1829 with the bust of Napoléon II. as King of Poland.

Crema, a seigniorial fief of the Benzone family, 15th c. There is a silver *soldino* of Giorgio Benzone, 1405-14, with *Georgivs Benzonvs* on obv. and a shield of arms, and on rev. *Dominvs Creme Et C.* [etc.]. At the Remedi sale, 1884, a specimen sold for 100 lire.

Cremona, a republican mint (11th-14th c.) with the name of St. Imerius or the Emperor, subsequently of the Visconti and Fondulo families, and of the house of Sforza-Visconti, Dukes of Milan (14th-15th c.). There is a siege-piece in copper of 1526, during an investiture by Charles V., with *Fortitvdo mea in Brac.* (an arm holding up a ball), and on rev. the figure of St. Imerius and *S. Imerivs Epis.*

Cremsier, a mint of the Bishops of Olmütz, 16th-19th c.

Crespy, or *Crêpy*, near Troyes, the source of an early denier, 10th or 11th c., probably of a Count of Champagne, with *Trecassi Civi.* on obv., and the monogram of Charles and *Critpeis Citao* on rev., and the seat of the coinage of Philippe d'Alsace, Count of Valois *jure uxoris*, Matthieu d'Alsace, etc. (1156-1320). The moneyer Simon, who also worked at

Amiens, and perhaps at Roye, put his name on the coins about 1160. *Crespi* or *Crispetum*. Gui de Chatillon seems to have struck money here in 1320 in common with his uncle, and both incurred in that year the censure of the Parliament for their neglect of the standard.

Crest, Dept. of Drôme, a mint of the Counts of Valentinois and Diois, a fief distinct from the temporalities of the See of Die, and united on several occasions to the Crown, finally in 1793, when it was declared part of the national domain. The money is of the Poitevin type. *Com. Valent. Et Des.*, etc.

Creuznach, Westphalia, the place of origin of deniers of Johann II., Count of Sponheim (1295-1340), with *Mo. Nova. Crvcenac.*

Crevacuore, Piedmont, a mint of the Fieschi family, Signori of Messerano (15th-16th c.). Comp. *Messerano.*

Crevecoeur, N. Brabant, a mint of the Heeren or seigneurs of that place in the 15th c.

Cronstadt, Transylvania, the place of mintage of a thaler during the siege of 1660. On the reverse occurs: *De Profundis ad te clamamus, Domine. Serva nos, quia perimus.*

Croppenstadt, Prussian Saxony, a mint of the Counts of Blankenburg in the 13th c.

Cuença, a mint of the Moorish Princes.

Cugnon, or *Chassepierre-Cugnon*, at present a village in Luxemburgh, but in the 17th c. a mint of the Counts of Lowenstein-Wertheim (1611-97). There are only doubles tournois. It has been suspected that this was at an earlier date the source of numismatic forgeries. There is an écu of Jean-Theodor, 1623, and a thaler of Euchaire Casimir, 1697, with a singular array of titles. See Schulman, ix. 447, 578.

Cuilemborg, Gueldres, probably the mint of the lords of that fief in the 16th c. The original seat and title were derived from Pallant, and

Cuilemborg: 5 penningen, 1591.

the later representatives of the family describe themselves as of that place. Some very remarkable copper coins emanated hence about 1590—pieces of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and ½ penningen; there is also silver currency. A gold gulden of s' Heerenberg, 1577, quarters on the shield the arms of Berg (or s' Heerenberg), Egmond, Moeurs-Sawerden, and Cuilemborg.

Culm, a mint of the ancient duchy of Massow, Pommern, and of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order.

Culmbach, Bavaria, or Upper Franconia, the place of origin of copper money struck by the Burgraf of Nürnberg by authority of the Emperor Charles IV. in 1361, and of money of necessity struck by Albert, Margraf of Brandenburgh-Culmbach, 1552-53, in gold and silver, during the

pacification of Passau. The pieces bear *A[lbert] M[argraf] z[u] B[randenburg]*.

Curange, or *Curengen*, near Hasselt, a mint of the prince-bishops of Liége, 15th c. A copper liard of Louis de Bourbon, 1456-82, who on one of his coins calls himself *Leo Dux*, was struck there.

Daalhem, a mint of the Counts of Brabant in the 13th c.

Damme, near Bruges, a temporary mint of Gui de Dampierre, Count of Flanders, in 1299, during the French occupation of Bruges.

Damvillers, a mint of John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia, 1342, and of Charles IV. as Count of Luxemburgh, 1346-53.

Danish Mints. See *Blanchet*, ii. 312, 313.

Dantzic, a principal mint of the independent Kings of Poland and of the Teutonic Order. There is a fine series of the gold and silver coinage of the former, and schillings and ducats of the latter. The urban coinage consisted of base schillings and copper *solidi*. During the siege by the Prince of Transylvania in 1577, besides silver and several foreign coins countermarked with the city arms, a gold ducat appeared with the standing figure of the Saviour, and *Defende Nos Christe Salvator* on obv., and on rev. *Moneta Nova Civitatis Gedanensis*. There is a grosch of 1812 with *Danziger Kupfer Muenze*.

Darmstadt, a mint of the rulers of Hesse-Darmstadt, commencing with Charlemagne, of whom there was a denier in the Luni find.

Daventer, a mint of the Bishops of Utrecht, and of the autonomous or foreign rulers of Overijssel, 10th-16th c. There is a gold denier of Conrad of Swabia, bp. 1076-99, and a silver one of the same type. There is a variety of the denier struck in the episcopal series, *sede vacante*, by the Provost of Daventer, who managed the temporalities till the new prelate was appointed. In 1197 Theodor Dirk was P. In the imperial series we have met with nothing prior to Otto I. 936-73; these coins are imitations of the Cologne deniers, with *S. Davnt. Ia.* in retrograde lettering, and a cross cantoned with pellets. In 1578 money of necessity

Groot of Jan van Arkel, Bishop of Utrecht. 1341-64.

—a daalder and a ½ d. in silver, and 4, 2, 1, and ½ stuivers in copper—was struck at D.; and again in 1672, during the siege by the Bp. of Munster and the French, square silver pieces were issued. The 1578 series is countermarked with an eagle. There is a rare liard of Philip II. struck at D. with *P.* in the centre of obverse.

Dax, Dept. of Landes, formerly an Anglo-Gallic mint, and one of those employed by Edward III. as Duke of Aquitaine. In 1380, Edward conceded the right of striking money here in all metals to his son, John of Gaunt; but no specimens seem to survive. Comp. *Bayonne*.

Dendermonde. See *Termonde*.

Déols, Dept. of Indre, a mint of Philip II., Augustus (1080-1123), who probably used the Abbey of Bourg-Dieu for the purpose subsequently to his acquisition of Déols in 1188. Compare *Chateauroux*.

Derpt, or *Dorbat*, Livonia, an early Russian mint, and a place of episcopal coinage, 14th-16th c. *Darp* or *Tharbat*.

Desana, a seigniorial fief of the Tizzoni family, Vicars of the Empire, from the beginning of the 16th c. to 1641. A *cornabo* of Ludovico II., 1510-25, reads *Lvdovic. Ticio: Co: De: Impe: VI.* In 1510 the territory appears to have been occupied by Pietro Berard, who struck a silver piece here with his title *Comes Deciane*. This personage held possession till 1529.

Detmold, Lippe, a mint of the Counts, 1604, 1619-20, 1700-1803. The earliest pieces (pfenningen) have *Ditmal*.

Deutz, a mint of the Archbishops of Cologne, 16th c. There is a denier of the administrator of the See under Heinrich von Falkenstein (1362-88).

Die. See *Valence*.

Dieppe, a temporary mint of Henry IV. during the civil disturbances connected with the League, 1586 : m.m. *B*.

Dierdorf, Rhenish provinces, a mint of the Count of Wied-Runkel, 1758, with his crowned cypher, and *Graf. Zv. Wied. Rvnkel-Isenbvrg Vnd Criechingen*.

Dieren, s' Heerenberg, a mint of the Dukes of Juliers, Cléves, and Berg, 14th c. At a later period coins were struck here for the Seigneurs of s' Heerenberg, with the mint-mark *BB*., or *Dominus Berge*, or *Moneta Bergensis*. There is a long series of this family of numismatic examples, some from this, and others from the mints at Hedel, Gendringen, Berg or Mons, Stevensweerd, etc. In Schulman's Cat., No. xxiv. 1352-79, occurred a remarkable assemblage of the ancient currency of this line, commencing with Adam III., 1331-54, Baron von s' Heerenberg, and comprising two exceedingly rare pieces : (1) a gold ducat of Oswald II., 1511-46, with a shield quartering the arms of s' Heerenberg, Moeurs-Saawerden, and Cuilemborg, and struck at Mons ; (2) a daalder in piefort, said to be unique, with *Sanct. Oswald Rex*, and *Nvmvs. Argen.* 30 *Stvfe*. The current value is on other pieces. Was this the place of origin of a supposed unique gold gulden of 1577, minutely described by Schulman, xv. 295 ?

Diessenhofen, Switzerland, cant. of Thurgau, an urban mint from 1309, and also one of the Counts of Kyburg.

Dietrichstein, Austria, a seat of the coinage issued by the Counts of Weichelstaet, Hollenburg, and Nikolsburg, from 15th or 16th c. Silver and billon. There is a thaler of Carl Ludwig, 1766.

Dieulouard, Dept. of Meurthe, France, near Nancy, a mint of the Emperors and of the Bishops of Toul. *Ds. Lovvart*.

Dijon, cap. of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, and the seat of a mint, which belonged successively to the Merovingian Princes, the Abbey of St. Etienne, the Dukes, and the Abbey of St. Benigne de Dijon. The Dukes, however, gradually made themselves independent of the latter, and established places of coinage at Auxonne and elsewhere. The symbol of four croziers laid, two and two, back to back, on some of the coins of D. is attributed to the monks of St. Benigne. *Divionensis*, or *Diviona*. Dijon was for a short time an Anglo-Gallic mint.

Dillingen, Bavaria, a mint of the Counts of D., who also struck money at Uneride. The See of Augsburgh also employed it for conven-

tion-money between himself and the town, and in 1395 schillings and pfenningen were struck here in consequence of a monetary treaty between the Bishop, the Duke of Austria, the Count of Würtemberg, and the Counts of Oettingen.

Dinan, Brittany, a mint of Charles de Blois, about 1341, during his contest for the duchy, and of John IV. and V., Dukes of B., 1364-1442.

Dinant, Namur, doubtless a place of local coinage, as well as an occasional one of the Emperors of the West.

Disentis, Grisons, an abbatial mint, 1466-1729. *Ab. Diser.*

Dixmude, or *Dixmuyden*, Belgium, the seat of an early coinage of mailles with *Dixm.*

Doeblau, Reuss, the place of origin of a grosch with *Mon. Nov. Rvthenica Dol.* 17th c.

Doemitz, Mecklenburgh, a mint of the Counts of Schwerin, destroyed in 1689 by the Duke of Brunswick-Celle, on account of the coinage of money of poor or false standard.

Dogliani, Piedmont, a mint of the Marchesi of Saluzzo, 14th c.

Dokkum (*Docenga*), W. Friesland, a Merovingian mint, and afterward one used by the Counts of W. Friesland in the 11th c.

Dole, Dept. of Jura, a mint in the diocese of Besançon, employed by the Dukes of Burgundy, 14th c. *Dola.* At the end of the 15th, and beginning of the 16th c. it was in the occupation for monetary purposes of the Emperor Maximilian and the Archduke Philip. There are pieces of Philip II. of Spain, 1589, struck here as Count of Burgundy.

Dôme, a mint of Philip le Hardi, who acquired the place by purchase in 1280 for strategical purposes in connection with Dordogne. The mint was at the Mont de Dôme or castle, and was still in existence in 1438, when the French recovered the position from the English, and was employed by Charles VII.

Donauwörth, Bavaria, the seat of an early coinage. A silver bracteate belonging to this town is cited by Schulman, xi. 628; and there is a thaler of 1545 with the bust of Charles V.

Donnas, Sardinian States, a mint of the Counts of Savoy, 1338-1400.

Dordrecht, or *Dort*, a mint of the Counts of Holland in the 13th c., and of the Dukes of Burgundy as Counts of Holland in the 15th. It was at a later period one of the regular mints for the Dutch Indies, and also struck money for the Batavian Republic (1795-1804): m.m. a rose.

Dorsten, Prussia, reg. of Munster, a mint of the Archbp. of Cologne, 17th c. Hellers in copper, with *Nvmvs. Dvrst.* or *Cvsvs. Dvrst.*

Dortmund, Westphalia, a mint of the emperors and town from the 10th c.; and later, of the See of Cologne. *Dortmond Mon. Nova Tremonien.* There are deniers of Otho III., and of Louis of Bavaria, 1314-47, belonging to this place—of course, with many others.

Douai, in Artois, a communal and seigniorial mint from the 11th to the 14th c. The distinguishing type of the branch found on the early money may serve to associate with this place certain pieces in the Gaulish series similarly marked. Gui de Dampierre, Count of Flanders, 1280-1302-3, struck here an esterlin with *Moneta Dovvay*, and another with *Dvac.* We learn that the municipality exercised at an early date a not

unnecessary surveillance over the money struck by the Chatelain. See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 72.

Dreux, Eure-et-Loir, a mint of Philip I. and Louis VI. of France, and of a seigniorial coinage of the Counts of D., 1137-1365, which followed the regal types. One piece of Odo or Eudes II., Count of Chartres, etc., 1004-37, is an imitation of the money then current in his other Countship of Chartres.

Driburg, Pruss. Westphalia, a seigniorial mint, 13th c., and one of the Bishops of Paderborn. *Ibvrch Civitas.*

Drontheim (*Nidaros*, *Throndhjem*), an early Norwegian mint, where the Archbishop had a right of coinage in 1220. There are coins of several of these prelates, 15th-16th c., with their names and titles, coupled with those of the King.

Duisburg, or *Doesborgh*, Prussia, a mint of the Emperor Conrad II., 1024-39.

Dulmen, Pruss. Westphalia, the source of copper coins from 1590 to 1625, with a trefoil cross. There is a piece of 6 pfenningen with *Stadt Dulmen*, 1622.

Dun-sur-Meuse (*Dvnvvm*), diocese of Verdun, the mint where, in or about 1354, the date of his concession from the Emperor Charles IV., the Sieur d'Aspremont is supposed to have struck money in gold and silver according to the terms of instructions delivered to his moneyer, Lambert de Namur. No remains are at present known. A mint of the early Bishops of Verdun. See *Verdun.*

Durbuy, Luxemburgh, a mint of Henry IV., Count of Luxemburgh, 1280-88. *Dvrbvcesis.*

Durstede, *Doorsted*, or *Wijk-bij-Durstede*, Utrecht (Latin *Dorestatus*), a somewhat prolific Merovingian and Carlovingian mint during a period extending from the 6th-12th c. The examples belonging to the earlier era vary considerably in style and execution, and some were, no doubt, clumsy imitations. A denier of Charlemagne with *Carlvs Rex* and *Sci Martini Moneta*, found here, has been attributed to Tours. The moneyers of *Durstede*, like those of Belgium at a later date, seem to have worked at other places in the same province, and to have gone on circuit. The names of Adalbertus and Madelinus have come down to us. The coins of this place are of very unequal merit, and some may be counterfeits by unskilful workmen.

Düsseldorf, Prussia, a mint of the Dukes of Berg in the 17th c.

Ebstorf, or *Ebsdorf*, near Lüneburg, one of the earliest mints of the Dukes of Saxony, 10th-11th c., if indeed it was not actually the first. Probably the most ancient examples have yet to be identified.

Ebusus, or *Iviça*, one of the Baleares, the name found on a special Spanish currency from Charles I. (V. of Germany) to Charles II. (1520-1700) with *Vniv. Ebvsi Dns.*

Eenaeme, Belgium, the seat of a small coinage of deniers in the 12th c., with *Egamio.*

Eger, or *Egra*, Bohemia, the source of a tin kreutzer of 1743, during the operations of the siege.

Eggenberg, or *Egenburg*, Lower Austria, the seat of an independent lordship in the 17th c., though now possessing a very small population and no importance. The money of the Counts of Egenburg and Gratz, Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, was struck here or at Gratz in the 17th c. (1623-86). There are some rare thalers in the series.

Eichstadt, Bavaria, an episcopal mint down to 1796. A thaler of

Joseph von Steebenburg, Bishop in that year, is said to have been made out of the church plate, and to be the last money struck.

Eil, Lorraine, a mint of Thierry, Duke of Lorraine, 984-1024.

Einbeck, or *Eimbeck*, Hanover, the probable place of issue of a marien-groschen of 1551 (No. 5395 of Knyphausen), of a groschen of 1670, and of an undated stadtpfenning.

Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar, a mint of the Landgraves of Thuringen. The early bracteates (12th c.) represent the landgraf on horseback, with sword, buckler, and standard. At a later period a place of coinage for the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. *Ysena.*

Eisenstadt, Hungary, the probable place of origin of a thaler and gulden of Nicolaus von Esterházy, 1770. The former has the legend *Nicol. S.R.I. Princ. Eszterhazy de Galantha Perp. Com. in Frak.*, and a portrait.

Ekaterinenburgh, a Russian mint under Catherine II.

Elbing, once part of the kingdom of Poland, now part of Western Prussia, the seat of the coinage of the Teutonic Order, 13th-15th c., and of a Polish mint from the 16th-18th c. A grosch of 1535 is cited by Sch., xiv. 635. In 1628 and 1657 the Swedes coined money here: (1) a thaler with the titles of Gustavus Adolphus; and (2) an ort=18 Polish groschen. Elbing struck copper solidi in the 18th c.

Elburg, Holland, formerly the seat of an ecclesiastical coinage. On a dute of 1618 there is: obv. a gate flanked by two towers, a dog lying at the gate; rev. *Moneta Eccles; Elborg* 8. Another variety has *Ecclesiæ Elborch.*

Elgg, Switzerland or Helvetia, canton of Zurich, a Swiss mint under the Merovingian princes. *Augia Sacra.*

Elincourt, a chateau and mint of the Counts of Saint-Pol, and of the house of Luxemburgh-Ligny, 13th-15th c. The earliest coinage of E. was executed on French territory, and imitated the types, and it was in order to be beyond the royal French jurisdiction that in 1300 the C. of Saint-Pol established a mint at Elincourt. But money was also struck at Arleux, and in 1306 he employed a Lucchese moneyer named Tadolin to strike deniers and mailles, which might run concurrently with the regal coinage of the higher values and in the more precious metal. In 1337 we see that the Count engaged to abstain from melting the money of the King, and to differentiate his own *cross and pile*—on both sides. The later Counts of Ligny, of Saint-Pol, and of the house of Luxemburgh, had gold money, which followed the French types and denominations.

Elsloo, Brabant, a mint of the Seigneurs of Schoonvorst, in the 14th-15th c. The types of the Counts of Flanders, Dukes of Burgundy, were copied here. The coins of Konrad II., who died in 1457, read *Kons. De Sconvoerst*, or *Konradvs de Elslae*, etc.

Embden, Hanover, a mediæval mint and the seat of a civic coinage in silver and copper in the 17th c. There is a rare seigniorial denier of Count Hermann, with *Heriman* on obv., and on rev. *Amvtthon*. Also, one of the mints of the Counts of East Friesland.

Embrun, Provence, Dept. of Hautes-Alpes, the mint of the Counts of Seyne, 12th-13th c., of a branch of the house of Forcalquier, and of the Archbishops, 1135-1510. The coins, deniers and oboles only, have *Comes Ed'ne*, or *Edne*, and the ecclesiastical series, of which only two appear to be known, *Archieps.* or *Pastor Ebredunensis.*

Emerita, Portugal, a mint of the Suevic Goths, 430-57, removed at the former date from Bracara in Spain, and at the latter restored to B. on the loss of Lusitania by that race.

Emmerich, a mint of the Dukes of Cléves, 14th-17th c.

Encre, or *Incre*, a seigniorial fief in the Pas de Calais, given in 1115 to Charles, son of Cnut II., King of Denmark, by his cousin-german, the Count of Flanders. There is a denier which reads *Moneta Caroli*, and on rev. *Incrensis.* Charles D'Encre, or *Karolus de Anchorâ*, became Count of Flanders in 1119. Prior to his accession he perhaps, rather than his father, struck coins at Quentovic, *q.v.*

Enkhuisen, N. Holland, probably the source of certain pieces struck in the 17th c. Sch., Cat. ix. 99, 100. A ducaton in silver was coined at E. during the siege by the French in 1675. This was at one time a place of great importance and wealth.

Ensisheim, Upper Alsace, a seat of coinage of the Landgraves, 1584-1632, where the steel roller was employed in the production of the coins.

Epinal, Vosges, a mint of the Bishops, perhaps in alliance with the town, of the monastery of St. Genric, and of Simon, Duke of Lorraine, 1115-39, during his temporary possession of it.

Erfürt, or *Erperfürt*, Thuringia, the principal town in what was once known as Saxe-Thuringen, of which the Saxe-Thuringenwald preserves the recollection. It was the seat of the coinage of the Archbp. of Mayence and the Landgraves of Thuringen, 14th-18th c. We have bracteates of Archbp. Heinrich (1142-53) and a grosch of Landgraf Wilhelm I., about 1407. The Burgraves of Kirchberg used this mint on the relinquishment of that at Capellendorf. There is a commemorative thaler of the Swedish victory near Leipsic in 1631 belonging here. The arms are a wheel, and some of the coins have *E.*

Erkelenz, Rhenish Prussia, apparently the place of origin of a groot or gros of William I., Duke of Gueldres and Juliers, 1393-1402, noticed by Sch., xv. 182.

Essen, Westphalia or Rhenish Prussia, the seat of an abbey of women in the 16th-17th c. A few specimens of the special coinage issued by the Lady Abbess have been transmitted to us. There is a piece of 8 fettmanchen with the name of Anna Salome, Countess of Salm, abbess, 1657, and a ½ thaler, 1671. In May 1892, in a find near Vilvorde, Belgium, occurred a grossus of Sophia von Gleichen.

Esslingen, Würtemburg, a mint of the Hohenstaufen dynasty in the 11th c.

Etain, Dept. of Meuse, a mint of the Counts of Bar in the 14th c.

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We find it named as one of the places where the quasi-international money of 1342 was to be struck under a treaty for three months between Henry IV., Count of B., and John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia, the respective coinages to run *pari passu* in the territories of each other. These conventions were not unusual in L. and elsewhere. Comp. *Luxemburgh* and *Namur*.

Etampes, France, a Capetian mint under Philippe I., Louis VI., and Louis VII. (1060-1180). Deniers and oboles only.

Eversberg, Pruss. Westphalia, a mint of the Counts of Arnsberg.

Evora, Spain, a Visigothic mint. *Elvora.*

Evora, or *Ebora*, Portugal, a mint of the Kings of Portugal after 1640. A *patacca* of John IV., 1640-56, was struck there.

Evreux, the place of origin of certain money (gros, blanques, sols coronnats, deniers, and doubles parisis) struck about 1350 by Philippe de Longueville, brother of Charles le Mauvais, during the captivity of the latter. *Phvs. Navarre* and *Comes Ebroicensis.*

Eyndhoven, an early Brabantine seigniorial mint. Sch., Cat. ix. 356.

Fabriano, Papal States, the place of origin of a quattrino with *De Fabriano* and the name of St. John the Baptist on rev. Also of two quattrini struck in the names of Giulio de Medici and Leo X. The former, of which there are two varieties, reads *Ivl. Car. Medices.* He governed here under the control of Leo.

Faenza, Italy, formerly a seigniorial fief of the Astorgio-Manfredi, 1448-1501, and a place of independent coinage. A very early quattrino of copper, described in Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 1071, has a falcon with outspread wings, and on rev. a head of St. Peter and *S. Petrvs.*

Fagnolle, Namur, the seat of a seigniorial coinage of ducats, 1770, with the name and titles of the Prince de Ligny. They bear *C. Fagnolensis.*

Falkenstein, Pruss. Saxony, a mint of the Counts in the 12th c. There are bracteates with *Bvrhart* and with Eve and the serpent.

Fano, in the Papal States, a place of coinage of the autonomous republic, of Pandolfo Malatesta (1384-1427), and of the Popes down to the 17th c.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenberg*, Brabant, probably the place of mintage of Philip le Hardi in 1396-99 during his temporary occupation of the town. Sch., ix. 357. Also a seigniorial mint. A double gros of Frederic van Moeurs has *Moneta Nova Valkb'.*

Fauquenbergues, Pas de Calais, a feudal seat of the Chatelains of St. Omer, of whom the only known coinage belongs to Eleonore, wife of Rasse de Gavre, 1290-1326. On one denier this lady styles herself Countess of F., and on another Chatelaine of St. Omer and Lady of F. It is the same personage whom we see on a maille figured in the Ordinance of 1315, holding a trefoil and a falcon. *Fauquenberge*, or *Fauconberga.*

Feltre, Ven. Lombardy, a place where the Bishops received in 1140 and 1179 authority to coin; but no money is known.

Feodosia, or *Kaffa*, a Russian mint under Catherine II.

Ferrara, the mint of the republic under imperial authority, of the ducal house of Este, 15th-17th c., and of the Popes.

Ferrero, in the pontifical States, a seat at successive epochs of seigniorial, republican, and papal coinage (1220-1799). Only the lower values were struck here. A bolognino of Luigi Migliorati (1425-28) with

D.L. De Melior-Atis on obv., and on rev. *Vb. Firman*, and a danaro of Francesco Sforza (1434-46) with *Co. F. Viceco.* belong here.

Ferté-Chauderon, Nivernais, a place which is repeatedly stated to have possessed the right of coinage in the 13th-14th c., under the Counts of Nevers. No specimen known.

Finale, Sardinian States, a mint of the Carretto family.

Fivelgo, Holland, on the R. Fivel, the name found on one of the numberless imitations of the *gros tournois*, with *Tvronvs Civis.* and *Moneta Fivlge.*

Flemish Mints. Besides those more particularly specified we may enumerate : Aire (a lion *passant* and *Ariensis*), Axel, Bondues (*Bvntbve*), Bourbourg (*Brovborg*), Cassel, and Eenaeme (*Egamio* or *Eganio*).

Flensburg, Schleswig, the place of a local coinage, 14th c., with *Moneta Holsascie.* Low values only—penningen and wit-penningen.

Florence, a Carlovingian mint under Charlemagne as King of the Franks and Lombards, and a seat of republican coinage, first under the ordinary form and subsequently under gonfalonieri of the Medici and other families (1200-1315). The earliest gonfaloniere appears to have been Baldo Ridolfi in 1304. The Medici do not occur till 1483, when Giorgio de Medici was standard-bearer. This was the original birthplace of the fiorino both in gold and silver, the latter having followed the less precious metal about 1250. There is the moiety of it, which is far rarer than the whole, and a variety of types. Each gonfaloniere placed his own arms on the piece coined during his term of office. Of the silver florin there is a rare type sometimes known as the *grosso della volpe.* Another, struck in 1307, received the name of *popolino.* It is the piece of which Boccaccio speaks in his third novel as having been gilt by some one, who had to pay a fine of 500 gold florins, and tried to pass off this spurious one. From about 1530 to 1859, Florence, with Leghorn and Pisa, produced the coinages of the Dukes and Grand-Dukes of Tuscany, of the houses of Medici and Lorraine, and that of the short-lived kingdom of Etruria. There are in this group many examples of fine work by Benvenuto Cellini, and others. The gold coins, except the ordinary florin, are rare. There is a rare piece of 4 *grossi* = a double *julio*, struck of a type similar to the ordinary grosso with the longer legend. Remedi Cat., 1884, No. 1282, 15 lire. During the French occupation of Lorraine, the Duke Nicole-François struck coins at Florence with *Moneta Nova Florent. Cusa.*, 1635.

Florennes, Prov. of Namur, a place of coinage of Gaucher de Chatillon, Count of Porcien.

Flushing, Zeeland, perhaps the place of origin of the money struck to commemorate the installation of Maurice of Nassau, 1590, as Marquis of Flushing or Vlissingen.

Fontenay-Le-Comte, or *Figeac*, a mint of Edward I. of England as Duke of Aquitaine.

Forcalquier, or *Sisteron*, Basses-Alpes, formerly part of the county and kingdom of Provence, the seat of a municipal mint, whose products circulated concurrently with the money of the Counts of Provence in the 12th c.

Fosdinovo, Modena, a seigniorial fief of the Malaspina-Centurioni family, 17th c.

Fosses, in the prov. of Liége, a seat of coinage granted in 974 by Otto II. to Notger, Bishop of Liége (972-1008).

Fossombrone, Urbino, a seigniorial fief of the Da Montefeltro family, 15th c. *De Foros-Embronio.* Comp. *Urbino.*

Fougéres, a mint of John V., Duke of Brittany, 1399-1442.

Franchimont, Namur, a mint of the prince-bishops of Liége, 17th c.

Franco - Spanish Mints during French occupation of Cataluña, Lorraine, etc. (1640-59): Agramon, Arbeca, Balaguer, Banolas, Barcelona, Bellpuig (*Villa Pvlcrip*), Berga, Besalu, Bisbal, Caldas, Cardona, Cervera, Figueras, Gerona, Granollers, Igualada, Lerida, Manresa, Matara, Oliana, Olot, Puigcerda (*Podicerita*), Reus, Rosas, Solsona (*Coelsona*), Tagamanent, Tarragona, Tarrasa, Tarrega, Tortosa, Valls, Vich (*Civitas Vicen.*), Villafranca del Panades.

Franeker, W. Friesland, near Leeuwarden, the reputed place of origin of coins reading *Frankere* and *Frankeren.*

Frankenberg, Hesse-Cassel, a mint employed in the 13th c. by Sophia, Duchess of Brabant, and her son Henry.

Frankenthal, the source in 1623, during the siege by the General Verdugo, of money of necessity: 1 and 4 thalers; 1, 2, and 4 florins; 7 and 15 batzen.

Frankfort-on-Main, a royal or imperial mint as early as the 11th c. But in 1425 the city began to acquire monetary rights with certain limitations. In 1428 it received the imperial authority to strike its own money. The earliest pieces display a castle with three towers and the word *Fera-Fort.* F. remained the seat of an autonomous or semi-autonomous coinage in all metals on an extensive scale down to 1863. Some of the pieces contain views of the city, and a series of thalers and double thalers of 1860-63 have either a prospect of Frankfort or figures (bust or full-length) of a lady, probably intended for a goddess of liberty, but once said to be a portrait of the engraver's mistress. After all, both statements may be correct. The convention-thaler of Friedberg, 1804, was struck here.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder, an occasional place of coinage.

Franquemont, near Goumois, Burgundy, a chateau built in 1305, and situated in what was known down to 1789 as Franche-Montagne. In 1437 the domain passed to Nicolas de Gilley, Seigneur de Marnoz, for 300 *écus au soleil*, and in 1588 the place was erected into a barony by Charles V. of Germany in favour of another N. de Gilley, who temporarily struck money with *N. Gillei Numisma* in imitation of the imperial and regal types (1540-54).

Fraustadt, or *Wschowa*, Posen, a Polish mint in the 14th-15th and 16th-17th c. Stanislas Jagellon (1386-1434) employed it. There is a copper uniface denier, 1609, belonging here. It seems also to have been an early Russian mint.

Freiengen, the seat of an independent bishopric. There is a rare thaler of 1709 with the portrait of the Bishop.

French Mints under the Capetian dynasty, 14th c. In 1306 the regal places of coinage were only eight in number, shewing an enormous reduction since the improvement or change in the monetary system, but also the result of a redistribution of territory and of the rise of a large feudal currency. The mints above referred to were—Paris, Rouen, Troyes, Tournai, Toulouse, Saint-Pourcain, Montpellier, and Montreuil-Bonnin *Monsteriolum*.

French Mints under the Valois dynasty, 1328-1400. The number of mints was now vastly increased, and the quality of the money of lower values equally debased. As far back as the time of Philip le Bel (1285-

1314) the people had bestowed on their sovereign the byname of *Le faux monnoyeur.*

French Mints under the regency of the Duke of Bedford (1422-53): Amiens, Arras, Auxerre, Chalons, Dijon, Macon, Le Mans, Nevers, Paris, Rouen, Saint-Lo, Saint-Quentin, and Troyes.

French Mints under the Bourbons. The number remained much the same under Henry IV. and Louis XIII. Louis XIV. added to the places of coinage, but in 1772 Louis XV. suppressed thirteen.

French Mints under Charles X., Cardinal de Bourbon, 1589-98: Paris, Rouen, Lyons, Bayonne, Riom, Dijon, Troyes, Amiens, Bourges, Nantes, and Dinan. At the two last-named places the Duc de Mercœur struck money in the name of Charles, eight years after his death, in 1590. The coins are not very uncommon, though nearly always poor.

French Mints under the First Republic, etc. The R. at first closed several, but reopened some. Napoléon created new ones, both within and outside the normal French frontier, which were suppressed in 1814. In 1848 there were only three—Paris, Bordeaux, and Strasburgh. In 1853 and 1857 Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, and Rouen were temporarily reopened to carry out more expeditiously the new copper currency.

Freyberg, capital of the Erzgebirge mining district, a mint of the Ernestine branch of the Dukes of Saxony.

Fribourg, Baden [Switzerland], a mint established in 1120 under imperial authority. There is money of the Counts of F. and of the town from the 14th c. *Fribvrg Brisgavd* or *in Bris.*

Friedberg. See *Burg-Friedberg.*

Friedland, a mint of Albertus von Waldstein or Wallenstein, 1626-34. Comp. *Güstrow.* Wallenstein describes himself on his thalers as Duke of Mecklenburgh, Friedland, and Sagan, and Count of Rostock and Stagard.

Friesach, Diocese of Salzburg, a common mint of the See and of the Dukes of Carinthia.

Frinco, Piedmont, a seigniorial fief of the Mazzetti family, 16th c. There is a copper *sesino* with (on rev.) *Mon. Ord. M. DD.*, and Minerva seated to l.

Froberg, Alsace, the mint of the ancient Counts of F.-Montjoye, whose chateau, built in the 13th c., was destroyed in 1635. Here were doubtless struck the few pieces of money which have occurred with *Frober* or *Frobe.* One coin reads *Mo. No. Frobe* 1554, and on rev. *Ferdinan. Re.*, and is supposed to be a specimen of the currency decried in that year in common with that of Vauvillers and Franquemont.

Fugger, Suabia. See *Augsburgh.*

Fulda, Hesse-Cassel, the place of coinage of the ancient abbots from the 11th c., and of the abbot-bishops down to 1796. Adalbert III. (d. 1814) coined from the church plate in 1796, during the French occupation, thalers of two types and a ½ thaler; one of the former has a fine portrait. The See was secularised in 1802, and the sovereign and territorial rights became vested in Hesse-Cassel. There is a ⅓ thaler of 1828 before us, in which the Duke is described as Landgraf of Hesse and Grand-Duke of Fulda.

Fuligno, or *Foligno*, Spoleto, a seigniorial fief of the Trinci family, 15th c., and probably their mint, as it was of the popes from Eugenius IV. to Pius VI. *De. Fvligineo*, or *Fvligneo.* A quattrino was struck here, or at least bears the name of the place, during the ephemeral Roman Republic (1798-99).

Furnes, W. Flanders, a mint of Maximilian, Arch-Duke of Austria and Count of Flanders, transferred from Bruges in 1489.

Furstenburg, Germany, now divided between Baden, Würtemburg, etc.; the presumed seat of the coinage of the independent princes down to 1806.

Gadebusch, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, a mint of the Dukes of Mecklenburgh, 1542-1622.

Gaesbeek, Brabant, prov. of Lennick-Saint-Martin, one of the mints of the Dukes of Brabant; and it may be the place indicated under the form of *Quaecbecke* on money of Arnould D'Orey, Lord of Rummen (1331-64).

Gaeta, Naples, an autonomous mint in the 11th-12th c., and subsequently one of the Norman Dukes of Apulia, 12th-14th c. *Civitas Gaieta.* It was subsequently a temporary place of coinage of Pius IX. during the Roman Revolution of 1848-49. We have met with the *zecchino* and *scudo* (in two varieties) struck in copper, 25 and 12½ soldi, 20 baiocchi in silver, and 3, 2, and 1 baiocchi in copper. *G.* crowned with the holy gate, tiara, and keys.

Gangelt, Prussia, in the regency of Achen, the place of coinage of a groschen of Thierry von Heinsberg.

Gap, Hautes-Alpes, an episcopal mint, 11th-13th c. *Vapiensis*, or *Vapincensis.*

Gaveren and *Elsloo*, Belgium, names mentioned on coins of the 14th-15th c., struck by Adrian, Seigneur of G. and E. Some read *Adrianvs De Gaveren Do.*

Gazzoldo, or *Gazuolo*, 12 m. W.N.W. of Mantua, the apparent place of coinage of a quattrino of Pope Sixtus V. (1585-90), with portrait to l. on obv., and *Sixtus. V. P. Ma.*, and on rev. St. Francis kneeling to l., and *Co. Gazzo.* In Cat. Remedi, 1884, No. 1436, notice is given of a sesino of the Ippolito family (1591), with a figure of St. Francis kneeling to l. on rev.

Gembloux, Belgium, Prov. of Namur, the seat of an abbey. There are early deniers.

Gendringen, Berg, a mint of the Seigneurs or Counts of B., 14th-17th c.

Geneva, Genf, a Merovingian mint, a place of coinage for the bishops, 11th-15th c., for the counts, and for the city and canton. The earliest episcopal money is of 1017. A denier of Bp. Friedrich (1031-73) reads on obv. *Geneva Civitas*, and on rev. *Frederics. Eps.* The seigniorial money was struck at Annecy in and after 1356; it usually reads *Comes Gebennensis.* There was a regular issue of small gold pieces from the middle of the 16th c. and of pistoles in the 18th, and of silver and billon money down to the establishment of an uniform system a few years ago. Like some of the other cantons, it produced in the last and present century large pieces both in gold and silver—the triple pistole of 1771 and the 10-franc piece in silver of 1851. There are copper pieces struck here in 1590 during the war with Savoy, reading *Monnaie pour les soldats de Geneve;* 12, 6, and 1 sols.

Genoa, an imperial mint under the Hohenstaufen dynasty, and the place of coinage of the bishops and the republic. Some of the earliest types of the *danaro* are of small module. From the 12th c., while under imperial suzerainty, Genoa produced a copious and sumptuous succession of money in gold and silver. The former coinage consisted of the *genovino d'oro*, its divisions and its multiples, which in the 17th c.

reached the *maximum* of 20 gen. The doge Campofregoso (1447) struck a piece of 10 gold scudi. From the 15th to the 18th c. various types of the *scudo* or *scuto*, and of pieces of 2 and 4, appeared. A large gold piece of 96 lire was issued in 1803. The Rossi Catalogue appears to ascribe all the gold *genovini* with the name of Conrad to the 12th c., whereas many certainly are 200 or 300 years later. There was also a profusion of money in silver, billon, and copper; and there are six periods of interruption of the autonomous coinage—during the occupation by Charles VI. of France (1396-1406), by the Dukes of Milan (1421-36, 1464-66, 1488-94), by Charles VII. of France (1458-61), and by Louis XII. of France (1500-12). The French introduced some peculiar types, as we have noted elsewhere. Louis XII. had a *scudo d'oro* borrowed from the French *écu au soleil*. During the revolutionary or transitional period (1797-1814) there is a coinage of pieces of 12 lire in gold, of a scudo of 8 lire, with the half, and of 10 soldi in silver, of a franc and ½ franc with the name of Napoléon I., 1813, and of 4 and 2 soldi in billon, 4 danari in copper, etc. (1797).

Gera, Reuss, a place of coinage of the Abbesses, 13th c. (bracteates), of the Bailli of Weida (14th c.), etc. *Gerana.*

Gerdingen, Limbourg, Brabant, an early seigniorial mint, probably only for strictly local coinage of copper or billon. Joanna, Lady of Stein and Gerdingen, struck money here down to 1450.

Gernrode or *Garrelsweer*, W. Friesland, a mint of Egbert II., Count of W. F., 1068-90. *Gerviewre* or *Gerewere.*

Gerona, Navarre, the place of origin of a denier of the Carlovingian period and type, with *Gervnda.* But it appears that there was in the 10th-11th c. a local mint, of the profits of which the bishop was entitled to a third.

Gertrudenberg, N. Holland, near Breda, a place of coinage of the Counts of Holland, 14th c. A ¼ groot of Willem IV. (1337-45) was struck here.

Gesecke, Prussia, distr. of Arnsberg, a mint of the See of Cologne.

Gez, Savoy, a Savoyard mint, 1581-88.

Ghent, a mint of the Counts of Flanders in the 13th and following centuries. Schulman, Cat. v., No. 239, cites a half groat of Louis of Crecy, 1322-46, struck there, as also a double vuurijzer of Philip le Bel (1488-89). On a *clinkaert* or *chaise* of Philip le Bon, struck here in 1426, he styles himself *Heres Hollandiae.* Ghent was a busy mint during a long period. Attention may be drawn to the mites in various multiples belonging to the last quarter of the 16th c. The civic pieces usually have *Ganda* in the exergue. The English rose-noble and its half were imitated here. In a half of 1583 the legend is *Mon. Avrea Metropol. Ganda Flan.*, and on the rev. *Nisi. Dns. Cvstod. Civi. Frvstra.* See a curious reference to the counterfeit coin (a contemporary forgery) of Jeanne, Countess of Flanders, in Sch., Cat. ix. 386.

Ghistelles, W. Flanders, near Ostend, the seat of a special coinage for that province under Charles le Bon (1119-27), with his titles and *Ghistl. mo.*

Gien-in-Berri, a fief belonging to the See of Auxerre. The brother-in-law of Bishop Hugues was the ancestor of the Sires de Donzy, who ceded it in 1197 to Philip Augustus for 3000 silver marks of the Troyes standard. Angevin types. *Giemis Cas.*

Gimborn, Westphalia, probably the place of origin of two silver coins struck by Ludwig, Count of Walmoden-Gimborn, in 1802. See a note in Schulthess, ii. 356.

Glückstadt, Holstein, formerly a place of coinage of this branch of the house of Holstein, and subsequently or concurrently a Danish mint. A $\frac{1}{16}$ thaler of Frederic III. was struck here in 1668. *Civitas Glvctstadiensis.* The coinage seems to have commenced under Christian IV. about 1620.

Gnezen, or *Znin*, Posen, a Polish mint in the 13th-14th c. It is mentioned elsewhere that the Poles about this time still employed skins as currency. *Gnezdvn.*

Gniche, or *Gnessin*, near Bayonne, a mint of Edward I. and III. of England as Dukes of Aquitaine, and of John of Gaunt.

Goldberg, Silesia, the place of origin of certain uniface pfennigen, or rather perhaps 3-pf. pieces, during the Thirty Years' War. Two before us have the dates 1622 and 1623, and *G.B.* divided by a soaring eagle. This money belongs to the same class and type as that issued about this time at Breslau, etc.

Gorinchen, or *Gorcum*, the place of origin of a copper coin of John of Bavaria, Count of Holland, 1418-25. The English rose-noble was first copied here. There is an undated copper duit of the *Aux. in Nom. Dom.* type, with *Gorc. in Holl.*

Goritz, or *Goerz*, on the Isonzo, Austria, a mint of the early Counts of Goritz, 15th-16th c., if not of the ancient Counts of the Tyrol, 13th c. Some of the later money (1450-1500) bears *Comes Goricie De Lvonz.*, *Lvonze*, or *Moneta De Lvonza* and *Gori. Comes.* The types were imitated from those of Aquileia. Charles VI., Maria Theresa, etc., struck copper money for this province.

Gorodetz, an early Russian mint.

Gorze, Dept. of the Moselle, an abbey and seigniorial fief, connected with the ducal house of Lorraine, and in the persons of Charles de Rémoncourt, abbé in 1607, and of Charles de Lorraine, 1643, the source of an important series of coins in gold and silver, which may have probably been struck at Metz, of which the See acquired the abbey in 1659. There is a testoon of Charles of Lorraine, abbot (1608-48). Gorze was united to the French Crown in 1663.

Goslar, Hanover, a place of coinage in the 16th c. There is a mariengroschen of 1553. The coin called a *gosseler* may have owed its name to this place, which was formerly and long of considerable importance.

Gotha, during the blockade by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, struck a gold ducat and silver pieces of 1 and 2 thalers, and a grosch.

Göttingen, Hanover, a mint in the 16th-17th c. A mariengroschen of 1529 belongs here. A thaler of 1659 with the titles of Leopold I. on rev., and on obv. *Moneta Nova Gottingensis*, sold at the Reinmann sale, 1891-92, Part ii., 6592, for 675 marks.

Granada, a mint of the Almohades (516-668) and of the Moorish Kings. There are coins indicating that they were struck within the walls of the Alhambra, the seat, as elsewhere in early times, of the whole official machinery. Also a place of coinage of the later Kings of Spain. Ferdinand VII. struck here the proclamation-money for the province, dated 11th September 1808, in gold and silver; there is a double gold escudo of this series (m.m. a pomegranate); also a *duro* (money of necessity), same year. *G. GNA.*

Grandmont, La Marche, apparently at the beginning of the 13th c. the seat of the coinage of Hugues, Comte de la Marche, who is said in 1208 to have given the church of G. the duty of assaying his money.

Grave, N. Brabant, on the Maese, the source of boetdragers struck by Thierri, son of Gerard, Count of Hornes, about 1350, as guardian of Jan. IV., Seigneur of Cuyck; with *Theodoricvs Dei. Gra. Dns. Parviensis* [Seigneur of Pervez].

Greierz, or *Gruyère*, Switzerland, the place of origin of a sol of 1552, struck in the name of the feudal prince and count.

Greifswald, Pomerania, struck during the siege by the Swedes in 1631 pieces in tin of 1, 2, 3, and 4 florins.

Greiz, Reuss, a mint of the Counts of Reuss, 1621-79.

Grenoble, Dauphiny, a seat of municipal and episcopal coinage, and by a convention between Guignes VIII., Comte d'Albon, 1319-33, of money bearing the names of the bishop and the dauphin. *Granopolis*, or *Gronopol.*

Groningen, the seat of a very early coinage for the Bishops of Utrecht (11th c.), for the city, and for that part of North Holland; the copper

Groningen: braspenning, 1593.

money dating back to 1505, and that in silver also bearing the date in many cases as early as 1455. In the latter metal there were the *jager*, the *kromstaert*, the ordinary *groot*, the piece of eight stuivers, etc. The dated convention-money with East Friesland, 1507, was perhaps struck here. Some very curious siege-money appeared in 1577 with *Ordinaris penninck Voor de Hofman Hendrick van Leer.* There was more than one variety. A second example before us is struck on one side only, and bears the double-headed eagle surmounted by a *G*, and round it *Necessitate. 4. Feb.* 1577. An oord or double liard was coined here in 1591 and 1594 during the sieges by Maurice of Nassau. In 1672, during the siege by the Bishop of Munster, square pieces of 50, 25, 12½, and 6¼ stuivers were struck. Of the two former there are several varieties, one of those of 50 having a view of the town and ramparts, and of the 25 stuivers a portrait of the Duke of Holstein-Plon, commander-in-chief of the Netherland forces.

Gronsfeld, probably the mint of the Brederoden, Seigneurs of Bronkhorst, Barons of Gronsfeld, a leading Brabantine family from the 14th to the 18th c. There is a ⅔ thaler of Johann Frantz, 1693, with a shield of nine quarters. A daalder or thaler of Justus Maximilian describes him as Count of Bronkhorst and Gronsfeld, Seigneur of Eberstein, Batenborg, Alpen, and Honnepel. A ½ thaler of William van Bronkhorst, 1559, bear the titles of Bronkhorst, Stein, and Batenborg. It was the head of this house, Hendrick van Brederode, who was deputed in 1566 to convey to the Duchess of Parma the demands of the Netherlands; and there is this other very interesting feature in connection with the family, that the exact amount is known for which their ancestor purchased the original signiory, instead of receiving it, as usual, in fee from the Crown. The Brederoden raised troops at their own cost for the maintenance of the struggle against Spain, and formally protested against the establishment of the Inquisition in the Low Countries.

Gruitrode, Belgium, the place of origin of certain billon deniers of the 15th c. struck in the name of the military commandant.

Grunthal, a Polish mint under Augustus III., 1752-56. Copper groschen.

Guardiagrele, Naples, in the Abruzzi, the place of origin of a bolognino of Lladislaus, King of Naples (1391-1405), with *Gvar.* in the field on obv., and on rev. *S. Leo. Papa.* and a bust of the pontiff.

Guastalla, Duchy of Parma, on the Po, probably the seat of coinage of the money destined by the Dukes of Mantua of the house of Gonzaga for currency in this independent county, which was, however, from an early period an appanage of the dukedom.

Gubbio, States of the Church, a place of coinage of the Montefeltro family (1404-44), of the Dukes of Urbino (1444-1631), and of the popes (1646-1798). *De. Evgvbia. Evgvbii.* or *Evgvbivm.* The Holy See appears to have struck only copper here—*baiocchi Gubbii.*

Guben, a Polish mint under Augustus III., 1752-56. Copper groschen.

Guebwiller, Alsace, the place of the common coinage of the abbeys of Murbach and Lure, pursuant to a concession of Charles V. of Germany, March 7, 1544. Thalers and florins of 60 kreutzer, with the divisions. Guillaume-Leopold, Bp. of Strasburgh, used this mint from 1659 to 1662.

Guerande, a mint of John IV., Duke of Brittany, 1364-99.

Guingamp, Brittany, a temporary mint of Philip Augustus of France during his occupation of that duchy (May-October, 1206), and one of the Counts of Penthièvre, a branch of the ducal house of B. A denier of Alain de Goello, 1205-12, reads *Alen Comes* and *Gvimgamp.*

Günzburg, circle of Suabia, a mint of Louis Constantin de Rohan, Bishop of Strasburgh, 1760-73, and of the Emperor Leopold II. as Duke of Luxemburgh, 1790-92.

Gurre, an early Danish mint. *Castel. Gorge.*

Güstrow, Mecklenburgh, a mint of the undivided duchy in the 15th-17th c., and probably one of the places of origin of the very interesting series of coins in gold and silver of Albertus von Waldstein, better known as WALLENSTEIN, from 1626 to 1632.

Gy, 14 m. from Besançon, a place of which a casual notice occurs at the end of the 14th c., when the burgesses of B. insisted on their right, under the diploma of the Emperor Henry IV., 1190, to restrain the archbishop from striking elsewhere, and the primate sought to establish an independent mint at Gy.

Haarlem, the source of certain square daalders and ½ daalders struck during the siege in 1572-73. Some are countermarked with a lion, three stars on a crescent, a death's head and a lion, etc.

Haguenau, Alsace, a mint from the 12th to the 17th c. The early money consists of deniers with *Hage-Nowe.* In and after 1374 gold and silver types appeared, and that with the rose was imitated in Italy. There is a 2-kreutzer piece of the town with the titles of Ferdinand II. (1620-37). Cat. Cisternes, 1892, Part iii., No. 2192.

Halberstadt, Prussian Saxony, a place of coinage of early bracteates of the bishops and the advocates or lay administrators of the See; there is one of Bishop Ulric (1149-60). From the 14th c. (1363) the mint was in the joint hands of the town and the chapter. There is money, all of the lower values, from the 12th to the 17th c. We may note a grosch of 1540 of the St. Stephen type.

Halen, a Brabantine mint of the 14th c. Some of the pieces struck

here have *Moneta Hallensis*. It was a place of coinage of John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-55.

Hall, Würtemburg, an imperial mint down to 1385, and also a place of coinage for urban pfennigen in the 13th c. There are dated pieces from 1515. Three pfennigen = 1 kreutzer. The arms are a hand and a cross. There was a coinage down to 1798. *Swebisch Hal*, or *Hallae Svevicae*.

Halle, Prussian Saxony, an occasional place of coinage of the Emperors of Germany in the 18th c.

Hallenberg, Prussian Westphalia, a mint of the See of Paderborn, 13th c. Deniers with *Civitas Halnbrig*, or *Halnbrgnsis*.

Hamaland-Wigman, a Danish feudal countship in the Middle Ages. A denier belonging to it is cited by Sch., xi. 898. The coin termed a *wiegman* was probably christened from the place or signiory.

Hamburgh, a seat of the archbishops, who in the 10th-11th c. struck money by imperial authority at Bremen, Stadun, Gerleviswert, and elsewhere. The urban coinage nominally dates from the permission given by the Duke of Holstein in 1325, although the attribution of certain bracteates of the previous century to this place, bearing the gateway and towers, is doubtless correct. In 1305 there was a convention with Lubeck for the coinage of pfennigen. The right of coining gold was received in 1435. The *albus*, the schilling, and thaler, and their fractions and multiples in billon or silver, and the ducat in gold, were current, as well as a copper series, from 1574 to 1605. Some of the pieces bearing the name of the town have the arms of the Von Hovel family either with or without those of the municipality, and this circumstance may account for the

Schilling of Hamburgh.

presence of the castle. There is a rare ducat of 1497 and a double schilling of 1524 with the Virgin and Child type—one abandoned in 1572.

Hamm, Westphalia, the seat of a small local coinage in copper during the 17th and 18th c. A piece of 6 pfenningen, 1614, is the earliest which we have seen.

Hanau-Münzenberg, Hesse-Cassel, a mint of the independent Counts from the 16th c. down to about 1730. A ½ thaler of 1624 is in Sch., xiv. 472, also a kreutzer of 1669, No. 473.

Hanover, or *Aldstadt*, the seat of a mint in the 13th c. There are bracteates with the lion of the Counts of Lauenrode and the counts palatine of the Rhine. Hanover struck convention-money in 1481-82 and 1501 in concert with the Dukes of Brunswick-Luneburg, the Bishop of Hildesheim, and several towns. *Hanovers*. The usual marks are a trefoil, and a trefoil with three annulets or eyelets. There are mariengroschen of 1552.

Hanover (*Electorate*) *Mints:* Alfeld, Altenau, St. Andreasberg, St. Antonius, Bardewick, Bassum, Bodenwerder, Bruchhausen, Bursfeld, Buxtehude, Celle, Clausthal, Dassel, Diepholz, Duderstadt, Elbingerode, Eldazsen, Estebrügge, Freudenberg, Gerode, Halselünne, Hoya, St.

Jacob, Lauenrode, Meppen, Münden, Mündburg, Neustadt (near Rubenberg), Nienburg, Osterode, Otterndorf, Peim, Reinhausen, Richenberg, Stade, Steuerwald, Verden, Wienhausen, Woelpe, Wunstorf.

Hapsal, or *Gapsal*, Esthonia, a mint of Schleswig-Holstein and the See of Oesel, 14th-16th c. *Hapsal.*

Harderwijk, Gueldres, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Gueldres, and of the Bishops of Utrecht, 14th-16th c. There is a ¼ groot of Arnould van Hornes, Bishop of Utrecht, 1371-79, with *Hdewig.* A thaler or gulden of Willem II., Duke of Gueldres, 1538-43, describes him as Duke of Juliers, Gueldres, Cléves, and Berg, Count of Mark, Zutphen, and Ravensberg, and Seigneur of Ravenstein. There is an interesting denier of Eleanor, daughter of Edward II. of England, and guardian of her son, Raynald IV., Duke of Gueldres, with the English leopard, belonging here. Later, this place was a mint of the Batavian Republic and for the Dutch East Indies.

Hasselt, N. Brabant, near Lille, a mint of the mediæval Seigneurs of Laon and of the Bishops of Liége, and a place of feudal and general coinage from the 12th or 13th to the 16th or 17th c. Copper money was struck here.

Hasselt, Overijssel, a mint of the Bishops of Utrecht and of the Spanish rulers of the Netherlands. There is a ½ philippus of 1563 and similar pieces down to 1593 struck here in the latter series.

Hattingen, a town in the dukedom of Cléves and county of Mark, near the Roer, only known at present from coins struck there. It was the mint of Engelbert I. and II., Counts de la Marck, 14th c. A small piece of Adolf, Count of Cléves, 1417-48, reads on rev. *Moneta Hattenege.*

Hatton-Chatel, Verdun, a mint of the early Bishops of Verdun. *Hadoniscastrv.* See *Verdun.*

Hedel, a mint of the Seigneurs of Berg or s' Heerenberg, in the 16th c.

Heinsberg, Brabant, the seat of an independent lordship and duchy from the 13th-15th c., and the source, no doubt, of a considerable series of billon and silver bearing the name. Comp. *Gangelt.*

Helmershausen, Saxe-Weimar, an early mint of the Bishops of Paderborn and the Archbp. of Cologne.

Hendrieken, Loos, Flanders, a mint of Jean, Comte de Loos, 1256-80. *Enideri.*

Henneberg, Saxe-Meiningen, the probable place of origin of some of the coins of the Counts of Henneberg. But comp. *Ilmenau.*

Henrichemont, previously called Boisbelle, Dept. of Cher, France, the princely fief of Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de Sully, the Minister of Henry IV. of France, after whom it was named. The principality consisted of several properties, which had been independent and autonomous from the Middle Ages, and struck money—Chateaumeillant, Bomé, Boisbelle, Orval, etc. The right of Sully was recognised by Louis XIV. in 1644. In 1654 the Duke had a mint with a regular staff.

Heresburg, a mint of the Abbey of Corvei or Corvey, Prussia, 10th-12th c.

Herford, Westphalia, an early seat of local coinage and of convention-money between the Abbess and the town. There is a mariengroschen without date with *Mon. Domi. Et Civi. Herv.*: and a piece of 12 pfennigen, 1670, reads *Stadt Herford.*

Hermanstadt, a special mint of the Prince of Transylvania, while the town was beleaguered by the Turks in 1611. A piece, denominated *Grossus*

Regni Transyl., in silver, was struck here, as well as one of 5 groschen, in 1613; both money of necessity.

Hersfeld, or *Hirschfeld*, Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, formerly the seat of an abbey, which in the 12th-13th c. issued bracteates. There is one of the Bishop Johann, 1200-15, with the abbot seated.

Herstal, or *Heristal*, near Liége, a Brabantine mint in the Middle Ages and down to 1324. Pepin le Gros, grandson of the founder of the Carlovingian family, was known as Pepin van Heristal. Comp. Sch., xv. 1076-77. The money of the feudal lords of Herstal was struck here. Henry I. calls himself both *Dominus* and *Comes*.

Hertogen-rode, Rhenish Prussia, a mint of the Dukes of Limburg (13th c.), of Renaud or Reynald, Duke of Gueldres, under a charter from the Emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg in 1282, where it is described as *Rode*, and subsequently, on the incorporation of Limburg with his dominions in 1288, of John I., Duke of Brabant (1272-94). The Duke of Gueldres above mentioned transferred his coinage from Limburg. The place was otherwise known as *Rolduc* (Rode-le-Duc).

Hesse-Darmstadt Mints (minor): Alsfeld, Assenheim, Biedenkopf, Büdingen, Burg-Milchling, Bützbach, Dieburg, Erbach, Grünberg, Hatzfeld, Herbstein, Isenburg, Lichtenborg, Lorsch (abbey), Neustadt, Nidda, Niederolm, Niederwesel, Offenbach, Ranstett, Rhens, Raedelheim, Rothenberg, Seligenstatt, Siedel, Wetterau, Wimpfen.

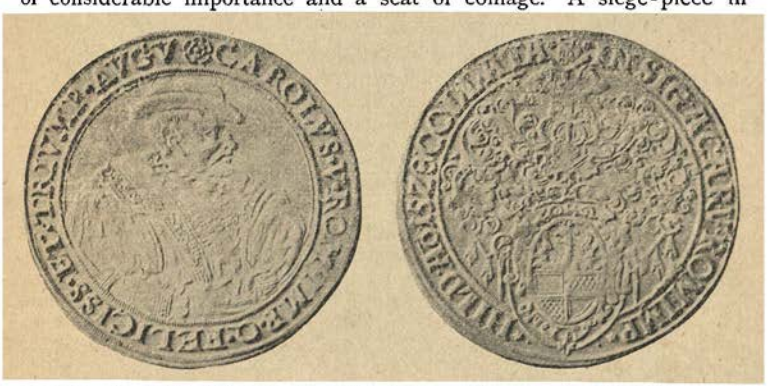
Hessian Mints (minor): Eschwege, Frankenberg, Fritzlar, Gelnhausen, Geismar, Minzenberg, Neustedt, Oldendorf, Breitungen, Rauschenberg, Vacha, Volkmersen, Wolfhagen.

Heukelom, Vianen, the name of a seigniorial fief in the Low Countries in the Middle Ages. A denier of Jan van Arkel, described as unique, occurs in Sch., xi. 819. Possibly it was struck in the locality. Comp. *Vianen*.

Heusden, Brabant, a supposed mint of the Heeren of H. in the 12th c. See an interesting note in Schulman, xiv. 305.

Hildburghausen, Central Germany, the presumed mint of the Dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to the union with Saxe-Meiningen.

Hildesheim, Hanover, formerly and at two successive epochs a place of considerable importance and a seat of coinage. A siege-piece in



copper of 1658 belongs to this town. A grosch of 1699 reads *Hildeshei : Stadt : Geldt.* The money of the Bishops was struck here in

the 17th and 18th c. There was also a civic coinage. A mariengroschen of 1544 is mentioned by Sch., xx. 1183, as not known to Knyphausen. Probably the most remarkable piece minted here, as it doubtless was, was the four ducats in gold with the remarkable portrait of Charles V., 1528.

Hjorring, Jutland, a Danish mint in the 12th c. *Heringa.*

Hochst, Hesse-Darmstadt, the place of coinage of the Archbishops of Mayence.

Hoerdt, Bas Rhin, a mint of the Counts de la Marck and of the Dukes of Cléves, 15th-16th c. *Mon. Nov. Hverde.*

Hohenlohe, *Honlve*, Würtemberg, the seat of an ancient principality in Middle Franconia, of which the name occurs on a numerous and interesting series of silver and copper coins, but of which the princes had mints at no fewer than eleven places from the 14th to the 19th c.: Neuenstein, Weickersheim, Forchtenberg, Gnadenthal, Langenburg, Kirchheim, Meinhard, Waldenburg, Unter-Steinbach, Schillingsfürst, and Barenstein.

Hohnstein, Meissen, Saxony, the probable source of a thaler of 1570 with the name of the feudal lord. Sch., xv. 1967.

Holstein Mints: Itzehoe, Neustadt, Oldesloe, Ploen (1731), Ranzau (1650-68), Rendsburg, Steinbach (1600-20).

Homburg, Hesse, a mint of Sophia, Duchess of Brabant and Countess of Hesse, and of her son Henry, 13th c. (*Moneta in Hon.*), of the counts palatine, of the Duke of Zweibrücken (1464), and of the landgraviat. The coinage was not numerous.

Hoorn, N. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, a busy mint in the 17th and 18th c., principally for the coinage of money destined for the Dutch East Indies.

Hörde, one of the mints of the Dukes of Cléves, 15th c.

Horn, Lippe, a mint of the Counts, 13th-14th c.

Hornes. See *Weert* and *Wellem.*

Horohausen, Prussia, a mint of the Abbey of Corvey in Minden, 10th-12th c. The Emperors granted the abbey the right of coinage here as well as at Meppen and Hernburg.

Horsens, Jutland, a Danish mint, 12th c. *Hors.*

Höxter, Prussia, in the regency of Minden, a seat of coinage in the 16th c. A mariengroschen of 1552 was struck there.

Huhlhuizen, Gelderland. See *Toul.*

Huissen, near Arnheim, one of the mints of the Dukes of Cléves, 17th c.

Hungarian Mints (minor): Enyedinum, Felsoebanya, Goelnitz, Kaschau, Pecs, Rosnau, Szomolnok, Telkibanya, Ujbanya, Vissegrad, Zathmarbanya.

Hungen, Hesse-Darmstadt, a mint of the elder branch of the house of Solms, which struck money here, as did the younger at Lich, Laubach, and Roedlingen, 16th-18th c. A grosch of Ernst II., 1613, is cited by Schulman, xiv. 539.

Huriel. See *Brosse.*

Huy, or *Hoye*, Belgium, a mint of the prince-bishops of Liége in the 12th and 13th c. The mint-mark a lion. It was also an imperial mint.

Ichora, an early Russian mint.

Ilmenau, Saxe-Meiningen, a mining district within the ancient feudal county of Henneberg. There is a mining thaler of 1693 struck here, as well as other pieces.

Imola, Forli, a place of coinage of the Riario family pursuant to a papal grant of 1477. The right extended to any place within the county (1477-99).

Incisa, Tuscany, the place apparently intended on an *imperiale* of the 14th c. with *Marchionv. Acise* on obv. There is a second place of the same name in the Sardinian States of Terra-firma.

Innspрück, a mint of the Dukes and Arch-Dukes of Austria, 15th-16th c.

Ionian Isles. See *Scio.* The Venetian money struck for Corfu, etc., was probably coined at home, and the same remark applies to the English currency.

Iserlohn, Pruss. Westphalia, a mint of the Counts de la Marck, 13th-14th c. Deniers bear *Iserhlon Civits.*

Isny, Würtemburg, the seat of a local coinage in the 16th c. There is a batz struck here in 1516. *Isne*, or *Isny.* At the Reinmann sale, Part ii., Nos. 6774-75, two Isny thalers of 1538 and 1554 sold for 600 and 505 marks. See them described at large in Schulthess, ii. 550, 551.

Issoudun, Berri, a mint of the Seigneurs of Déols, of Philip Augustus, and from 1188 to 1195 of Richard Cœur-de-Lion of England. *Exoldvn Castro*, or *Exoldvni.*

Iverdun, canton of Vaud, a Swiss mint under the Merovingian princes. *Ebrudunum.*

Iviça. See *Ebusus.*

Ivoy, now Carignan, Ardennes, a mint, 13th-14th c., of the Counts of Cluny. *Moneta Nova Yve*, or *Yvodin*, or *Monnaie D'Ivoix.*

Ivrea, Piedmont, the place of origin of a republican obolo of the 14th c. Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 1691.

Jaca, or *Jacca*, Arragon, an ancient town and the seat of a mint.

Jaegerndorf, Austria, a mint of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and of the Margraves of Brandenburg. *Moneta Carnoviensis.*

Jassy, Moldavia, probably one of the seats of coinage of Roumania.

Javouls, near Mende, Dept. of Lozère, a Merovingian and episcopal mint. The See was transferred at the end of the 10th c. to Mende in Gevaudan.

Jena, or *Iena*, Prussian Saxony, a seat of coinage for early bracteates and pfennigen with a lion's head or a bunch of grapes, 13th-15th c. *Ihene.*

Jever, Oldenburgh, a mint of the feudal lords in the 11th c., and one of the Counts of Oldenburgh and East Friesland, 15th-16th and 17th c. At a later period the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst and the Czars of Russia employed it.

Joachimsthal, a mining district in Bohemia, a mint of the Counts of Schlitz, who are said to have struck here the Joachimsthaler, or piece with the standing figure of that saint, as early as 1518. The word *thaler* is sometimes derived from this source.

Jougne, princ. of Orange, a mint of the house of O., 15th c. A gros of Louis de Chalon, 1418-70, with *Gros. Mont. D. Ionke*, is referred hither.

Jugon, Brittany, a mint of John IV., Duke of B., 1364-99.

Julich, or *Juliers*, a mint of the Dukes of Juliers, subsequently Dukes of Juliers, Cléves, and Berg. *Ivliac.* There were several others, mentioned elsewhere. There are 4-stuiver pieces of William the Rich, Duke of Juliers and Berg, 1583 and 1587, with a swan as a mint-mark. This

place struck money of necessity during successive sieges in 1543, 1610, and 1621.

Jupille, Liége, Belgium, the place to which deniers of the 12th c. with Amannd V. are referred.

Kachin, an early Russian mint.

Kaschau, a Transylvanian mint under the independent waiwodes. *C.* or *C.-M.*

Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, the source of a grosch of 1535.

Kempten, Bavaria, an abbatial mint in the 13th c. for bracteates, and subsequently for thalers and florins of gold (16th-17th c.); also the seat of an urban mint from 1501, or earlier. In that year the town struck money for Ulm. The bracteate series bear *Princeps Campidvnh.*, or *Hildegardis Regina*; the town pieces usually have *Campidone.*

Kessenich, Limburgh, the seat of the coinage of Jan I. de Wilde, Seigneur of Brunshorn, consort of the Lady of Kessenich. The money has *Kesse.*

Kief, or *Kiev*, on the Dnieper, the first known capital of Muscovy, and the seat of the ancient Archbishopric of St. Sophia, was doubtless the place of coinage not only of certain silver coins of Byzantine type, but of a limited gold coinage emanating from the archiepiscopal See. Existing specimens of the money appear to belong to the 10th c., and bear

Grand-duchy of Kief: denarius, 10th c.

Christian types and primitive legends. They closely resemble the Servian and Bulgarian currency of the 11th-12th c. Comp. *Moscow* and *Nijny-Novgorod.*

Kiel, Holstein, one of the mints of the Counts of H. (*Moneta Kilensis*). Others were Oldesloe (*Odesto*) Rendsburg, Flensburg, Neustadt, Rangau, Ploen, Steinbach, and Itzehoe. The last is distinguished by the words, *Civitas Etsccho*, and by three towers; the rev. usually reading *Moneta Holsacie.*

Kinroy, Limburgh, the seat of the coinage of Jan II., Seigneur of Kessenich.

Klarentza, *Glarentza*, or *Chiarenza* (anc. *Cyllene*), in the Morea, and probably the mint of the Princes of Achaia, of the Villehardouin family, of the Kings of Naples, of the house of Anjou, etc., down to the 16th c. This principality was originally given to Geoffrey de Villehardouin about 1205 at the partition of the lower empire after the Fourth Crusade.

Knijphausen, Oldenburg, the mint of the independent seigneurs or heeren of that place down to the present century.

Koepnik, Brandenburgh, a mint of the Margraviat of B., 12th c.

Kolpina, an early Russian mint.

Kolyma, a Russian mint under Catherine II.

Konigsberg, Prussia, a place of coinage of Frederic II. of Prussia (1740-85).

Kremnitz, or *Körmöcz Banya*, Transylvania, a mint of the early Kings of Hungary, 16th-17th c., and of the Waiwodes or Princes of Transylvania or Stebenburgen in the 17th c. There is a ½ thaler of Lladislaus I., 1506, with his titles and a shield of eight quarters on obv., and on rev. S. Lladislaus on horseback, from this place of coinage.

Kroeben, Posen, a Polish mint in the 13th c.

Kroepelin, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, perhaps, with Marlov, the earliest mint of the Dukes of M., as both are cited in an instrument of 1325.

Kroppenstadt, a mint of the Abbey of Corvey in Minden, Prussia.

Krossen, Poland, apparently the source of a grosch of Joachim and Albrecht, Margraves of Brandenburgh, 1512.

Kuinre, W. Friesland, probably the mint of the Seigneurs of Kuinre in the 13th c. Sch., Cat. ix. 218-21 ; xv. 749-54. The earliest appear to have borne no name of ruler or lord, and have only *Moneta Kvenri*. On a denier of John, early 14th c., he styles himself *Miles de Cuinre*. There were the *denier* and *gros*. We have not met with higher values or with gold.

Kyburg, Canton of Zurich, a seat of seigniorial coinage from 1328. The Counts also struck money with their arms at Diessenhofen, Burgdorf, and Wanzin.

Laibach, Carniola, a mint of the Dukes of Carniola or Krain, and of the Emperors of Austria for the province.

Landau, Alsace, issued money of necessity in 1702. *Blanchet*. Also during the siege of 1713 pieces of 2 florins 8 kreutzer, the ½ and the ¼.

Landegg, Hesse, a mint of the Abbey of Corvey, in Minden, Prussia, 13th c.

Landskröne, a Danish mint, 16th c. *Lans. Kr.* There are coins of 1525, struck by Sören Norby, with the lamb of Gothland, or with three lions, and the reading *Severin S. Norby*.

Langres, Haute-Marne, a mint of the Bishops, in accord with the Carlovingian princes and the Dukes of Burgundy, from the 9th to the 13th c. *Lingonis Urbs* or *Civitas*.

Laon, a Carlovingian mint of early origin, and probably of episcopal ownership, although, as usual, the name of the sovereign is added, doubtless to impart authority and weight to the coinage. Bishop Gaudric (1106-12), however, acquired very bad repute by suffering his Flemish mint-master Thierri to bring bad metal from his own country, and place the bishop's name and crozier on pieces of such low alloy that nothing worse, it was said, had ever been seen. This state of things was not peculiar to Gaudric or to Laon. It was a general abuse ; and we perceive that a normal stratagem on the part of minor feudatories, secular and clerical alike, was to melt down the regal money and recoin it with a plentiful admixture of alloy. *Laudunensis*.

Laon, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia. *La Clav.*

L'Argentière, Viviers, the name of the place where the Bishop of V. received from Philip le Bel, in 1293, permission to strike money. It is described as a chateau, but, as elsewhere, was perhaps the tower where the mint lay.

Laroche, Luxemburgh, a mint of Wenceslas II., Duke of L., 1383-88. *Welsfeil.*

La Rochelle, an Anglo-Gallic mint and one of Charles VII. of France, both before and after his accession in 1422, as Duke of Aquitaine ; of

Charles de France, brother of Louis XI., 1469-71; of Henry III. of Valois, 1576; of Louis XV., 1731-42; and of the later French rulers. m.m. a ship.

La Tour à Glaire, Ardennes, a mint of the Seigneurs of Chateau-Renaud or Renault, in the 17th c. This and Charleville, equally with Bouillon, imitated other types. Both Nicolas Briot and Daniel Goffin were employed here and at Charleville, etc., as engravers.

Lauenburg, Pomerania, apparently the place of origin of a ⅔ thaler of Frederic VI. of Denmark, 1830.

Lausanne, a Merovingian mint, and from the 9th to the 14th c. a place of coinage for the See and town. Some pieces bear on obv. *Sedes Lavsane*, and on rev. *Civitas;* others, *Beata Virgo*. The former arose from the traditional belief that this place was the site of the ancient *Civitas Equestris*. The types were copied by the feudal Lords of Vaud. See *Nyon* and *Thierrens*.

Lavagna, a mint of the Fieschi family, 16th c. *Com. Lavanie*.

La Vanette, Barony of Les Hayons, Luxemburgh, the mint in the 17th c. of Lambert d'Oyenbrugge de Duras, brigadier in the French army, 1624. A variety of coins proceeded from this place, chiefly imitations or contrefaçons of Nürnberg, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bouillon, Holland, etc.; and the engraver, Daniel Goffin, was employed here. A demi-patagon bears *Lambertus De Duras B[aro] Supremus Hayonen*. From the disappearance of what must have been a considerable coinage it may be inferred that the mint was suppressed.

Lecce, Naples, a Neapolitan mint, 1495-99.

Lecco, Lombardy, a mint of a branch of the Medici, 1431. *Co. Levci*.

L'Ecluse, or *Slüys*. See *Slüys*.

Lectoure, Dept. of Ger, a mint of the Vicomtes de L., Lomagne, and D'Auvilars, who represented the Comtes d'Armagnac, of the Bishops, and of Edward III. of England as Duke of Aquitaine. The town in ancient times was divided into three quarters: the Bishop's, the Viscount's, the King's or Duke's. *Lactora Civ.*, *Civitas Epi.* or *Santigino*.

Leeuarden, W. Friesland, a mint for the province in the 16th c. There is a silver piece of 28 stuivers, 1580, with *Mo. No. Ord. Frisi. Æ. Lewwar. Cvsa.*, and a second of about the same date of the Daventer type, punched with *L.*, probably for this place. We do not know whether the 20-ducat piece of 1601 with the arms of W. Friesland on obv. and the legend *Antiqva Virtvte et Fide*, and on rev. the legend *Concordia Frisiæ Libertas*, with four shields (for the four divisions of the prov.) united by a riband, may not be assigned here.

Leeuen, Gelderland, the reputed source of a denier with *Lewe* and a head facing.

Leghorn, a mint of the Medicean Dukes of Florence or Etruria.

Leiningen, Baden, Alt or Old, the place of origin of some of the money struck and issued by the early Counts after 1608, the date of the original monetary concession, though other towns (Hardenberg, Dachsburg, Westerburg, etc.) shared the coinage. There are pieces with *Lein. Et. Dags. Com. in Lein. Et. Rixing*.

Leipsic, Saxony, the place of origin of bracteates in the 12th c., and the general mint of the Dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine branch from the 15th c. There is a bracteate with *Marchio. Otto. De. Lipi*. Some pieces have *Lipcens*, others, *S. L.* for *Signum Lipsiense*. On some of the currency the Dukes of Saxony bear the title of Margraves of Misnia or Meissen. There is a rare piece struck during the siege by the Saxons

in 1549. The thaler of Augustus III. of Poland, 1754, was minted here.

Le Mans. See *Mans.*

Lemberg, Austrian Poland, a mint of the Kings of Poland of the Jagellon dynasty, 14th-15th c.

Lemgo, Lippe, a mint of the Emperors, of the Counts of Lippe, and of the Bishops of Paderborn. *Lemgoens*, or *Lemego Civitas.* The deniers of Cologne were imitated here with the mark *Colonia.*

Lens-en-Artois. See *Boulogne.*

Leopoldstadt, Hungary, the source of siege-money (poltura) during the troubles and disorders of 1704-7.

Lepanto, a mint of Philip, Prince of Taranto, 14th c.

Le Puy, France, Dept. of Haute-Loire, the place of coinage of a denier with *Podiensis.* See Cat. Robert, No. 2267.

Lescun, a barony in Bearn, the seat of a local coinage in or about 1374; but no specimens are known or at least identified.

Les Hayons, Luxemburgh, Dept. of Noire-Fontaine. See *La Vanette.*

Lesina, Dalmatia, the place mentioned on a Venetian colonial bagattino of the 15th c. with *S. Stephanvs Pont. Lesinensis.* A Venetian mint in 1549.

Leucha. See *Toul.*

Leuchtenberg, Bavaria, a landgraviat and doubtless independent mint in the 16th c., but under imperial sanction. The money is of rather peculiar and archaic type. There is a batz of 1535 of Johann VI. with *Iohan Langra In Levcht.*

Leyden, not an ordinary mint; but in 1574 an issue took place of pieces of 5, 10, and 20 stuivers, made from the leaves of Books of Hours. Sch., Cat. ix. 1190-91. In the course of that and the preceding year several pieces in silver and copper, including a liard of the hospital of St. Catherine, were struck.

Liége, the mint of the imperial coins of the Hohenstaufen dynasty struck for Flanders in the 10th and 11th centuries, and one of the long series of prince-bishops down to the present century. Comp. *Moresnet.*

Liegnitz, a mint of the Dukes of Silesia in the 13th c., and of successive rulers, including the Counts of Brieg and Dukes of Liegnitz-Brieg, down to the end of the 17th c. The writer has a 6-groschen piece struck by George Wilhelm, 1673. The Dukes also struck at Reichenstein. The town acquired the right of coinage in 1425 from the King of Poland. There are uniface hellers or pfennigen in 1622 with *L.*

Ligny, originally a fief detached from the county of Bar in 1231 as the dowry of Marguerite, daughter of Henri II., on her marriage to the Duke of Limbourg. Coins in gold, silver, and billon were struck here in considerable proportions in the 14th c., including some of the money of John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia. From letters of indemnity of 1376 we learn that at that time the dies for the coins struck by successive C. of L. in the 14th c.—agnels, francs à cheval, écus d'or, nobles, gros, and deniers—were in the hands of a goldsmith named Guesclin le Charpentier. *Moneta De Lineio.*

Lille, one of the Flemish towns which struck the *maille* at a very early period with *LI.* It is mentioned as a place of coinage under Baudouin V., Count of Flanders, 1036-67. *Insvlae*, quasi *L'Isle*, occurs on some pieces. The écu de Navarre of Louis XV., 1718, was from this mint, which was employed both by that king and Louis XVI. Pieces of 5, 10, and 20 sols in copper were struck by the French governor, M. de

Boufflers, during the siege by the Allies in 1708, with his arms on the obv.

Limbourg, near Dürkheim, Bavaria, the place of origin of a curious denier (Sch., xiv. 487) struck in the name of Emich, Count of Leiningen (whose capital was at Dürkheim), as Advocate of the Abbey of Limbourg.

Limbourg, Brabant, the seat of coinage from a very early period of the money of the Seigneurs of Limbourg and of the Dukes of Brabant. There are deniers or esterlings of John I., Duke of Brabant, 1261-94, from this mint, and probably the money of his mother Adela, during her regency (1261-69), is assignable hither. *Linborgh* or *Limborc*.

Limoges, a mint of Dagobert I. (628-38), of Eudes, King of Paris or France (887-98), of the Vicomtes de Limoges and Dukes of Brittany as V. de L., and of the Valois and Bourbon Kings of France. There is a piece of 30 sols of Louis XVI., 1791, struck here. See *Barbarin* and *Lemona* in Cat. of Denom. A gold sol of Dagobert I. with his bust, one of the earliest pieces of such a type, was found at Merton, Surrey, some years ago, in the hands of poor people, and was eventually sold to the national collection at Paris for £180. It had probably belonged at one time to the daughter of Dagobert, who died and was buried at Merton. There is a piefort of Jean III., Vicomte de Limoges, with *Turonus Lemovic.* By the Treaty of Bretigny, 1360, this mint was ceded to the King of England, and in 1365 Michel Beze struck for the Black Prince various denominations in silver and billon.

Lindau, Bavaria, the seat of a coinage in the 11th c. There are imperial bracteates, semi-bracteates, and deniers down to the 13th c., with the arms of the town, the linden-tree, or a cinquefoil of it, and on those of Frederic II. (1220-1250) the Guelph lion.

Linnich, Prussia, a civic mint, where the French gros tournois was imitated. Coins bearing the name occur very rarely.

Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe Mints. See *Blanchet*, ii. 68, 69.

Lisbon, the general place of coinage of the later Portuguese money. Philip II. of Spain struck coins here from 1580. But even in the 17th c., under Peter II., many pieces were struck at Bahia, Porto Rico, and Rio. The money for Brazil down to 1825 was chiefly coined at Rio and Bahia. *LIS.* or *Lisboa.*

Lissa, Posen, a mint of the independent Kings of Poland.

Liverdun, formerly a fortress belonging to the Bishops of Toul, now Dept. of Meurthe, France; a place of coinage of the Bishops, 11th-14th c.

Loano, Sardinia, Div. of Genoa, a seigniorial fief of the Doria family, 16th c. There is a *scudo della galera* of Gio. Andrea Doria, Prince and Count of Loano, 1590-1606. We may also note a *luigino* with the name and titles of Gio. Andrea Doria, Prince of L. 1665, with his portrait and coat of arms.

Loches, Touraine, the source of a denier of the 11th c. with *Locas Castro* on either side.

Lodève, Herault, the seat of an episcopal coinage, 12th-14th c., with the name of a canonised prelate (Fulcran) on most or all of the deniers. The money was long current in the diocese with that of Paris and Tours, belonging to the royal series.

Lodi-in-Crema, N. Italy, the place mentioned on a danaro bearing on obv. the name of Frederic II. (1220-50), and on rev. *Lavdensis.* There is also, belonging to this place, a denaretto of Gio. da Vignate, signore, 1410-13, with *Lavde* on rev.

Lodöse, an early Swedish mint. *L.*

Lons-le-Saulnier, Dept. of Jura, formerly part of the Duchy of Burgundy, an ancient town, whose fortifications are mentioned as having been demolished in 1291; a Carlovingian and Burgundian mint, and subsequently one within the jurisdiction of the See of Besançon. Its operations, after some period of suspension, were resumed about 1120, and there are coins belonging to this revival with *Ledonis. Vill.;* and in the field *Be.* The Counts of Macon and Vienne also struck money here. There is a denier of Hugues IV., Duke of Burgundy, 1218-78, belonging to this place. *B[urgus] Ledonis.*

Loo, West Flanders, the source of a denier, 12th c., with an eagle and *Te Lo.*

Loon, N. Brabant, near Ravenstein, an ancient feudal lordship. There are coins of Arnould VIII., 1280-1328. Some of these, at least, were most probably struck at Loon itself. Comp. *Hasselt.*

Loos, near Lille, a French or Brabantine mint in the 11th c. and later. It issued in the names of its local rulers esterlins, doubles tournois in billon, and gros, with their divisions. Comp. *Hasselt.*

Loreto, or *Loretto*, Macerata, Italy, the place mentioned on an autonomous danaro of the 14th c. with *De Lavre Tvm.*, and on rev. *Sca. Maria.*

Louvain, S. Brabant, a place of great importance in former times, and doubtless that of coinage of the deniers connected with it, as well as of the money of the earlier Dukes of Brabant. John III. (1312-55) certainly employed this mint, as well as Philip le Hardi after his marriage to the heiress of Flanders.

Lübeck, or *Lijbeck*, N. Germany, a mint in the earlier half of the 13th c., by virtue of the imperial authority given in 1226. Deniers exist with the double-headed eagle, the name of the Emperor, and that of the town. In 1305 there seems to have been a monetary convention with Hamburgh for the coinage of pfennigen. Gold money, described in a document of 1339 as *florenus aureus de Florencia*, and on the pieces reading *Florc. Lvbic.*, was struck here in evident imitation of the Italian type. In 1403 and 1411 there were conventions with Wismar, Hamburgh, Rostock, Stralsund, and Luneburg, for the fabrication of pfennigen for common use. The earliest thaler was in 1528; the mint closed in 1801. *Lvbica*, or *Lvbicens.* An interesting early dated piece is a ¼ mark of 1506, with *Qvadrans Marcc Lvbicem.*, 1506. There are ¼ or ort thalers of 1622, and ½ thalers of 1632. We have for 1706 a silver piece marked the 192nd part of a thaler. The schilling was the money of account; there are pieces of 16, 32, and 48 sch. courant.

Lucca [*Flavia*], a successive seat of coinage of the Lombard and Frankish kings, of the marquisate and dukedom of Tuscany, and of the imperial, republican, and seigniorial governments from the 7th to the 19th c. Cat. Rossi, 1880, Nos. 1718-70. From 1342 to 1369 the Pisani family held the lordship. The rarest money connected with the city is that of the Lombards, and of Hugo, Marquis of Tuscany, and of Hugo II. and Giuditta (Judith), Dukes of Tuscany (970-1001); there is a denaro of the two latter with *DvxTvscie* and *Ugo* in a monogram on obv., and on rev. *Dvx Ivdita*, and in the field *Lvca.* There are pieces (a *tessera* or token of silver and a quattrino) attributed to the rule of Castruccio de' Castrucconi (1316-28). The coins of the Napoleonic dukedom of Lucca and Piombino were probably struck here. On the earlier types the *Sanctus Vultus*, as it is called, in varied or modified form, seems to be merely an idealised portrait of one of the emperors. It was introduced in the 13th c.

Lucera, in the Neapolitan territory, 9 miles W.N.W. from Foggia, an ancient mint.

Lucerne, Switzerland, the place of coinage for the canton from 1415. Bracteates, plapparts, etc., in early times, and down to the present c. a variety of money, including the pieces of 40 batzen and 4 franken.

Double thaler of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, 1655.

Lüde, or *Lügde*, Prussian-Westphalia, a mint of Conrad, Archbp. of Cologne, 1238.

Ludinghausen, Prussia, the name mentioned in 974 in the grant of a mint by Otho II. to the Abbot of Werden. See *Werden.*

Lund, or *Lunden*, an early Dano-Swedish mint. *Lvd.*

Lune, Hanover, near Luneburg, a mint of the Counts de la Marck.

Lüneburg, Brunswick, the seat of a local coinage in the 16th c., as well as of the money of the Dukes of Brunswick of the Lüneburg branch. There is a doppelschilling = $\frac{1}{16}$ thaler of 16 sols, with the head of St. John the Baptist. The source, during the Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, of a gold ducat and silver thalers of 1622, with the name of Duke Christian and the mottoes: *Tout avec Dieu*, and *Gottes Freint und Der Paff. Feindt.*

Luneville, France, Dept. of Meurthe, a mint of the early Dukes of Lorraine. Several coins of Matthew II. (1218-51) belong here. *Liniville.*

Lusignan, Dept. of Vienne, a seat of coinage in lieu of Limoges, 17th c. It was removed hither in 1656-57 from Limoges.

Luttingen, Palatinate, the place of origin of an esterlin or sterling of

Rupert or Rutrecht I. (1353-90), with *Monet. Lvddein*, and the portrait of the Count facing. On the reverse occurs *Rvpertvs Dvx*, and a shield of the Bavarian palatinate.

Luxemburgh, capital of the ancient county, afterward duchy and grand-duchy, and a mint of the rulers of this territory from the 12th c. Wenceslas I., Emperor, King of Bohemia, and Duke of L. 1353-83, entered into a convention with the See of Trèves, as we see that other rulers of L. had done elsewhere, for a common currency, indicated on a gros with the arms of the two powers quartered, and the legend *Wincel'. Dvx Et. Boemvd. Archps. Socii. Ist. Monete. F'ce Lvceburg.* In 1795 a piece of 72 *asses* was struck here during the siege by the French.

Luzille, a mint of the Emperor Charles IV. as Count of Luxemburgh, 1346-53.

Lvov, Poland, a mint of Casimir the Great, 1333-70.

Lyons, the seat of a mint of the Kings of Burgundy and Austrasia, Pepin, Charlemagne, Charles de Provence, Charles le Chauve, etc., of the German Emperors (as Kings of Burgundy), and of the bishops and archbishops down to 1413, as well as of the Counts of Lyons, who, with those of Feurs and Roanne, held the territory of the See in the 10th c. A denier of Conrad I., 911-18, was struck here. The privilege to the archbishops dates from 1157, and this coinage lasted probably until the royal mint was at length transferred, at the end of the 15th c., hither, pursuant to an ordinance of Charles IV. so far back as 1413-14. Several specimens of the money of the Counts of Lyons exist. A denier tournois of Henry IV., 1607, and a piece of 3 deniers of Louis XVI., 1791, belong here. There is money of necessity of 1793. Comp. *Bechevilain.*

Maccagno, Como, a mint of the Mandelli family, 17th c. There is a gold zecchino, with the titles of the Emperor Ferdinard II. on rev., and on obv. *Mon. N. Av. Iac. B.C. Mac. Com. Ta. Q.M.F.*, and the portrait of Giacomo Mandelli.

Macerata, States of the Church, 21 miles from Ancona, the place of coinage of the original feudal lords from the 13th c., and of the popes from Boniface IX. to Pius VI. An early grosso bears the standing figure of St. Julian.

Macon, a mint of Philip I. of France (1060-1103), of the Dukes of Burgundy, and of the Valois dynasty down to the end of the 15th c., when it seems to have been removed to Lyons, whither an ordinance of Charles IV., 1413-14, had already directed its transfer. *Mtsconus*, *Mutiscon*, etc.

Madrid, the mint of the later Kings of United Spain down to the present time. The money struck for currency in Mexico, South America, and other colonial possessions, with or without the Pillars of Hercules, belongs here for the most part; but many, as the *peso* of Ferdinand VII., 1810, coined at Mexico, and that of 1821, coined at Zacatecas, etc., formed an exception. *M.* crowned. Comp. *Mexico.*

Maele, between Bruges and Ghent, now an insignificant village, but formerly a feudal fortress, and the seat of Louis of Creçy and his son Louis of Maele, Counts of Flanders (1322-84). It was perhaps here, as well as at Bruges, Ghent, or Malines, that his extensive coinage in all metals was struck.

Maesijck, Belgium, Prov. of Limbourg, 14 miles S.W. of Ruremonde, a mint of the See of Liége in the 16th c. A ½ ernestus of Ernest of Bavaria, 1582, belongs here.

Maestricht, or *Vroenhof*, one of the seats of the Merovingian coinage under the moneyer Adalbertus, who also worked at Utrecht, Durstede,

etc., and a principal mint of the Bishops of Utrecht in the 12th and of those of Liége in the 14th c. Some of their small coins bear the imperial name coupled with their own. There is a denier of Raoul of Zeeringhen and Frederic Barbarossa. M. was also a mint of the Flemings and Spaniards from the 14th to the 16th c. A tuin of John IV., Duke of Brabant, 1414-27, and a philipsdaalder of Philip II. of Spain as King of England, 1559, belong here. The Bishops, both of Utrecht and Liége, struck money at St. Peter-te-Maestricht. There are pieces of 40, 24, 16, 8, 2, 1, and ½ stivers issued during the siege by the Spaniards in 1579, and of 100 and 50 st. in silver during that by the French in 1794. The higher values of the former series are plated, the others copper.

Magdeburg, Pruss. Saxony, a royal or imperial mint in the 10th c., and down to the 15th, of the archbishops and the town separately or conjointly. Bracteates and semi-bracteates succeeded by pfennigen. The former bear the name of the town and the bust of St. Maurice. This place seems to have been the cradle of the dukedom and kingdom of Saxony, the earliest names mentioned in connection with the line having been burgraves of M. in the 10th c., and having probably had an interest in the municipal coinage.

Maguelonne, Dept. of Herault, a Visigothic town and the seat of a bishopric; it was destroyed in 737, and rebuilt in the 11th c. The See was transferred to Montpellier in 1536. M. is now a mere village. A papal bull of 1266 censures the Bishop for coining imitations of the Arabic dirhem—silver pieces of 10 deniers—for the use of foreign traders in the town or diocese. The ordinary money followed the types of Melgueil, known as the *monnaie melgorienne*. Comp. *Substancion-Melgueil*. The accompanying denier of Maguelonne (end of 11th c.) bears on rev. four

ornaments or symbols, usually termed *annulets*, but possibly meant for eyelets or oilets, as in an early Latin document, quoted by Blanchet, they seem to be referred to as *oculi*.

Majorca, a mint of the Almohades in Spain (516-668), and of the special money struck by the Kings of Spain or of Majorca from the 13th to the 18th c. for the Balearic Isles, with *Rex Maioricarvm*. This or rather the capital, Palma, was the place of origin of siege-pieces of 1821 and 1823, made current in the name of Ferdinand VII. for 30 sous.

Malaga, a mint of the Almohades in Spain, 516-668.

Malines, or *Mechlin*, one of the three mints employed for his ambitious and beautiful coinage by Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders, 1346-84, and a place of coinage of the Dukes of Burgundy as Dukes of Brabant. A *denier noir* of Philip le Bon, 1419-67, was struck here; also a double patard of 1488.

Malmö, a mint of the earlier Kings of Denmark, 14th c. *Malmoiens*.

Manfredonia, a place of coinage of the early Kings of Sicily (13th c.). An obolo of Manfred II. has on the obv. in the field *MA*.

Mannheim, grand-duchy of Baden, formerly part of the duchy or kingdom of Bavaria. Erected into a township in 1606. M. was the mint

of the grand-duchy of Baden from 1803 to 1826. We have a rare Mannheimergulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ thaler of 1608, with a portrait of Friedrich IV.,

Count Palatine of the Rhine, on obv. and the arms on rev. There is also a double grosch of 1792 of the jubilee of Carl Theodor of Bavaria.

Manopello, Naples, a place where Charles VIII. of France granted to Count Pardo Orsini, 1495, the right of coinage.

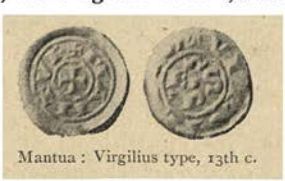
Manosque, Basses-Alpes, *Mannesca* or *Mannasche*, a mint of the ancient Counts of Forcalquier, 12th-13th c. There is an early denier, evidently attributable here, with *Manu* ∴ *Esca* and on rev. *Moneta*, perhaps copied from the type of Le Puy.

Mans, or *Le Mans*, cap. of the ancient province and countship of Maine, twice held by the Crown of England; a mint of Charles le Chauve, if not of Louis le Débonnaire, subsequently of the Bishops under royal authority, and from the 11th to the 15th c. of the Counts. In 1425, Henry VI. of England struck money here—gold salutes, grandes and petites blanques, and deniers tournois.

Mansfeld, Prussian Saxony, the seat of the mint of the Counts prior to the division of the house into branches. Bracteates of the 13th c. with a figure on horseback, holding a standard, which developed in the 16th into the type of St. George and the Dragon. There is a grosch of 1574 of this evolutionary character, and from that date a continuous series of money in gold and silver all bearing the same symbol. The early money exhibits, besides the horseman, the arms of Mansfeld (a lozenge) and somewhat later pieces a crowned lion with *Mansf.*

Mantes-sur-Seine, the place of origin of a piece struck by Philip I. after 1081 with *Medanteune.*

Mantua, a place of coinage of certain anonymous bishops (12th c.), of the republic (13th c.), with *Virgilivs* on obv., and of the Gonzaga family,



Mantua: Virgilius type, 13th c.

Captains, Marquises, and finally Dukes of M., down to the middle of the 18th c. Comp. *Casale.* The *scudo d'oro* and the double or *doppio* were coined under Guglielmo Gonzaga (1550-87) and his successors; and there is more than one variety. Ferdinando Gonzaga (1612-26) struck pieces

of 2, 4, 8, and 12 ducats or scudi, and the double scudo and a piece of 40 *sesini* in silver. Carlo Gonzaga (1627-37) introduced the *ungaro*, a gold type borrowed from the Hungarian series, and continued the silver denominations. The portraits of the Dukes on the earlier money are executed with great care and skill. During the 17th and 18th c. a profusion of soldi and sesini in copper was issued. Notice must be taken of an interesting series of money of necessity belonging to the years 1629-30, and consisting of a scudo, ½ scudo, and soldo. Of the scudo there are three or four varieties: one reading *Mantvae* below the feet of St. Andrew holding cross and pyx on obv.; a second *Man. Obsess.*; while a third one differs in having a shield on obv. with *Mantve Anno Salvtis.* 1629, and on rev. 160 [soldi]. The soldo follows this type, which was probably the latter. A third scudo is dated 1630. The cast soldo, which was issued during the siege of Mantua by Bonaparte, was produced at Milan.

Marburgh, *Marpurgh*, or *Marbörch*, Upper Hesse, a mint of the See of Cologne and of the city, 13th-16th c. Early bracteates of Hesse with the lion and *Marbvrch*, or *Marebvrg*, or with two lambs' heads separated by a tower and *Marsbvrg*, belong here, as well as deniers of Sophia, Duchess of Brabant, with *Mareborchi*, and of her son Henry. Marburgh was a mint of the Counts and Landgraves of Hesse from the 14th to the 17th c.

Marsal, Lorraine, a mint of the Bishops of Metz, 11th c. There is a very rare silver *plaque* of Ademar de Monthil (1327-61), a division of the same, and a piece in copper with the same characters and legend.

Marsberg, Westphalia, the presumed place of coinage of a grosch of 1607.

Marseilles (*Massilia*), a seat of coinage for the silver pieces struck by Greek settlers in servile imitation of the Phocean type, and successively a Merovingian, Carlovingian, Provençal, Arragonese, and French regal mint. The Counts of Provence, however, made considerable use of the widely prevalent types of Otho emanating from the Pavian mint and of the favourite currency of Melgueil (*monnaie melgorienne*). *Civitas Massilie*, *Massiliensis*. The Spanish masters of Provence also struck money at Saint-Remy, Nice, and Tarascon.

Marvéjols, Dept. of Lozère, a mint of the 15th c. (1418). M.m. ‡ between the first and second words of the legend.

Massa-Carrara, Central Italy, an independent signiory and duchy, appertaining during some centuries to the Malaspina and Cibo families. A somewhat extensive coinage, of which we probably possess imperfect remains, seems to have taken place here. Special attention may be directed to two items in the Remedi Cat. 1884, Nos. 1750-51: a double scudo d'oro of 1582 and a mezzo-ducatone of 1593, both pieces of remarkable rarity, and belonging to the reign of Alberico Cibo Malaspina (1559-1623). His successor coined a piece of eight bolognini in silver. This series determined with Maria Beatrice, Duchess of Massa, 1792, who merely issued soldi and quattrini. The dominion passed to her son the Duke of Modena.

Massa di Maremma, Tuscany, the place of origin of an autonomous grosso of the 14th c. with *De Massa.* on obv.

Massa-Lombarda, or *Ducale*, Polesine of Rovigo, a place of coinage of the Este family, 16th c. Only the grosso, double grosso, quartino, and quattrino appear to have been struck. The pieces usually have *Masse Lombarde*, *Lombard*, or *Lombar*, to distinguish them from the coinages of cognominal places.

Massegra, the place of origin of a quattrino with *Di Becca Ria* in three lines on rev. Cat. Remedi, 1884, No. 1778.

Matelica, Italy, 24 m. W.S.W. of Macerata, a place of papal coinage under Pius VI. (1775-99).

Maubeuge, France, Dept. of Nord, formerly part of the county of Hainault. It is 11 miles from Avesnes. There is a sterling of John I., Count of Hainault, 1289-1314, and of John II. D'Avesnes, struck here. It was one of their mints.

Mauléon, the name (prior to 1736) for Chatillon-sur-Sèvre, the seat of a seigniorial coinage commencing about 1215, when Savary de Mauléon, Seneschal of Poitou, was invested by Jean Sans Terre [John of England], Count of P., with the right of striking money of the Poitevin standard. The family subsequently merged in that of Thouars.

Mayence, or *Maintz*, a Carlovingian mint and one of the archbishops, who, however, also struck money at Amoeneberg, Neustadt, Treysa, etc. Of the archiepiscopal series some of the earlier are bracteates of superior work. The Florentine gold type was imitated here as at Cologne ; the lily was perhaps acceptable as an emblem of purity and from the direct

Mayence : 1 kreutzer, 18th c. 3 pfenningen, 1760.

allusion to it in Scripture. In the last century copper pieces from 1 to 12 kreutzer, circular, oblong and octagon, were issued, and during the siege by the French there was a coinage of necessity of 5, 2, and 1 sols. The Emperor Maximilian II. accorded the right of coinage of florins to the Convent of St. Alban here in 1578, with an ass as the arms and *S. Alban. Martyr.*

Meaux, Champagne, Dept. of Seine-et-Marne, a mint of the Frankish Kings, 8th c. A denier d'or of Pepin le Bref, struck here, was sold at Paris in 1885 for 955 fr. It was also an early episcopal mint, 11th-12th c., and at one time at least in concert with the Counts of Troyes. The money seems to have obtained credit and a considerable width of currency, by virtue of conventions between the Bishop and neighbouring potentates, as far back as the commencement of the 10th c. The treaty of 1208 with the Countess of Champagne gave the latter two-thirds, and the Prelate one-third, of the revenue arising from the admittance of the Meaux coinage into her territory. After 1225 the type seems to have been made conformable to that of the *nouveau provinois* published in that year. See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 376-80. *Meldis Civitas.* The convention-money between Meaux and Troyes reads *Meldis Civita* on obv., and *Trecasi Civi* on rev.

Mecklenburgh Mints: Boitzenburg, Doemitz, Eutin, Gadebusch, Gnoien, Grevermühlen, Gustrow, Kroepelin (1325), Malchin, Marienche, Marlow, Parchim, Ratzeburg, Ribnitz, Sülze, Tessin, Warnemunde, Wittenburg : (M.-STRELITZ), Friedland, Neubrandenburg, Neustrelitz, Schoenberg.

Meddersheim, Hesse-Homburg, a mint of Adolf, Count Palatine, 1607.

Medebach, Pruss. Westphalia, the place of coinage of deniers of the Archbp. of Cologne, 13th c., with *Civitas Medebeka.*

Medola, Lombardy, ? a mint of the Dukes of Mantua, 1593-1626, as Marquises of M. *Marchio Medvla*, or *Medv.* .

Megen, N. Brabant, on the Maese, the source of a denier of John III., Duke of Brabant (1359-1415), with *Ioh. Com. Meg.* and on rev. *Moneta Megem.*

Megyes, a Transylvanian mint under the independent waiwodes. *M. C*[*ivitas*].

Mehun-sur-Yevre. See *Celle-sur-Cher.*

Meiningen, a mint of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, 17th-19th c.

Meissen, Saxony, a mint from the 11th c. of the Emperors, Margraves, Bishops, and Burgraves. There appear to be only bracteates of various types with *Misni.*, and groschen with *Grossvs Novvs Misnensis.* Some of the money of the Margraves of Meissen or Misnia was struck at Leipsic. Comp. *Magdeburg.*

Meissenheim, Hesse-Homburg, a mint of various princes in the 15th-16th c.

Melle, Poitou, modern Dept. of Deux-Sèvres, one of the numerous Carlovingian mints, and that of which specimens from various finds are least rare, so far as the deniers of Charlemagne are concerned. There is a denier of this place struck in gold—perhaps the earliest instance of the modern practice and of what is termed in France a *piece de plaisir. Pictavi Civis.*, and *Metzullo* or *Metvllo.* The discovery of rich silver mines in this vicinity is supposed to have led to the establishment of the mint, which was also employed by the Counts of Poitou and by Richard I. of England. There are deniers with *Ricardus Rex* and *Pictaviensis* disposed on rev. in three lines. The last independent Count of Poitou was Alphonse, brother of Louis IX., 1241-71, of whom there are deniers resembling those of Richard. But there are deniers of Philippe de France, son of Philip IV., 1311-16. See *Salle-Le-Roi.*

Mende, the *Mimatum* of Gregory of Tours, cap. of the ancient episcopal fief or county palatine of Gévaudan, and the seat of a coinage for the county and diocese from the 11th or 12th to the 14th c. The deniers, to which the currency seems to have limited itself, bear the effigy of the patron of the town and cathedral, and the premier Bishop, St. Privatus. The resistance of the bishops on repeated occasions to attempted encroachments on their right shews the profitable character of the latter. *Mima* or *Mimas Civitas.*

Meppen, a mint of the Abbey of Corvey in Prussia, 10th-12th c.

Meran, capital of the ancient county of the Tyrol, and the mint of the Counts down to the time of Sigismund of Hapsburg, Arch-Duke of Austria, Margraf of Elsas, and Count of the Tyrol, who bequeathed his hereditary dominions to Maximilian I. in 1496. There are *denarii* and *grossi* of Meinhard I. and II. 1253-95.

Meraude or *Poilvache*, Duchy of Luxemburgh, a mint of the Emperors Henry IV., 1280-88, and Charles IV., 1346-53, as Counts of L. *Esmeravda* or *Meravdiensis.*

Merovingian Mints. The tentative catalogues of mints and moneyers connected with this epoch and family of coins still remain very imperfect, unsatisfactory, and obscure. Among hundreds of localities specified as occurring on pieces a limited number is recognisable ; but of the bulk the

identity is open to question or positively incapable of settlement. See Blanchet, *Manuel de Numismatique*, 1890, i. 42-100. The names of known places are comparatively very few, and comprise Avignon, Avranches, Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, Amboise, Amiens, Angers, Le Puy, Clermont-Ferrand, Strasburgh, Arras, Aire, Autun, Orleans, Auxerre, Bayeux, Bourges, Brienne, Bordeaux, Chalons-sur-Saône, Cahors, Cambrai, Chartres, Le Mans, Dijon, Dorostadt or Durstede, Angoulême, Jumièges, Geneva, Grenoble, Lausanne, Limoges, Laon, Lyons, Marsal, Marseilles, Macon, Melun, Meaux, Melle, Metz, Mayence, Namur, Nantes, Nevers, Paris, Poictiers, Rennes, Segrais, St. Denis, Sens, Souvigny, Soissons, Toulouse, Tournai, Troyes, Trèves, Maestricht, Toul, Tours, Gap, Vannes, Besançon, Vienne, Vendôme, Verdun, Vue, Arthon, Saint-Philbert-de-Grandlieu, Le Port-Saint-Père, etc. Besides these more or less considerable centres, there were numerous other points where this coinage took place, alike in France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Germany, not to add England; in some instances the place of mintage is doubtful, and in a few it is not mentioned, and on the whole we support the theory that the moneyers adopted the principle of going on circuit, and striking and stamping at each stage a certain *quota* of bullion or bar-metal, according to instructions or treaty, for fiscal and other purposes. The description of the localities where this monetary system was carried out certainly favours the hypothesis that the coinage was the work of functionaries constantly or periodically removing from point to point, and making it part of their office to enable the tax-payer in a town, village, manor, domain, curtilage, or in fact assessed settlement of any kind, to pay his *quota* in a convenient medium. The abundance and variety of the *trientes* seem to tend to a proof that an immense aggregate of these small pieces was struck at different times, rather than that any considerable output took place at a single juncture or locality. Whatever is to be said of the triens in its day, and of the gold florin of Florence and the Venetian ducat, when the latter appeared at the dawn of a revival of enterprise and commerce, the financial importance and interest of all these pieces were very considerable; and we ought perhaps to add the *florin d'or* and other gold types of Louis IX., a coin which may be regarded as contemporaneous with the gold issues of the two Italian republics, though perfectly different in fabric and character. In regard to the Florentine and Venetian movement, it is obvious that the primary considerations were the establishment of a standard and the possession of a gold currency politically and religiously associated with the State. It was an additional security for trade and a crowning symbol of autonomy. About 580 it is supposed that Gontran, King of Burgundy, and also Gondovald, who succeeded or displaced him, struck the tremissis in Burgundy and Provence, the latter doing so in the name of the Emperor Maurice Tiberius, assassinated in 582. Comp. *Merovingian Money* in Cat. of Denom.

Merseburg, capital of a circle of Prussian Saxony, the seat of a mint in 973, and of continuous coinage down to the 17th c. Pieces, at first of the bracteate fabric, bear a figure of St. Laurence, or a bishop's head and *Merseb*, or, still later (1622), a cock and *MB*.

Messerano, Piedmont, an ancient principality of the Fieschi family, which, either here or at Crevacuore, struck a long series of coins in silver, billon, and copper from the 15th to the 17th c. The largest denomination was the silver tallero, first introduced here by Francesco Filiberto Ferrero Fieschi, 1588-1629.

Messina, a mint of the Norman Dukes of Apulia and Sicily, 11th-12th c. *Operata In Vrbe Messana.* Subsequently a seat of coinage for the Roman (German) emperors and the Spanish or Arragonese masters of the island. There is a *taro* of Martin I. of Arragon, King of Sicily, 1402-9, struck here with *Martin D. Gra. Rex Sicili.* [and on rev.] *Ac. Arag.* Cat. Remedi, 1884, No. 1796.

Metz, Lorraine, a place of coinage of the Kings of Austrasia, and especially of Theodobert, who was the first of that line to substitute his own portrait for that of a Roman emperor, and the capital, and doubtless mint, of some of the successors of Clovis and of the Carlovingian princes. A denier of Lothaire (840-55), with *Mediomatricorum* (Moselle) on reverse, belongs here; it was found at Wijk-bi-Durstede, near Utrecht. From a very early date, M. was an episcopal mint, and in 1192 was ceded to the burgesses for five years in consideration of a payment of 500 livres of Metz, with the power reserved to the Bishop to resume his position for 1200 livres, which does not appear to have been exercised till about 1551, when the redemption-money was borrowed from the chapter. But the mint was ceded soon after to Henry II. of France. Comp. *Vic.* The most ancient episcopal piece may be a denier with the name of St. Peter (see Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 433); there is money of Bishop Bertram (1179-1212). The coinage ceased about 1663. The civic angevine or double gros of Metz was copied in the Netherlands by the feudal seigneurs of Stevensweerd, Reckheim, and Stein. There is a peculiar coinage connected with this ancient city in the form of a long series of small pieces struck in the names of the Sheriffs or Aldermen (*maitres-echevins*) from 1562 to 1663. See Cat. Robert, 808-914, where a large number are figured. There is an interesting siege-piece of 1552 with the portrait of Henry II. of France and *Henrico II. Franc. R. Christianis Opt. Principi* and on rev. *Met. Liber Obsid. Car. V. Imp. et Germ. Oppvg. Franc. a Lothor Dvce Gvis. Foelicis Propvg.* 1552. Metz was a place of coinage under the Bourbon Kings of France and under the First Republic (with the m.m. AA).

Meulan, or *Meullant*, Seine-et-Oise, a place of coinage of Hugues II., Count of M., 11th c. There is a denier with the unusual reading *Hvgonis Militis* and on rev. *Mvileini Casta.* This Hugues was at that time associated with his father and was simply an *escuyer* or *miles.*

Meung-sur-Loire, a place of coinage under Louis XIV. Liards of 1654 with *E.*

Mexico, a city mentioned as the apparent place of origin of the Spanish coins marked $\overset{o}{M}$, or *ME.* in a monogram, which occurs also on the Mexican series itself. A roughly-struck irregularly-shaped silver coin before us is marked on the only inscribed side with a cross and the date 1611, $\overset{o}{M}$ and *Rei.* It seems to belong to the colonial series during the troubles with Holland about that time.

Middleburgh, Zeeland, the place of mintage of the siege-money struck during the siege by the Spaniards in 1572-3-4. There is a velddaalder and the half, and a copper coin, all square. Of the daalder there are 2 or 3 varieties. One before us has the date 1574, with the arms of Zeeland at the top, and is struck on one side only. And see also Sch., xvi. 1084. The copper piece reads *Deo Regi Patriae Fidel. Middelb.* 1573. At a later period Middleburgh was one of the Dutch colonial mints, and struck money in the name of the Batavian Republic.

Milan, a Lombard and Carlovingian mint in the 8th and 9th c.; subsequently one of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, and in succession the seat of coinage of the republic, of the Visconti and Sforza-Visconti families, of the French, Spanish, and Austrian rulers or occupiers of Lombardy, and of the kingdom under Napoléon I. Like Rome, Ferrara, Pesaro, and Venice, Milan enjoyed the advantage of a man of genius in some of its numismatic productions: from 1483 to 1500 Leonardo da Vinci designed at least one coin for the Duke Lodovico Il Moro. Charles VI. of Germany (1711-40) issued as Duke of Milan some roughly-struck copper pieces of irregular form with his portrait, and we have soldi and ½ soldi in the same series of his daughter Maria Theresa, of whom there is a rare silver scudo as Duchess of Milan, 1779, as well as lower denominations. There is a Spanish lira and ½ lira of Joseph II. of Germany struck here on the occasion of his inauguration as Duke of Milan, July 25, 1781. It is known as the *lira del juramento*. During the siege of Mantua, Bonaparte struck at Milan billon pieces of 10 and 5 soldi; and there is likewise a cast soldo of very thick and coarse fabric belonging to the same series. There are several very rare proofs of the coinage of the Cisalpine Republic (1800-4) in silver and bronze. Cat. Rossi, 1880, Nos. 2641-47. Also some of that of 1848. Francis Joseph of Austria continued to employ this mint down to 1859. *Mdiola. Mediolanvm. Dvx Mediolani* or *Mli.*, or *M.*

Miletus, a mint of the Norman Counts (11th c.). A doppio follaro of Roger I., 1072-1101, belongs here.

Minden, on the Wesel, Prussian Westphalia, the seat of coinage of the bishops. There are bracteates in the series. A piece of 8 grosschen was struck during the siege by the Duke of Brunswick in 1634.

Minorca, a mint of the Almohades in Spain (516-668), and possibly with Majorca one of Mohammedan coinage down to about 1260, when the Balearic Isles were formed into a kingdom by Arragon. Subsequently, under Alfonso V. (1416-58), there was a special coinage for this island with *Minoricarvm.*

Mirandola, Italy, the place of origin of a billon quattrino with *S. Passid. Mirandvl.*, and the mint of the Pico family from 1515 to 1691. Money in all metals was struck here; and from the fact that the earliest Pico (Gianfrancesco, 1515-33, a man of learning) issued the double zecchino in gold, it is to be perhaps inferred that the coinage began some time before his accession to the lordship. The portrait on the early pieces exhibits a peculiar form of berretta.

Mirecourt, Vosges, a mint of Ferri III., Duke of Lorraine, 1251-1303.

Mitau, capital of Courland, and perhaps the seat of the coinage of the independent Dukes of Courland (representing the extinct Teutonic Order) after 1561. The money is of Polish type, and does not appear to have lasted beyond the end of the same century, although the duchy was not extinguished till 1795. We have before us a piece with the bust of the Duke on obv. and *Mon. Ar. Dvcvm Cv. E. Sem.* (silver money of the Dukes of Courland and Senigaglia); the rev. reads *III. Gros. Ar. Tr. Dvcvm Cvr. Et Sen.* 1596. There are also 6-groschen pieces, schillings, and thalers, belonging to this series; but they are all rare. Some add Lithuania to the titles.

Modena, the seat of the coinage of successive forms of government from the 12th to the present century. From 1226 to 1294 there was an issue of grossi, danari, and bolognini under imperial authority, with *De Mvtina*, or *D. Mvtin.* on rev. Between 1294 and 1306 Azzo d'Este held

the lordship; there is a grosso with *Marchio*, and in the field *A Z O*. From 1306-36 the republican system was renewed so far as the coinage was concerned; but the Este family remained in power, and ruled over Modena, Ferrara, and Reggio. For a short time Modena itself was under papal jurisdiction, Leo X. having purchased it of the Emperor Maximilian for 3000 ducats; and there are coins struck for this place by him and his successor. After some vicissitudes, Modena was eventually, with Mirandola and Reggio, vested in the ducal house of Este, which reigned here down to 1803, and from 1814 to 1859. It is observable that the democratic genius or tone of the Modenese smaller coinage was retained long after the firm establishment of the Este family on the throne. A testone of Ercole II., 1534-59, reads on rev. *Moneta Comvnitatis Mvtine*. But in later reigns *Nobilitas Estensis*, or some other motto, was substituted. Alfonso II., 1559-97, struck a gold scudo of 103 soldi. See Cat. Rossi, 2735-6-6 *bis*. Cesare d'Este, 1597-1628, had the *ungaro* in gold, a favourite Italian imitation of the type introduced in Hungary under Matthias Corvinus. Heavy gold was struck here by Cesare d'Este and his successor Francesco I., 1629-58—by the former a very rare doppio scudo, and by the latter the multiples of 4, 8, 12, and 24. These, though very rare, did not produce very high prices relatively at the Rossi sale (Cat. 1880, Nos. 2753-59). Louis XIV. struck here in 1704 pieces in billon of 5, 10, and 15 soldi, with the standing figure of St. Gemininus holding the oriflamme inscribed with *Avia. Pervia.*

Modena: 80 sesini in silver, 1728.

Moers, Rhenish provinces, a mint of the Counts, subsequently (1707) Princes, of Moers, from the 14th c. *Moirs*.

Moirans, near St. Claude, Jura, an abbatial mint, 12th-14th c., employed by the Abbot of St. Ouen-de-Joux or St. Claude, and the subject of legal proceedings in 1373 on the part of the Bailli of Macon, who shewed that the money was an illegal imitation of regal types. The coinage consisted of gold francs-à-pied, francs d'argent, blanques, etc. A franc-à-pied of Guillaume de Beauregard, abbot, 1348-80, reads *G. Dei Gracia Abas. Santi Ogend'.*; and there appears to have been more than one variety. The mint was suppressed by the Duke of Burgundy in 1513. Its products are peculiarly rare.

Mojaisk, a Russian mint subsequently to its acquisition in 1457.

Molhuysen, a local or municipal mint. There are pieces of ½ thaler of 1703 and 1707 in billon.

Molsheim, Alsace, a mint of Jean IV. de Manderscheldt-Blankenberg,

1569-92, and of Charles de Lorraine, Bps. of Strasburgh, 1593-1607. The latter also struck money at Saverne. See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1792.

Monaco, the seat of coinage of the seigniorial houses of Grimaldi and Matignon-Grimaldi (1640-1893). But the numismatic series is apparently incomplete, and of late years the Prince of Monaco has largely used the French money and exclusively the French denominations. Formerly, and down to the close of the last century, the *scudo*, *danaro*, *pezzetta*, *luigino*, etc., were current, but no pieces of high value. In 1838 a pattern franc was struck, and from the same die pieces of 20 and 40 francs in gilt bronze. There is also a *jeton* of 2 fr. for the *cercle de Monaco* without date.

Moncalieri, Piedmont, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy, 1421-1630.

Moncalvo, Piedmont, a mint of the marquisate of Monteferrato, 14th-15th c. There is a rare ¼ grosso in silver of Gio. I. Palæologo, 1338-72.

Mons, Hainault, the seat of the earlier as well as later coinage of the Counts of Hainault down to the 14th c. There is an esterlin of Jean III. D'Avesnes, Count of H., 1280-1304, with *Moneta Montes*. The States of H. struck here in 1577 siege-money with *Pace Et Ivsticia*, and from 1579 to 1587 the Duke of Parma established a Spanish coinage as lieutenant of Philip II. in the Netherlands. See *Berg*.

Montalcino, Prov. of Sienna, Tuscany, a republic from 1555-59 under the protectorate of Henry II. of France, and a place of coinage during that period. The pieces bear Henry's name. There is a very rare scudo d'oro of 1557 (Rossi, No. 2833, 650 lire). From 1555 to 1559 pieces occur with *R.P. Sen. Monte Illicino.*

Montalto, Ascoli, a papal mint in the 16th and 18th c.

Montanaro, Piedmont, an abbatial mint, 1547-82. Only low values.

Montbeliard, Burgundy, a title assumed in the 10th c. by the ancient Counts of Elsgau. In 1631, after several changes, the fief was carried to the Count of Würtemburg by his marriage with the heiress of M., and remained subject to W. till 1792-93, although it had been formally ceded to France in 1536. The coinage of W. for this signiory consisted of gros, kreutzer, liards, and batzen, which date from 1574 to the 18th c.

Monteferrato. See *Casale.*

Montelimart, Dept. of Drôme, a seignioral fief and mint of the family of Adhémar, Seigneurs de la Garde, 12th-14th c. The regal and provençal money were imitated here. The domain was united to the Crown under Charles VII. and Louis XI. in two separate parcels.

Montferrant, Auvergne, a place where Philip le Bel in 1290, "pour la necessité de ses affaires," sought to set up a mint, but was induced to shift it elsewhere on the protest of the Bishop and Chapter of Clermont.

Mont-Lavi, near Blois, the supposed source of a denier of Gui I. de Chatillon, Count of Blois, 1307-42, with *G. Co. Blesis.*, and on rev. *Mont. Ladrivie.*

Montlucon, Borbonnais, a mint of the Sires de Bourbon and of the Dampierre family, 13th c., 1202-14, 1249-69. Deniers of this family bear various legends, as *Meat. Borbonensis.* for Mahaut II., Countess of Nevers, Suzeraine of Bourbon-Lancy = *jure mariti;* or *Io : D : Castri : Villani.* for Jean de Chateauvillain, Sire de Bourbon. *Montlucon.* or *Dominus Monluconis.*

Montluel, a Savoyard mint, 1503-30.

Montpellier, a seigniorial mint, and subsequently (by marriage) one of

the Kings of Arragon, the Kings of Majorca (a branch of the house of A.), and the Bourbon dynasty in France. *Montispesulanum.* The town and signiory were sold to France in 1349 for 120,000 gold écus. Comp. *Castelnau.*

Montreuil-Bonnin, Poitou, a mint of the Counts of P., 13th c. In 1267 the mint-master was adjudged to pay a penalty of 1250 livres tournois for deficiency of standard.

Mont Saint Michel, near St. Omer, a mint of the King of France, while that of Normandy was in English hands about 1420.

Monza, in the Milanese, a seat of seigniorial coinage. Ettore Visconti, 1412-13.

Moresnet, Belgium, Prov. of Liége, where perhaps was struck in 1848 certain money for the Free Commune of Moresnet under the protection of France and Prussia with a curious Janus head of the two monarchs, Louis Philippe and Fred. William IV. We have before us two types of a 2-franc piece.

Morlaix, Brittany, a place of coinage of the ancient Counts of Bearn and of the Kings of Navarre from the 11th to the 17th c. Bearn was united (with Navarre) to the Crown in 1607. It appears that at one period the office of mint-master to the Counts was hereditary, and that a dispute between him and Gaston V. about 1160 was settled by the ordeal of iron, the moneyer (Geraud) paying 100 sols and a tithe of his emoluments (probably for the current year) to the Priory of Sainte-Foy de Morlaix. The latter, by a grant of 1077, was entitled to a tithe of the whole revenue arising from the coinage. The mint here was situated in the Hourquie (Lat. *Furcia*), the name and site of the present place for holding the fairs; this word explains the legend on some of the coins *Onor Forcas.*

Moscow, the principal mint of the Grand-Dukes of Muscovy and of the Czars of Russia from the 16th c. to 1724. There were at least four mints there. Comp. *Kief.*

Mousson, or *Pont-a-Mousson*, Lorraine, a seat of coinage of the Dukes of Bar, 14th c. Two pieces of Henri IV., Duke of B., 1337-44, were struck here. *Motions.* See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1167 and 1530. It seems also to have been a mint of the Abbey of St. Vannes at Verdun; subsequently annexed to the See of Reims.

Mouzaive, a chateau and mint of Wenceslas I., first Duke of Luxemburgh, 1353-83. *Movzadies.*

Mouzon. See *Reims.*

Moyenvic, Dept. of Meurthe, France, the place of coinage of certain anonymous episcopal coins of the 13th c.

Mue, or *Le Mue*, a town in France, to which is referred a gros tournois of Philip le Bel (1285-1314) with *Mvdencis Civi's.*

Mühlhausen, or *Mühlhaus*, Alsace, a mint of the Emperors and of the early Landgraves of Thuringen, and a place of coinage down to the 18th c. There is a remarkable piece of Frederic Barbarossa (1155-90) belonging here, with *Fridericvs Imperator Mvlehvsigensis. Denarivs*, and the Emperor on horseback. The grosch, pfennig, and heller were struck here. *Milhvsina.*

Muhlheim, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Berg, 14th-15th c., of the Dukes of Cleves, 14th c., and of the Dukes of Juliers and Berg, 15th-16th c. Some very early dated pieces were coined here from 1482.

München, or *Munich*, since the 18th c. the capital of United Bavaria,

but originally the seat of government of the Munich branch. It seems to have been a mint from the 15th c., and to have produced bracteates and pfennings, and subsequently larger pieces. The m.m. was a monk's bust in allusion to the name. But the Dukes of Bavaria struck money at several other places, either independently or in alliance with their neighbours. The Counts of Fürstenberg employed this place of coinage, having apparently none of their own.

Munkáco, a Transylvanian mint under the Waiwode Franz II. Racoczy (1703-11). *M-M.*

Munster, the place of coinage of the bishops, as well as the civic mint, during a long series of years. The copper was probably early; we

have a piece of 3 pfenningen, 1602. The thaler of 1661, struck after the recovery of the town by the bishop, is scarce, as is the florin of 1694 with the bishop's title as Seigneur of Borculo.

Munsterberg-Oels, Prussia, a seigniorial mint in the 17th c.

Munsterbilsen, Limburgh, an abbatial mint in the Middle Ages, with upright figures holding a crucifix and a book, and the legend *Scti Amevr.*

Murato, a Corsican mint, 1763-64.

Murbach and *Lure* (or *Ludre*), France, Dept. of Saône, the source of a small silver abbatial coin with *S. Leod. Egarivs* and St. Ludger seated on obv., and on rev. *Moneta Nova Mvr. et Lvdr.* 1624. Probably two kreutzer.

Musocco, Sardinian States, a mint of the Marchese di Vigevano Trivulzio (1487-1523). The privilege of coining money was confirmed by Louis XII. of France, and the dignity of a marshal was conferred on him by that prince. The St. George type was used here on some of the grossi; and they also bear *F. Mare.*, or *Marescallvs Fran.*

Musso, the supposed place of origin of a *quattrino* of Gio. Giacomo de' Medici, Count of Musso, 1528-32, with *Io. Iac. D. Med. M. Musi.*

Mytilene, a mediæval seigniorial mint of the Gattilusio family, a branch or scion of the Palæologi (1355-1449). There is a copper coin with *Meteli.* on rev., and *qvattro B.* for value. The *tornese* and a type of the *agnello* were current here.

Nagybanya, Transylvania, a mint of the Kings of Hungary (Emperors of Germany) and of the Princes of Transylvania, 17th c. There is a doppelthaler of Matthias II. struck here.

Namur, a mint of the Counts of Luxemburgh, 14th c., and the place of coinage of the convention-money, or *Moneta Sociorum*, 1342-45, between the Counts of L. and of Bar and the Bp. of Liége. Also a mint of the independent Counts of Namur. *Namvric.*

Nancy, an ordinary mint of the Dukes of Lorraine after its acquisition

in 1155. Two deniers of Bertha of Suabia (1176-95), widow of Matthieu I., were struck here. The grands écus of Antoine, 1508-44, also probably belong to this mint. The Dukes freely imitated here and

Teston of Antoine, Duke of Lorraine, 1508-44 : silver.

elsewhere the regal types and names even so late as the reign of Louis XIV. In 1796 a piece, evidently intended as a pattern for a French

décime, proceeded from the foundry of one Thuillie. A rare specimen

of the Nancy mint is the grande plaque of Marie de Blois, regent and Main-bourse of Lorraine, 1346-48.

Nantes, a mint of the Dukes of Brittany in the 9th c., and an occasional one of the Kings of France. A liard of Louis XVI., 1787, and a piece of 25 sols struck during the siege by the Vendeans about 1793, belong here.

Nanteuil-le-Haudoin, 10 miles from Senlis, Seine-et-Oise, a fortified

town or position, a supposed place of coinage of a younger branch of the house of Vexin and of origin of certain pieces with *Castrvm Nat*, or *Nata* [*Nantoligum Castrum*], belonging to the reign of Louis VII., 1137-80.

Naples, a place of coinage of the Byzantine emperors (641-741), and later an autonomous mint of some anonymous ruler using the St. Jannarius type of the *follaro*, probably one of the Norman line, struck money here till the end of the 11th c. The coins of Roger I. and II. of Sicily, or of Sicily and Naples, are very Oriental in their complexion, and like the Amalfitan gold *taro* were evidently borrowed from Mohammedan originals. The Normans were succeeded by the house of Anjou, which held possession till the middle of the 15th c., and thenceforward, to the fall of the Bourbons in 1860, this city has followed the fortunes of the south of Italy, and issued money in the names of the Arragonese, Spanish, German, and French occupiers, with occasional intervals of republican reaction. The usual Italian types occur in this series. Charles II. of Spain struck a ½ taro and a gold piece called a *scudo riccio*, perhaps in reference to the gnurled edge. The silver piastra of Joseph Napoléon, 1807, describes him as King of the Two Sicilies, Prince of France, and Grand Elector of the German Empire. A notable incident in the numismatic annals of Naples is the democratic movement of 1648 under Mas. Aniello of Amalfi, when they struck the copper piece=3 tornesi, known as the *publica del popolo*, with the titles of Henry of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, and a crowned targe with *S.P.Q.N.* on obv., and on rev. *Pax Et Libertas*, 1648.

Narbonne, a Visigothic mint. *Narbona.* Probably in the Carlovingian era one of Milon, Count of N. There is a denier with *Milon*, and on rev. *Pe*[*pinus*] *R*[*ex*]. It is cited among those in operation for the regal coinage in the Edict of Pitres, 864. In 1266 the Viscounts of N. and the Archbishops concluded an amicable arrangement for a common coinage, the former using a key, the latter a mitre, as a symbol. There is a long series of this currency limited to petits and doubles tournois of a prescribed weight and fineness. The Maréchal de Joyeuse struck money here in the time of the League.

Narva, Russia, Dist. of St. Petersburgh, a mint of Charles XI. of Sweden, 1660-97, with the name and arms of the town on rev. and a crown with *C* beneath it on obv. and the motto *Dominvs Protector Mevs.*

Nassau Mints (minor): Beilstein, Dietz (transferred from Beilstein in 1692), Dillenburg, Elfeld, Eppstein, Grensau, Hachenbuch, Herborn (1681-95), Holzapfel, Idstein, Kircheim, Koenigstein, Limburg (transferred to Wiesbaden in 1830), Lorch, Oberlahnstein, Weilburg (1749-54).

Naumburg, a mint of the bishops and town from the 11th to the 17th c. Lower values. The earlier pieces represent the Bishop seated or standing. *Nvwemb*, *Nvemb*, *NN.* or *N.* The Bishops of Naumburg also struck money at Zeitz (*M. Cicen.*).

Nesle, Dept. of Somme, a regal mint with some feudal qualification in the 11th and 12th c. *Nigella*, or *Niviella Vicus.* The "gros de Nesles," struck under the Valois and Bourbon Kings (Henry II.-IV.), probably owed its name to the Tour de Nesle at Paris.

Nestwede, an early Danish mint. *Noestvede.*

Neubrandenbourg, Mecklenburgh, a mint of the Dukes of M., 15th c., with *Moneta Brandepo.*

Neufchateau, Vosges, a seat of coinage of the early Dukes of Lorraine, of a series of anonymous pieces, which may be either of a municipal or an ecclesiastical character (Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1693-1704), and of certain coins struck by Gaucher de Chatillon, Comte de Porcien, after his marriage with the widow of Thibaut II., Duke of Lorraine, in 1314. Monetary treaties were made between the Duke and the Count in 1318 and 1321 with a view to the adjustment of the relative standards of the currencies. *Moneta Novi Castri.*

Neufchatel, or *Neuenburg*, the seat of coinage for the canton, and from the 14th to the 16th c. of money struck in the names of the families of Hochberg, Longueville, and Orleans-Longueville. It subsequently issued batzen and kreutzer with the titles of the Margraves of Brandenburg and the Kings of Prussia; and in 1806, having been erected into a principality in favour of Alexander Berthier by Napoleon I., began a series of batzen, etc., with the marshal's name and titles down to 1810. There is also a pattern 5-franc piece, which does not seem to have been published, and which bears no date.

Neuss, Prov. of Dusseldorf, Prussia (the Roman *Novesium*), the source of a double gros without date, bearing the name of the city.

Nevers, the seat of a seigniorial coinage of varied character from the 8th to the 17th c. The last Duke of N. sold his French domains in 1659 to Cardinal Mazarin. *Nivernis*, or *Nivernis Cvt.*

Nidaros, a Norwegian mint under Magnus III., 1093-1103, and also one of the Archbishop, 16th c. *Olavvs Dei Gra. Arc. Ep. Nid'Sen.* (Archbp. Olaf Engelbrektsson, 1523-37). Comp. *Drontheim.*

Nieheim, Pruss. Westphalia, a mint of the See of Paderborn, 13th c. *Civitas Niehem.*

Nieuwerville-lez-Namur, a mint of the Counts of Namur, 14th c., and particularly of Guillaume I. (1337-91).

Nijny-Novgorod, Central Russia, a very early Russian mint, and probably in existence concurrently with that at Kief, which dates back to the 10th c. In 1852 a find or *trouvaille* was made here of dies similar in design to the coins which have come down to us of the Duchy of Kief or Kiov.

Nimmhegen, Gelderland, a mint of the early Counts of Gueldres, 11th c., and of a long and varied series of coins, including bracteates, some bearing the imperial titles, down to the 17th. The groot, the briquet, the stuiver and double stuiver, the peerdeke, the schelling, the daalder of 20, 28, and 30 stuivers, and gold money, issued from this place.

Nio (*Ios*), European Turkey, a place of coinage in the 13th c. of Ludovico of Savoy, 1284-1302.

Niort, Dept. of Deux-Sevres, a mint in the 10th or perhaps 9th c., given in 1019 by the Duke of Aquitaine to the Abbey of Cluny; the Director was at that time Odilon. This concession was ratified in 1079.

Nismes, an early French mint, though apparently not much employed. There is a very rare denier of Louis IX. belonging here; it is said that only two specimens are known.

Nivelles, Brabant, an abbey, which doubtless struck within its precincts the coins bearing its name. The original concession is dated 1040, and was confirmed in 1209. *Niviella.* Deniers and mailles.

Nizza, or *Nice*, Monteferrato, Piedmont, a mint of the Counts of Provence, of the house of Anjou, 13th c., and of the Dukes of Savoy, 1521-1636. A siege-piece of Charles II., 1543, occurs in Cat. Rossi with (on rev.)

Nic. A. Tvrc. Et Gall. DPS. 1543; it fetched 220 lire. Its authenticity seems to be questionable.

Nogent-le-Roi, Eure-et-Loir, a seat at the beginning of the 11th c. of the coinage of Roger, son of Eudes, King of France. There are deniers with *Regerius Eps*, and on rev. *Nuicete Cas.* Roger was Count of Chartres and Bishop of Beauvais. Amaury III. De Montfort also struck money here with *Nocentis Cat.* It is noticeable that the former signalised his ecclesiastical rank only. See *Beauvais.*

Nogent-le-Rotrou, county of Perche, the seat of a seigniorial coinage, similar to that of Chateaudun, from the second half of the 12th c., at one time in connection with the monastery of Saint Denis de Nogent. *Perticensis.* Pierre, son of Jean, Count of Brittany, enjoyed in 1265 the right of coinage in the counties of Perche and Chartres.

Norden, Hanover, a mint of the Counts of East Friesland, 15th c.

Nordlingen, Bavaria. See Schulman, xvii. 1195.

Northeim, Hanover, 12 m. N. by E. of Göttingen, the place of coinage of a mariengroschen of 1554. At the Reinmann sale in 1891-92, Part ii., No. 6954, a thaler of 1671 with the titles of Leopold I. and on obv. *Mon: Nova: Civit: Northeimans:* fetched 600 marks.

Novara, a seat of republican coinage under imperial sanction, 12th-14th c. and in the 15th c. of the Farnese family. A money of Pier Luigi, Duke of Parma (1545-47), bears on rev. *Novaria*, or *Novariæ. Marchio.* Giov. Visconti, Bishop of Novara, 1329-42, struck money here as Count of Domodossola. *Comes Assole.* This mint was closed in 1547.

Novellara, Modena, probably the place of origin of certain coins of small values struck by the Counts of Novellara of the house of Gonzaga, 16th-17th c. *No.*, or *Novel.*

Novo-Torjok, an early Russian mint.

Noyon, a bishopric which, with Tournay, was annexed to the proprietary domain of the Abbey of St. Medard at Soissons in 531. It was a mint of Charles le Chauve and Eudes in the 9th c., and of the Bishops and Counts from the 10th or 11th. A denier of Renaud, 1175-88, bears a double crozier significant of the former union of the two dioceses; but the earlier money is not at present known. *Noviomus.*

Nürnberg, Bavaria, an important place from a very early period, and the source of a long and extensive series of coins in all metals. Much of the money was really struck under the authority of the burgraves elsewhere: at Neustadt, Zenn, Swabach, etc. There is a gold ducat of 1507 with *Moneta Vrbis D. Nvrmberg* and the date, and on rev. a standing figure and *Sanctvs Lavrencivs.* We may also mention the ducat of 1617 commemorative of the Reformation, reading *Ecclesia. Norica. Ivbilans.*

Nyon, Cant. of Vaud, Switzerland, a place to which the mint of Louis, Seigneur de Vaud, was transferred in 1299, on account of his interference with the rights of the Bishop of Lausanne. He compromised the matter in 1308. Nyon reverted to the Counts of Savoy under *Le Comte Vert*, Amadeus VI.

Obenbach, a mint of the Archbishop of Trèves, Werner von Falkenstein (1388-1418). A gold ducat reads *Moneta Nova Ovenb.*

Oberkirch, Alsace, one of the provisional or necessitous mints of the See of Strasburgh about 1682, when the city took possession of the coinage within the walls.

Oberwesel, Prussia, 19 miles from Coblentz, a mint of the Archbishops of Trèves, 14th-15th c. *Wesalia.*

Odense, an early Danish mint. *Odsvn. Odn. Ottois.*

Oettingen, Bavaria, the capital of a once independent countship, afterwards a principality, a mint from the 14th to the 16th c. In 1458 the Duke of Bavaria forbade the imitation of his coinage by the Count of Oettingen. There were other mints at Wemdingen (1395) and Wallerstein. Pieces in all metals—florins, thalers, kreutzers, batzen, pfennigen—were struck. There are square coins with *Vo.*, a dog and a St. Andrew's cross. *Oting.*, or *Otingensi*, usually occur.

Oldenburgh, now the capital of a grand-duchy, but in the 15th c. was a seigniorial fief with an independent Graf or Count. There is a grote of Nikolaus, Count of Delmenhorst (1423-47) with *Nicolai Domini Oldenbor*, and a stuber of Johann XIV., 1505, with *Iohs. Coma. in Oldcbor Anno Domini MCCCCCV.* This city seems to have been the seat of the money of necessity struck by Christian I., King of Denmark, during a long series of years (1448-81). A 4-skilling piece of Frederic I. of Denmark, 1532, represents the King seated on his throne, the arms of O. at his feet.

Oldenburgh Mints: Birkenfeld, Jever, Kniphausen, Vechte, Wildeshausen.

Olmutz, the seat of coinage of the prince-bishops.

Oppenheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, a mint of the Emperors (12th c.), of the Counts palatine of the Rhine (13th-14th c.), and of the town. *Oppenheim*, or *Oppenh.*

Opsolo, or *Opslo*, Sweden, the place of mintage of money of necessity struck by Christian II. during the war against Frederic I. of Denmark in 1531.

Orange, 12 m. N. of Avignon, the capital of the former county or principality of the same name, and the place of origin of a series of coins, at first limited to small silver deniers, from the 12th to the 17th c. The earliest pieces bear *W. Priceps. Arasc.*, and on rev. *Imp. Fredericus*, the original concession having been granted by Frederic Barbarossa in 1178 to Bertrand I. de Baux, first Prince of O., of whom, however, no money seems to be at present known. The later coinage in silver and gold, with the portraits of the reigning sovereigns of the house of Orange-Nassau, is very well executed and very interesting. But gold had been introduced under Raymond IV., 1340-93, of whom there are francs-à-pied and florins. The types of Lyons, Le Puy, Gap, and Saint-Paul-Trois-Chateaux, were copied on the older money. A franc-à-cheval of Raymond IV. has been mentioned; but no example is known. The silver écus and their divisions, and the gold pistoles of Guillaume de Nassau, the Silent, Philippe Guillaume, Maurice, Frederic Henri, Guillaume, and Guillaume Henri (1544-1688), represent the most important features in this series. Two douzième d'écu of Guillaume Henri, 1661 and 1665, differ in the shields; the former bearing the arms of France, the other those of Orange—the lions and cornets. *Arasc.*, *Aur.*, *Aurasice*, etc.

Orbec, an early Danish mint. *Orbeg.*

Orbetello, Tuscany, the place of origin of a few coins (1782-98) of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies. There is a piece in copper of 4 quattrini, 1782, with *Reali Presidii. Qvattrini IIII.*, 1782, in four lines.

Orchies, Dept. of Nord, near Douay, a seat of municipal or urban coinage from the end of the 12th c. (1188). Mailles, with *Orcsiet.*

Orciano, near Pesaro, a seigniorial mint of the Marchesi d'O. of the Obizzi family, 1790-96.

Orgelet, Dept. of Jura, arrond. of Lons-le-Saulnier, a mint between 1341 and 1350 of Jean de Chalon, Comte d'Auxerre et de Tonnerre, who was disqualified by the regulations of 1315 from striking money in France. In 1363 his son was using the mint, and like his father was excommunicated by the Primate of Vienne. Billon only.

Orleans, doubtless a Merovingian mint, as one of the sons of Clovis, on the division of the kingdom in 511, made it his capital. It was a Carlovingian place of coinage and one of Eudes, 987-98. A piece of 24 sols of Louis XV., 1767, was struck here, and one of the same value of Louis XVI., 1787.

Ortenburg, Austria, the seat of a coinage of thalers, etc., 1636, of Cardinal Wiedmann, Count of O.

Ortona, Naples, a mint of Joanna II., Queen of Naples, 1414-35; of the town, 1459-60; and of Charles VIII. of France, 1495. Charles struck a cavallo here with (on rev.) *Ortona Fidelis R[egi] F[ranciæ ?]*

Orvieto, Papal States, a communal mint from 1341 to 1354, and the place of origin of a bolognino with *Vrbs Vetvs* and V. in field between three stars on obv., and on rev. *Sca. Maria.*

Osnabrück, Hanover, the mint of the bishops and chapter, 12th-13th c. The distinguishing symbol is a wheel. There is a curious series of pfennigen and deniers in copper of a later date, with their multiples, appertaining to the See and town, including a piece of 9 pf. A thaler of Leopold I., 1693, was struck there; and money of necessity appeared in 1633.

Ostend, the home of a denier of the 13th c. with a full-faced bust of St. Martin and *Ostd.*

Otterndorf, a mint of the duchy of Lauenburgh, 17th-18th c. Danish money was struck here in 1830.

Oudewater, S. Holland, besieged and burned by the Spaniards in 1575, the place of origin of money of necessity in tin issued at that time. We have met with a piece of 40 stuivers.

Oye, Kasteel van, or Castle of Oye, Brabant, an occasional or special place of coinage of Marie de Brabant (1371-90).

Paderborn, Pruss. Westphalia, a seat of urban and episcopal coinage from the 13th c., with interruptions, to the 18th.

Padua, the seat of a tolerably extensive coinage of the republic, 13th-14th c., and of the Carrara family down to the commencement of the

Padua: Francesco II., 1388-1406. Copper.

15th, when the city and territory were annexed to Venice (1405). The *aquilino*, *carrarino*, and *grosso carrarese* in silver, and some exceedingly

curious copper pieces of at least two types, belong here. The Venetian coinage seems to have been executed at headquarters, like that for Bergamo, Friuli, etc. The mint was closed in 1405-6. It is proper to mention that the copper money above referred to is set down in the Rossi Catalogue, 1880, as belonging to the category of *tessere* or tokens; but this is a doubtful point.

Palermo, a mint of the Arab emirs of Sicily, 10th-11th c., and of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 17th-19th c.

Pallant. See *Cuilemborg.*

Palma, cap. of Majorca, and probable place of mintage of certain coins mentioned under *Majorca.* Some of the pieces bear a *P.*

Palma-Nuova, Udine, the place of coinage of thick plated pieces of 50 and 25 centesimi with the Italian titles of Napoléon I., struck during the blockade by the Allies in 1814.

Pamiers, a mint of the ancient Counts of Foix (11th-14th c.), whose domains were amalgamated with Bearn. *Fuxii.* No specimens which can be confidently attributed to this place are known; but certain pieces of low standard, struck here about 1420, were suppressed or prohibited by the Crown in 1421-22.

Pampeluna, Navarre, the principal town of this part of Spain in the Middle Ages, and probably the seat of coinage of the Counts of Bigorre (9th-14th c.). Henry IV. of France, after his accession to the throne of that kingdom, and the annexation of Lower Navarre to the Crown, struck coins for special currency there, and the later Bourbon princes have done the same thing.

Parchim, Mecklenburgh, a seigniorial mint, 14th-15th c. *Moneta Parchem R. Civit. Dni. D. Werle.* The same person had a second mint at Malchin (*Moneta Malchinen.*).

Paris, a mint of the successors of Clovis I. in that portion of his dominions after 511, more particularly of Clovis II., of the Kings of Neustria, of the Capetian, Valois, and Bourbon Kings of France, and of the Napoléon dynasty. A denier of Charles le Chauve was struck here. During the First Revolution the Hôtel des Monnaies produced for the first time the modern type of the *franc* (in a 5-fr. piece only) and the *centime;* and Monneron issued his series of *medailles*, or copper tokens, in substitution for assignats, of which the worth at one period declined, till it required from 15,000 to 25,000 livres in paper to pay for a pair of boots. These tokens, for which Monneron had a patent, were for 2 and 5 sols, and a second firm, Lefevre & Cie, brought out similar ones for 10 and 20 sols. The earlier coinage of the modern kingdom of Greece proceeded from this mint, as also did and does that for the Colonies. Probably nearly all the *essais* or patterns of various dates, in which this series is so rich—even those for the Franco-Italian pieces—were of the same origin.

Parma, the seat of a coinage under imperial authority by virtue of a concession from Philip of Suabia, King of the Romans, in 1207. The earliest pieces with which we have met are oboli, with the name of Philip on obv. and that of the town on rev. Under Frederic II. (1220-50) the fabric and style greatly improved. This was subsequently a mint of several of the popes, of the Farnese family, and of the more modern duchies created by Napoléon I., and in favour of Marie Louise. Some of the coins of the Farnesi were struck, however, at Piacenza, and were evidently the work of some distinguished artists. Of the money of Marie Louise, ex-Empress of the French, as Duchess of Parma and Guastalla,

there are only two dates, 1815 and 1830. Some of the later Farnesi or Bourbons struck gold pieces of high values. There is an especially rare double scudo of silver of Ottavio Farnese (1547-87), which fetched 370 lire in the Rossi sale, and a testone of the same Prince struck to commemorate a splendid victory in 1553. A piastra of Turkish type was struck for the Levantine trade by the last Duke but one, and was suppressed, it is said; only two examples existing. One sold at the Rossi sale for 50 lire.

Passariano, or *Passerano*, a seigniorial fief of the Radicati, Counts of Cocconati, 16th c. The territory was eventually ceded to Savoy.

Passau, Bavaria, a mint of the bishops in the early part of the 16th c., and perhaps of the Counts of Passau and Weisskirchen. There are batzen of 1516, 1518, 1522, etc. The thaler was struck down to the 18th c. Comp. *Schlitz*.

Pau-in-Bearn, one of the mints of the ancient Counts of Bearn, 11th c. Coins of Henry IV., 1589-1610, were struck for Navarre here, and perhaps also for Bearn.

Pavia, a mint of the Gothic kings, 5th and 6th c., of the Lombards (whose capital it became), 7th c., and of the emperors, 8th-13th c. There is, belonging to this city, a gold tremissis of one of the Lombard kings, 7th c. Remedi Cat., 1884, No. 2124. In the 13th c. it was for a short time a republic, and afterward became subject to the Visconti family (1350-1464). There is a very rare gold siege-piece of 1524, with 1524 *Ces. PP. Ob.*, struck on the occasion of the blockade by the troops of Francis I. We have seen this also in silver. The Lombard kings adopted on their *denari* the *Christiana Religio* type of Louis le Débonnaire.

Pequigny, in the neighbourhood of Amiens, a barony which appears from a charter of 1300 to have then enjoyed the right of coinage; but no money is known.

Pereiaslavi, an early Russian mint.

Pergola, one of the mints of Pope Pius VI. (1775-99). Only bronze or copper money.

Perigueux, Dordogne, a mint of Philip le Hardi in 1280, and down to the 15th c., when Charles VII. struck money there and at Dôme.

Peronne, Dept. of Somme, the place of origin of an early denier with *Perronensis Mo.*

Perpignan, cap. of the ancient Prov. of Roussillon, now dept. of Pyrenees, a place of coinage under Arragonese auspices from the commencement of the 12th c., and of municipal, as well as of regal, money. It shared the destinies of Roussillon in being successively under Spanish and French masters, each of whom governed the operations of its mint. The civic currency seems to date from 1427; the denominations authorised by royal ordinances, 1427-1528, mention gros, half gros, deniers, doubles, sanars, menuts, etc. But for general circulation we find as early as 1349 pieces of higher value and imitations of the French *écu d'or*, the latter with the *A* of the Paris mint reversed for difference. Perpignan was also the seat of a Franco-Spanish coinage in 1642-55, consisting of a sol, double sol, and menut, with *Perpiniani Ville.*, or *P.* in the heart of the cross. Another early mark was a double P. The mint seems to have been closed in 1659.

Perugia, a republican mint in the 13th c., and from the time of Leo X. to the end of the 18th c. an occasional one of the popes. See Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 3428, for a notice of the scudo struck in twenty-four

hours during the Revolution, with *Repvbblica Romana Pervgia A. VII.*, and on rev. *Scvdo* within a wreath. Rossi had a copper proof, said to be unique.

Pesaro, Italy, Prov. of Urbino-e-Pesaro, the place of coinage of the money of a branch of the Sforza family, which held the principality in the 15th-16th c. There is a very finely executed copper *sesino* of Giovanni Sforza (1489-1510). The sovereigns of Urbino, the Borgia, and Leo. X., also used this mint. Giovanni Sforza struck silver money here, as well as that in bronze or copper. A piece in the former metal has on rev. a standing figure of St. Paul and *Pavlo Cvstodi.* The copper coinage is of more than one type. Armand (*Medailleurs Italiens*, ii. 118) mentions a sesino without a reverse, ascribed to Francia. If so, both this and the one figured in the text were from the same hand, as well as the silver. The coins and medals with the legends *Patria Recepta*, *Securitati Pvblicae*, etc., appear to be referable to the period of Sforza's restoration (1503-10), which would suit Francia.

Petersheim, near Maestricht, the seat of a coinage of oboles by Willem, Seigneur of P. in the beginning of the 14th c., with *Wies'. De. Petersem.*

Phalsburg and *Lixheim*, Meurthe, a principality erected by the Emperor Ferdinand II. in 1621 in favour of Henriette, sister of the Duke of Lorraine, wife of the Baron d'Ancerville, son of the Cardinal de Guise. The mint, presumably established here, struck some very well-executed coins in silver and billon with the bust of the Princess. The Lorraine types were more or less imitated.

Piacenza, a Lombard mint (7th-8th c.), and one of the Emperors (12th-14th c.), of Giovanni da Vignate, Lord of P. (1410-13), and of the Popes (1513-45). A single piece, a silver grossetto, reading *Placentia Avgvsta*, and on rev. *Redemptio Nostra*, commemorates a brief interval of autonomy in 1500. The city was subsequently a seat of the coinage of the Farnesi, Dukes of Parma, and fell in succession under the power of the Empress Maria Theresa, the Duke of Savoy, and the Parmesan branch of the Bourbons.

Pierre-Chatel, Vaud, Savoy, a mint of Louis II. (1302-50). There is a *double parisis* with *Lvdovicvs de Sa*[*baudia*], and on rev. *Mon. Pet. Castri.* It appears to have struck money down to 1359.

Pinerola, Piedmont, the place of coinage of the Princes of Achaia of the house of Savoy, 1334-1400.

Piombino, an urban mint by virtue of an imperial grant, 1509, and a place of coinage of the Appiani and Ludovisi (1594-1699). *Pr. Plvmb.* or *Pl.* Comp. *Lucca.*

Pisa, a republican mint under imperial authority (12th-14th c.), of Charles VIII., King of France (1494-95), of a second republican period, and of the Medici and their successors in the grand-duchy of Tuscany. Some very beautiful coins bear the name of Pisa as the place of origin, and there are a few small silver pieces, without the title of any ruler, about 1714—perhaps municipal currency. These have on obv. the Virgin and *Svp. Omnes Speciosa*, and on rev. a cross with *Aspice Pisas.* There is a danaro or mezzo-grosso of the Emperor Henry VII. with *Pise* on rev., which was doubtless struck before his death in August, 1314, at Ronconvento, near Sienna.

Pistoia, Tuscany, a mint of the Lombard Kings, 7th c.

Pithiviers, or *Pluviers*, France, Dept. of Loiret, a mint of Philippe I. of France, 1060-1108.

Ploermel, a mint of John IV., Duke of Brittany, 1364-99.

Podewin, Olmütz, a castle belonging to the See in 1241, where Conrad III. in that year gave the Bishop the privilege of founding a mint.

Poictiers, a mint of the ancient Counts or Dukes of Aquitaine, of Richard I. of England as D. of A., and of the Valois and Bourbon Kings of France.

Poilvache, a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Luxemburgh. A *denier noir* of Marie d'Artois, Dame de Poilvache (1342-52) was struck here. Cat. Robert, 1886, 242. Comp. *Meraude*.

Point d'Ain, a mint of the Counts of Savoy, 14th c.

Pomeranian Mints: Anclam (formerly Tanglin), Camin, Coeslin, Colberg, Damm, Demin, Franzburg, Garz, Gollnow, Greifenberg, Greifswald, Gutzkow, Pasewalk, Pyritz, Rügen, Rügenwald, Schiewalbein, Schlawe, Stargard, Stettin, Stolpe, Treptow-am-Rega, Ukermünde, Usedom, Wolgast, Wollin.

Pomponesco, Lombardy, a seigniorial fief of the Gonzage, Counts of P., 1583-93. Low denominations only.

Pont-de-Sorgues, Provence, supposed to have been a mint of the Counts of Provence and the place of origin of the small silver pieces which bear *Comes Palaci.* and *Dux Marchio Pu.*, with the sun and moon in the field.

Pontoise, a mint of Philip I. and Louis VI. of France (1060-1137). Deniers. *Pontesive*, *Pontise*, or *Pontisar. Casti.*

Ponzone, Sardinia, the mint of some anonymous marquis. Closed by order of Henry VII. in 1310.

Poperingen, a mint of Philippe d'Alsace after the abandonment of Saint Omer about 1128, and of Thierri d'Alsace, Count of Flanders, 1128-68.

Porcia, a seigniorial fief, and perhaps mint, of Prince Annibale Alfonso, 1701.

Portuguese Mints: Bahia, Camora, Ceuta, Corunna, Goa, Gulmarens, Lisbon, Miranda, Villa-Rica, Porto, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Tuy.

Posen, or *Poznan*, a place where in the 13th c. Paul Grzymala, Bishop of Posen, struck denarii in conjunction with the Duke of Poland. It continued to be a Polish mint till the 15th c. This was perhaps the seat of coinage of the grand-duchy of Posen down to the present c. We have before us a 3-groschen piece of 1816.

Prague, Bohemia, the principal seat of the Bohemian coinage from the 10th to the 18th c. There are deniers of fine silver of the early dukes. The prager-grosch = 12 pfennigen, was first struck under Wenceslas II. from dies engraved by Florentine artists, whom he had invited to his court. It was extensively imitated. There are deniers, groschen, and gold ducats of John, the blind king, who fell at Crecy in 1346, and various coins of Frederic, Count Palatine and King, 1619-20, consort of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of Great Britain, including pieces of 24 and 48 kreutzer with two different portraits. Charles VI. struck here, we believe, the rare coin, dated 1740, and with the ordinary titles, but of exceptionally thick fabric; it is sometimes classed with siege-money. *Braga*, *Praga*, or *Civitas Pragae.*

Prény, Lorraine, a mint of Matthew II., Duke (1218-51). A denier, said to be unique, is described in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1208. There is also a grande plaque of John I. (1348-89) belonging to this place.

Preto, *Ouro Preto*, or *Villa Ricca*, cap. of the Brazilian prov. of Minas,

and during some considerable time an active Portuguese mint for colonial purposes.

Prisrend, a fortress in Servia in the Middle Ages, and the place of coinage of pieces bearing *Prisrenh* in Slavonic characters, with a seated or standing figure of Christ.

Provins, Seine-et-Marne, a mint of the Counts of Champagne, and on some pieces associated with Sens. *Pruins*, or *Privins Casto*. This was a seat of long and extensive coinage, but the types are mostly uninteresting and degenerate. The portrait of the earlier coinage becomes toward the second half of the 13th c. what was known as the *peigne* or comb, through the ignorance or carelessness of the engraver. A corrupt type of the Roman interregnal money, struck in the name of the Senate, was executed at P. in the second half of the 12th c., and follows the lines of the original, except that its origin is betrayed by the *peigne champagnois*.

Prussian Mints (minor): Dirschau, Koenigsberg (closed in 1798), Malborg, Marienburg, Memel, Oliva, Samland, Schlochau, Thorn. (PROV. OF POSEN) Bromberg, Fraustadt, Gnesen, Kroeben, Lissa, Posen, Zuin. (PROV. OF SAXONY: *Circle of Magdeburg*) Alsleben, Armstein, Aschersleben, Barby, Croppenstadt, Falkenstein, Frosa, Gardelegen, Giebichenstein, Hakeborn, Halle, Oschersleben, Osterburg, Osterwick, Reinstein, Salzwedel, Schoenebeck, Seehausen, Seligenstadt, Stassfürt, Stendal, Tangermünde, Ursleben, Wegeleben, Werben, Wernigerode, Wolmerstadt. (*Circle of Merseburg*) Artern, Beichlinigen, Belgern, Bibra, Bornstadt, Coelleda, Eckartsberga, Eilenburg, Eisleben, Freiburg, Heringen, Herzberg, Hettstadt, Kelbra, Landsberg, Liebenwerder, Mansfeld, Memleben, Merseburg, Mühlberg, Naumburg, Nebra, Querfurt, Rabenswalde, Rennstadt, Sangerhausen, Schraphau, Skenditz, Stolberg, Torgau, Wettin, Weissenfels, Wiehe, Wittenberg, Zeitz. (*Circle of Erfurt*) Bleicherode, Clettenberg, Ellrich, Erfurt, Helligenstadt, Lipprechtrode, Lohra, Mühlberg, Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, Ringleben, Salza, Schleusingen, Thamsbrück, Trefurt, Vargula, Weissensee.

Pskow, an early Russian mint. Comp. *Fraustadt*.

Puy, or *Le Puy*, Haute-Loire, the seat of a long series of episcopal coinage from the 10th to the 14th c., the original grant having been made to the 28th Bishop about 920. The right was contested by the Vicomtes de Polignac on two different occasions, when the See paid 25,000 and 20,000 sols as a compromise. Deniers, oboles, and pougeoises, or ½ ob. *Podiensis*.

Puy-Saint-Front, Perigord, a mint of the early Counts, in association with the town, from the 10th c. There were periodical dissensions on the subject of this joint currency.

Puygiron, Dept. of Drôme, a mint of the Counts of Valentinois and Diois of which we hear in 1327 through the condemnation of some of the workmen to be burned alive for uttering false money.

Quedlinburg, Prussian Saxony, the seat of a convent in 928 and of a conventual or abbatial coinage in 994 by virtue of a grant from Otho III. There are bracteates, groschen, thalers, ducats, and copper money, usually bearing a figure of the Abbess, standing with a book, a lily, etc., in her hand. In the 15th c. the Abbey made some concessions to the town. *Qvitveli*, *Gvddelbv.*, *Qvidelgebvr.*, *Cvedellnbv*, *Qvidelige*, etc., are readings on pieces. The ladies superior of this establishment were often personages of high rank. There is a thaler of Dorothea of Saxony, lady-

abbess, 1617, and a ⅛ thaler on the death of Anna Dorothea of Saxe-Weimar, lady-abbess, 1704.

Quentovic, Artois, a Merovingian and Carlovingian mint, and one of the Counts of Flanders by the concession of Charles le Chauve. It is mentioned in the Edict of Pitres, 864. See Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 280, where an esterlin reading *Cventovici* is ascribed to Cnut I., King of Denmark and Northumbria, but more probably belongs to his son Charles. See *Encre.*

Quimperlé, Brittany, a mint of John IV., Duke of B., 1364-99. *Kiper. Keperlet.*

Ragusa, Dalmatia, the seat of an almost unbroken republican coinage from the 12th to the close of the 18th c. The earliest money belonging to this place appears to be the silver grosso with the figure of St. Blazius; the latest pieces, silver thalers, were struck down to 1798. One before us has a female head evidently copied from the portraits of Maria Theresa, though intended for the goddess of liberty. The perpero and ½ p. and the Venetian mezzanino were also at successive periods current here; but neither proceeded from the local mint.

Ragusa, Sicily, an ancient town, to which, rather than to the cognominal place in Dalmatia, should be referred the copper coins modelled (like the augustale of Frederic II.) on the classical type, and (we appre-

hend) improperly described as *follari*. One before us (11th or 12th c.), found in the Island of Sardinia, has on obv. a head intended for the city with *Moneta Ragusii*, and on rev. a castle and *Civitas Ragusii.*

Rambervillers, Vosges, the place of origin of certain anonymous episcopal coins of the 13th c.—possibly of the Chapter of Metz.

Randerode, or *Randerath*, 10 m. N.W. of Juliers, a seigniorial mint of the 14th c., where the gros tournois was imitated by the local lords. Sch., xii. 504, and xiv. 319.

Randers, Jutland, a Danish mint, 12th c. *Ranrosia, Radrvsias.*

Ratisbon (*Regensburg*), Bavaria, the seat of imperial, ducal, and episcopal coinage, and subsequently of an urban series under the control of the Dukes of Bavaria and the See of Ratisbon. There is a denier of Henry I., 995-1004, struck at this mint. We have before us a curious *sede vacante* thaler of 1787 with the shields of all the bishops and a mitred bust of the deceased one, enclosing the papal type of St. Peter, with the keys, in a boat.

Ratzeburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, formerly an episcopal See, now a principality, partly in Denmark. There is a thaler probably struck here in the 17th c.

Ravenna, a mint of the later Byzantine Emperors, of the Ostrogothic Kings (5th-7th c.), of the Lombard Dynasty, of the Bishops in conjunction with Charlemagne, of anonymous Archbishops, 13th-14th c., (perhaps) of the Republic of Venice, and of the Popes at two or three intervals of time.

We have before us a small bronze coin of the 5th c. (part of a *follaro*) with *Felix. Ravenna* and a turreted head on obv., and on rev. *Ravenna* in a monogram within a wreath. The money struck by Venice for this city was more probably coined in the capital. *Felix. Ravenna., Rv., De. Ravena.*, or *Eclesie. Ravene.*

Ravensperg. Some of the Dukes of Gueldres enjoyed the title of Count of R. On a gold-gulden of Raynald IV., 1402-23, he is styled *Co. R.* There is a copper *sechser* of 1621 with *Nvmmvs Ravenspvrg*, and a piece of 12 pfennigen in copper of 1659, belonging to this place.

Recanati, Deleg. of Ancona, the source of some autonomous coins between the 14th and 16th c., with *De. Reca. Neto.* on obv., and on rev. *Mari. A.*; others have *De Racanati.* and *D. Recaneto.*, with *S. Flavianvs* on rev.

Reckheim, Brabant, a free barony and a mint of the Heeren or Seigneurs of Sombreffe and Vlodorp, who copied the Metz types. A silver daalder of Hermann van Lynden, 1603, was apparently struck here, as well as other pieces of the Seigneurs of Lynden. There is also a considerable copper coinage.

Recklinghausen, Prussian Westphalia, a mint of the Archbp. of Cologne 14th c., of the Seigneurs of Broech and Counts of Limburg, and of the Counts of Recklinghausen. At present it is the capital of the dukedom of Arenberg, and was in the last century the seat of coinage. *Relnichsven*, and *Nvm. Rihlinghvs.*

Redon, Brittany, a mint established by John V., Duke of B., in 1422. A denier of the 13th c. reads *Scs. Martinus* and *Redonis Civi.*

Regensburg. See *Ratisbon.*

Reggio, a seat of episcopal coinage in the 13th c., and of papal coinage (1512-23). There is a denaro of Nicolo Maltraversi (1233-93). Reggio subsequently formed part of the duchy of Modena under the Este family. There is a mezzo scudo of Ercole II., with the title of Duke of Reggio only, and a copper quattrino with *Regivm Lepidi*—a recollection of the Roman name.

Reichenstein, Silesia, a mint of the Seigneurs of Rosenberg and the Dukes of Liegnitz-Brieg.

Reims, Champagne, a mint of the Merovingian, Carlovingian, and Austrasian kingdoms, of the Counts of Champagne, of the Archbishops (sometimes in concert with the former), and finally of the Crown. The last archbishop who struck money appears to have been Jean de Craon, 1355-73. The Comté was incorporated with the See in the 11th c., and the mint of Mouzon, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Saint Vannes at Verdun, was taken over about the same time. *Re. Remus, Rimus*, etc. A denier of Charles le Chauve has *Remis Civitas.* One of Henri de Dreux, archbp. 1227-45, reads on rev. *Tebau Comes.*

Remiremont, Vosges, with Saint Dié, an ancient abbatial mint, and one of the earliest places of coinage of the duchy of Lorraine, and Lorraine and Bar. The ecclesiastical series have the names of St. Peter and St. Amatus, and a cross cantoned with *Ro Ma Ri Cvs.* See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1668-82. *Romaricvs.*, or *Romarti.*

Rennes, Brittany, a mint of the Dukes of Brittany and of the Kings of France from Louis XI. It is supposed that it may have been a Merovingian mint under a duke contemporary with Dagobert I. A gold franc of Francois II., the last independent Duke (1458-88), has *Francixvs. Dei. Gracia. Briton. Dvx.*, and an *écu d'or* of Louis XII. reads (after the union) *Lvdovicvs. D: G: Francor. Rex: Britonv: Dvx.* It was prob-

ably in the interval between the death of Charles VIII. in April 1498, and her remarriage to Louis XII., that Anne, daughter and heiress of Francis II., struck the remarkable piece dated 1498, where she describes herself as Queen of France and Duchess of the Bretons, and does not name a consort. Rennes was also a mint of the Valois and Bourbon lines. The écu of 6 livres of Louis XV., 1723-5, was struck here. It is to be suspected that the numismatic records of the city are very fragmentary.

Retegno, a mint of the ancient family of Trivulzio, 1676-1726. There is a rare ducatone doppio of Antonio Teodoro, 1676. All the larger pieces have the effigy.

Rethel, subsequently *Retel-Mazarin*, Ardennes, an important and prolific mint of the Counts of R. and Counts of Flanders, etc., certainly prior to 1315, as it is cited in the Monetary Regulations published in that year, down to about 1629. The Champagnois types were at first imitated here. The domain underwent many changes of ownership, and finally came into the possession of Cardinal Mazarin. *Regitestensis*, or *Reg. Estensis*. In 1357 we find Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders, striking here, and elsewhere within the county, moutons d'or and gros d'argent. Arches and Chateau-Renaud were two fiefs appurtenant to this property.

Reuss Mints: Dochlau, Gera, Greiz, Schleiz.

Reuss, a principality in Upper Saxony, now divided into Reuss-Greitz and Reuss-Schleitz. But there were formerly five divisions: Reuss-Greitz, Schleitz, Gera, Ebersdorf, and Lobenstein. All have struck money in silver and copper. There is a grosch of Heinrich III. of Reuss-*Ebersdorf*, 1814. Heinrich XX. of Reuss-Greitz struck a doppel thaler in 1851, which is now rare. Of the Lobenstein branch there are pfenningen, etc., of Heinrich LXXII., thus establishing the antiquity at least of the family.

Revel, on the Gulf of Finland, the seat of a small civic coinage in the 13th and 14th c. under Polish control. There is the schilling in silver and the solidus. It also struck some of the money (thalers, marks, schillings, and ferdings) of the Order of Livonia. There is one of Heinrich de Galen, 1555, with *Hinr : De : Galen : Ma : Li :* and on rev. *Mo : No : Revalie :* 1555.

Rheda, Prussia, in the regency of Minden, formerly the seat of a local coinage, chiefly, if not exclusively, of copper money—the pfenning and its multiples. There is a 4½-pfenning piece of 1659.

Rheina, Prussian Westphalia, the source of pieces of 1602 of 12, 8, and 6 pfenningen, some countermarked with a bar with three stars and 3 R.

Rheinau, Cant. of Zurich, a place of coinage of bracteates formerly ascribed to Fishingen.

Rheinmagen, Prussia, Lower Rhine, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia. *Rio.*

Rhenen, Utrecht, 17 m. from Amersfoort, one of the mints of the Bishops of Utrecht in the 14th-15th c. There is a very rare gold ducat of Frederic of Blankenheim, Bp. of Utrecht, 1394-1422, with *Rijnēsis*. Rhenen was also a mint of the See of Cologne, 15th-17th c.

Rhenish Mints (minor): Brauweiler, Bretzenheim, Büdelich, Büderich, Bürnheid, Cloten, Saint-Corneli, Cranenburg, Dahlen, Dinslaken, Duelken, Saint-Eucharius (Trèves), Geilenkirchen, Gerresheim, Gladbach, Hammerstein, Hechingen, Herzogenrade, Heyde-Terblyt, Junkheit, Kern, Lennep, Liessem, Malmedy, Manderscheid, St. Maximin, Mere, Münster-

Eiffel, Neuenaar, Niederwesel, Prüm, Ratingen, Rommersheim, Saarbrücken, Siegberg, Simmern, Sinzig, Solingen, Sponheim, Vallendar, Veldenz, Wassenberg, Waldfeucht, Wetzlar, Wielberg, Wipperfurt, Xanten.

Rhodes, a seigniorial mint of Leone Gabalas, 13th c., who appears to have struck here a bronze coin with Greek legends; for a short time a place of Genoese coinage, same c.; and the mint of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem from the beginning of the 14th c. to the conquest of the island by the Turks in 1522. Down to the time of Gio. Battista Orsini, Grand Master from 1467 to 1476, only the *gigliato* and *aspro* in silver were struck. Orsini issued a gold ducat copied, even to the legend on rev., from that of Venice. The double was introduced at the beginning of the 16th c., and there is a very rare piece of Fabrizio del Carretto, G. M. 1513-21, which at the Rossi sale in 1880, No. 3687, fetched 2000 lire. The first G. M., Fulco de Villaret (1310-19), coined a grosso of a special type, differing from the subsequent series of gigliati.

Riazan, an early Russian mint.

Ribe, an early Danish mint. *Ri.* and a wheel.

Ribeaupierre, near Colmar, Alsace, a seigniorial mint from the 13th c. It received a concession from Charles V. of Germany in 1550, and we have a silver florin or gulden with the name Egenulfus, and the date 1564.

Ribnitz, a Mecklenburgh mint in 1430.

Riel, a mint of the Archbishops of Cologne, 14th-15th c. There is an early dated gold florin of Thierry II. of Mœurs, 1414-63. Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 2046. This piece follows the style of those of the Palatinate.

Rietberg, Westphalia, a seigniorial county, now part of the principality of Kaunitz. The independent proprietors formerly coined money of low values. There is a $\frac{1}{3}$ thaler *lantmuncz*, with the titles of Ferdinand II. (1620-38), and a copper piece of 4 pfenningen, 1703.

Riga, a mint of the Knights of the Order of Livonia, 16th c. There is a solidus of Hermann von Bruggenau, Master in 1536, struck here, as well as other pieces. Riga was also a seat of the coinage of the independent Kings of Poland, and at one period of those of Sweden. There is a rare thaler of Charles XI., 1660.

Rimini, a republican autonomous mint in the 13th c., and a seigniorial one of Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta in the 15th. The coins are uncommon. The republican grosso and $\frac{1}{2}$ grosso bear the figures of St. Gaudentius and St. Julian and *De Arimi No*, or *D. Arimino*. Other forms are, *Arimini*, or *Riminensis*.

Riom, Puy-de-Dôme, the capital of the portion of Auvergne given by Louis IX. to his brother Alphonse. There are deniers with the chatel, copied from the gros tournois, and *Anfours.*, or *Alfunsus.*, *Comes.*, and *Riomensis.*, or *De. Riomensis.*

Rochefort, Dept. of Jura, N. of Lons-le-Saulnier, the place of origin of a denier of Tristan de Chalon, Comte d'Auxerre, about 1363, with *S. Cabilon.* and *Rocofort.* Now a village.

Rode. See *Hertogen-rode.*

Rodez, or *Rhodez*, Dept. of Aveyron, a seigniorial mint of the ancient Counts of Rovergue and Rodez, 11th-14th c. There seems to have been in or about 1160 a compact between the secular lords and the bishop, by which the latter struck the money, and received during the continuance of the process 12 deniers per week. *Rodes Duco.*, or *Rodes Civis.*

Rodigo, Lombardy, probably a mint of the Gonzage of Mantua, 1483-96, as Marquises of R.

Rogoredo, (?) Sardinian States, near Bellinzona, a mint of the Trivulzio family, Marquises of Vigevano, 16th c.

Rolduc. See *Hertogen-rode.*

Romans, Dept. of Drôme, a mint under Charles VI. of France (ord. of Sept. 11, 1389), and of Francis I., 1515-47, for Dauphiny. A point under second letter.

Rome, an Ostrogothic and Lombard mint, 6th-8th c., and one of the Popes from the 8th, at first under Carlovingian control or sanction; the seat of coinage of the pieces struck during the absence of the pontiffs in the name of the Roman Senate and people; and finally of the Holy See down to the reign of Pius IX. and the formation of the modern kingdom of Italy. Many of the papal coins, however, were struck elsewhere—at Avignon, Perugia, Bologna, Terni, San Severino, Gaeta, Paris, etc. One of the most remarkable pieces connected with the city is the irregularly-shaped silver ducat of Clement VII., coined during the siege of Rome by the troops of Charles V. in 1527, with the arms and title on obv., and *Dvcato* within a wreath on rev. Two years only previous, the same pontiff had issued a jubilee 5-sequin piece in gold, with sanguine and triumphal inscriptions. The coinage for the Roman Republic of 1798-99, consisting of a gold and silver scudo and a baiocco and 2½ bai, was engraved by Tommaso Mercandetti. In 1846 Pius IX. struck a scudo, a baiocco, and a ½ bai; the die of the scudo was soon afterward accidentally broken or damaged. But we have also a pattern scudo of the same date, with the arms of the senior cardinal, Riario Sforza, and the legend *Sede Vacante.* At the Rossi sale in 1880 occurred a very extensive series of papal coins from Adrian I. (772-95); and a few of the silver *danari* and of the scudi d'oro realised very high prices. A danaro of Teodoro II. and Lamberto (898-900) brought £17 : 12s., and one of Giovanni XI. (930) was carried to £30. Two gold zecchini of Pio III. (1503) produced £74 and £72. Others realised £36, £29 : 12s., etc. The result was at the time a surprise. There is a 20-franc piece of Napoléon I., 1813, belonging to this mint with the wolf and twins on rev.

Romorantin, near Blois, a seigniorial mint, which produced pieces of the Blois-Chartres type, with *Remorantini.*, or *Remerensis.* One piece bears *T. Co. Remvr.*, and is attributed to Thibaut V., Count of B., 1152-91.

Ronciglione, Viterbo, the seat of a temporary coinage during the German occupation of the prov. of Viterbo, 1799-1800. A silver proof of the *madonnina* of 1799 has on rev. *L'Incendio. Di. Ronciglione. Anno* 1799., with a view of the city in flames. A papal mint, 1799, *Sede Vacante.*

Ronco, in the Genoese territory, a mint of the Spinola family, Marquises of Roccaforte (1647-99).

Roquefeuil, Nismes, originally an independent fief, but carried by marriage into the lordship of Anduze-Sauve. The deniers, only struck between 1169 and 1239, are imitations of those of A., and read *Rocafoliens*, and on rev. *Lex Prima M*[*onete.*] in allusion to the fineness.

Roskilde, an early Danish mint. *Rosc.*

Rostock, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, the seat of a long and tolerably extensive coinage, chiefly of the lower values, from the 12th to the 19th c. There were several monetary conventions between R. and other towns. As early as 1361, R. had an unrestricted right of coinage. The earlier

mark was, like that of Wismar, a bull's head on a triangular shield, for which a griffin *passant* was afterward substituted. *RO-SS-TO*, *Rostocke*, or *Rostokcen*. R. became in the 17th-18th c. one of the mints of the undivided duchy of Mecklenburgh. There is a silver piece with *Civitas Magnop* [Rostock], and on rev. *Moneta Wysmar*. Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 2165. Comp. 2155.

Rothau, near Strasburgh, a mint of the Counts Palatine of Deux-Ponts-Veldenz, mentioned in a document of 1621. No money known. Another seat of coinage, of which no remains exist, was Schelstadt in the same vicinity. The Counts also struck money at Weinbourg in the 16th c

Rothweil, or *Rottweil*, Würtemburgh, a mint after 1512 for pieces in gold and silver with an eagle and globe. It seems to have continued down to 1623, under which date there is a very rare thalerklippe, or square thaler, of 1623, with the titles of Ferdinand II. on rev., and on obv. *Moneta Nova Rotwilensis*. 1623. Reinmann sale, 1891-92, Part ii., No. 7037, 2550 marks=£147 : 10s. The Townshend collection of Swiss coins has a grosch of the 15th c., and a second of 1622, as well as a dicken of the latter date, with *Moneta · Nova · Rotwilensis ·*, or *Moneta · N · Rotwele ·*, or *Mo · No · Rotwilensis ·*

Rouen, a more or less busy place of coinage from the Carlovingian era. This mint was employed by the successors of Charlemagne, by the Capetian dynasty, by some at least of the independent Dukes of Normandy, by Henry V. of England (1420), and by the Bourbon Kings of France. Our knowledge of the numismatic series of the Dukes of Normandy has been considerably increased of recent years by finds, especially that of 1885. Some of the issues, with the name of St. Romanus, patron of R., are supposed to have been under the common authority of the church or chapter of Rouen and the dukes, and at their joint charge. None of the products of this mint possesses more than a normal documentary interest, and many are of extremely barbarous and illiterate work. Perhaps one of the earliest specimens of this seat of coinage is the denier with the corrupt legend *Vlo Tvici Rex*, and on rev. *Rotom. Civita.*, ascribed to a temporary possession by Louis IV. of France, 936-54, during the minority of Duke Richard ; but this seems doubtful and unlikely.

Roussillon, the seat of a seigniorial coinage from an early period. The town shared the vicissitudes of the prov. of R., which at various periods was transferred from Arragon to Majorca, France, etc., but was during some time under the monetary jurisdiction of autonomous counts, of whom there are coins struck here or at Perpignan. A denier of the 12th c. bears on rev. *Rosilonus*. While it was under the Spanish sway, R. issued deniers in its own name, but on the larger money is associated with Barcelona. Comp. *Perpignan*.

Rovigo, the place of origin of a Venetian anonymous bagattino, 15th c.

Roye, Dept. of Somme, the conjectural place of origin of a maille with the name of Simon, the moneyer of Philippe d'Alsace at Amiens and Crespy (1155-61), on obv., and on rev. *R.* between a crescent and a star.

Rudolstadt, near Weimar. See *Schwarzburg*.

Rugen, the seat of a seigniorial mint in the 13th-14th c. Pfennigen and bracteates. *Rugian*.

Rummen, an early Brabantine mint of the local heeren. Sch., Cat.

ix. 373-75. There are various types of groot and denier noir, or swaart, of Jan van Wesemael, Arnoud van Orije, etc.

Ruremonde, or *Roremonde*, 21 m. from Venray, Gueldres, one of the mints of the Dukes of Gueldres, 14th-15th c., and of Philip II. of Spain. Some of the former series struck here and at Venrade are curious as demonstrating the armorial differences between damoiseaux or minors and those of full age.

Russon, prov. of Limburg, Belgium, a mint of the heeren or seigneurs of that place, 14th-15th c. A gros tournois of Jean de Louvain has *Moneta. Rvthes'*. Sch., ix. 376.

Saalfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, an abbatial mint down to 1350, when the abbot ceded the right to the town. There is a large bracteate with *Scs. Petrvs Apostolvs in. Salfelt.* It was also an early place of coinage of the Counts of Schwarzburg, and received in 1448 from the Duke of Saxony a concession for the lower values. The place does not appear to have produced any coinage of importance. A heller of 1726 has *T.E.* in a monogram under a ducal crown.

Sabbionetta, Lombardy, in the Milanese territory, formerly an independent duchy in the Gonzaga family (1559-1671), and a seat of coinage. The Dukes also struck money at Bozzolo.

Sagodoura, Moldavia, the place of coinage from 1771 to 1774 of pieces of 5 kopecks and 3 dengi in the name of Catherine II.

Sahagun, Léon, an ancient abbatial establishment, to which Queen Uraca and Alfonso VII. successively (1116-19) conceded the right of coinage.

Saint-Aignan, Touraine, a mint of the Sires de Donzy. Coins of the Blois type. *Sancti Ainiano.*

Saint-André, formerly *Straeten*, the seat of a seigniorial coinage in the 15th c. by Matthias, son of Jan, Bailli of Goch in Gelderland, with *Mathias. Van. Der. Stras.*, or *Strate.*

Saint-André de Villeneuve-Lez-Avignons, a place of coinage under Charles VI. of France (ord. of Sept. 11, 1389). Orig. m.m. a point under 20th letter and from 1540, *R.* The mint was transferred to Orleans late in the reign of Louis XIV.

Saint-Bavon, near Ghent, a mint of Louis de Creçy, Count of Flanders, 1312-46, if not of Margaret of Constantinople, 1244-80.

Saint-Bertin, Flanders, a mint of Charles le Bon, Count of Flanders, 1119-27.

Saint-Brieuc, Brittany, a mint of Charles de Blois, about 1314, during his contest for the duchy.

Saint-Denis, France, a mint of Charles le Chauve.

Saint-Die, Vosges, one of the earliest places of coinage of the duchy of Lorraine, and probably at a prior period an abbatial mint, whence came the pieces with a crozier and a book, and the reading *Deodatus*, or *Deodatus Usus.* Some very barbarous pieces in bad state are described in Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1663-66. The rulers of L. used this mint from the time of Gerard d'Alsace (1048-70). *Sa. in. Diei.*

Saint-Gall, Switzerland, an abbatial mint from 947 for pieces of bracteate fabric, and an urban one from 1415. The addition of the gold collar to the rampant bear was given by Frederic III. in 1475. There are uniface pieces in gold and silver with the civic arms. The plappart of 1424 is the first dated Swiss coin at present known. There is a very early and rare dicken of 1505 with *Moneta Nova Sancti Galli*, and an-

other of 1511 slightly varied. The Abbey of Beda Angherrn, in this canton, also struck money. We have met with the thaler, ½ thaler, and 20 kreutzer.

Saint-Gengoux, a mint of Louis VII. of France (1166), and possibly also of the Abbey of Cluny. Comp. *Cluny*.

Saint-Genix, a mint of the Counts of Savoy, 1341-55.

Saint-Georges de Boscherville, diocese of Rouen, a possible abbatial mint, of which Blanchet (*Manuel*, 1890, i. 2) cites a bas-relief exhibiting the process of coining hammered money in the 11th c. It was perhaps a transfer from actual life.

Saint-Gery, near Cambrai, the seat of an ancient abbatial mint, eventually incorporated with that of C. It possibly existed in the time of Charles le Chauve (840-75), and in 934 the Count of Cambrai enjoyed the revenues of the abbey and a moiety of those of the castle. The pretensions of the Count were set aside in 947. None of the coinage of Saint-Gery seems to be known.

Saint-Gilles, Toulouse, one of the mints of the early independent Counts of T., at least from the 11th c. A denier of Alfonso, 1112-14, reads *Anfos. Comes.*, and *Onor. Sci. Egidi.* Others, which may have been struck here, at Toulouse itself, or at Pont-de-Sorgues, have *Comes Tolose.*, and *Marci Puincie.* The product was known as the monnaie egidienne, and included the type of the paschal lamb, which is found in the arms of Toulouse, and in weights of that city of the 15th-16th c. The Maréchal de Joyeuse struck money here in the time of the League (1586).

Saint-Jean d'Angely (*Angeliacus*), near Cluny, an early mint, incorporated in the 11th c. (1030-9), by the widow of Guillaume le Grand, Duke of Aquitaine, with Cluny.

Saint-Julien and *Salies*, two chateaux of Matthieu de Foix, Comte de Comminges and (by marriage) Vicomte de Bearn, where in 1421-22 he struck without authority certain money, which was suppressed in 1425 by order of the King.

Saint-Laurent-les-Chalon, a mint of the Dukes of Burgundy, 15th c. *Ancerna*, or *Angrognia de. S. Laurenci.*

Saint-Lo, La Manche, near Coutances, a French mint under the Merovingian dynasty and during the reign of Philip le Hardi (1270-85), and occasionally at a later period coins with the distinctive mark *C* occur. Henry V. of England struck money here in 1420. A franc d'argent and other issues of Henry IV. of France, 1608, belong to this place.

Saint-Martial, an ancient abbey in or near Limoges, and the seat of an independent coinage from the 11th c. down to 1315, when the sole right was vested in the Vicomtes de Limoges. In 1307 we find Jean III., V. de L., doing homage to the Abbot for the chateau, the chatellenie, and the mint. See *Barbarin* and *Lemona* in Cat. of Denom.

Saint-Maurice d'Agaune, Valais, a mint of the Counts of Savoy 13th c., and of the Seigneurs of Bargen, Sogern, and Nellenburg. The first-named acquired the imperial authority to strike here. The early Savoyard and other pieces bear an image of the local saint. A piece called *moneta maurisiensis* is supposed to belong to this place. See Blanchet, ii. 265.

Saint-Medard de Soissons. See *Soissons.*

Saint-Mihiel, or *St. Michael*, duchy of Bar, diocese of Verdun, a mint of the abbots and of the ancient Counts and Dukes of Bar at least from the date of a charter granted by Richet, Bishop of Verdun, to the Abbot Uldaric in 1099, and renewed by a successor, with leave to coin in the

name of the abbot, in 1124, and (it is supposed) with right reserved to the See of Verdun to use the mint. This is the only mint which was retained by the Dukes of Lorraine and Bar after the union, about 1420, of the two domains and titles. There is a rare esterlin of Edward I., Count of B., 1302-37, belonging here. *S. Michael.*

Saint-Omer, an abbatial, seigniorial, and communal mint, 11th-12th c. Probably the money was struck, for the most part, within the Abbey of St. Bertin, and perhaps the abbatial series and that of the Counts of Flanders were for some time concurrent. The former read *Andomarus*, and on rev. *Bertinus*, or *S. Pet[r]us*, with a figure holding a key or a crozier; some exhibit two croziers for the Abbeys of St. Omer and St. Bertin. The communal coinage lasted during a year only, having been given to the burgesses by a charter of the Count of Flanders in 1127, and withdrawn in 1128. Baudouin VI., Robert I., Charles le Bon, etc., employed this mint (1067-1128). *S. Om.*, *Ome.*, *Omer*, or *Omes.*; sometimes *St. Ome.*

Saintonge, the seat of a seigniorial mint in the Middle Ages. It belonged successively to Angoulême, Aquitaine, Anjou, and Aquitaine, and was united to the Crown by Charles V. of France. *Steinas.* The coinage of the Abbey of St. Mary, founded by a Count of Anjou in the 11th c., was long vested in that house.

Saint-Paul-Trois-Chateaux (*Augusta Tricastrinorum*), an episcopal mint from a very remote date. The Emperor Frederic Barbarossa confirmed the right in 1154. Money was struck here for the Dauphin under Charles VI., with a crozier as a mark of the Bishop's jurisdiction, and a proviso that the latter shared the profits. The earliest pieces bear *Ave. Gra. Plena*, and on rev. *Santi Pauli.* Other pieces read *Eps. Santi Pauli Tricastrin.* There was an attempt here to imitate the Florentine gold money in a piece with *Flor. Ep. Tca.* disposed so as to resemble *Florentia.*

Saint-Petersburgh, the mint of some of the Czars in the last and present c., opened in 1724. Some patterns of the Czarina Anne, 1740, and of John or Ivan III., 1741, belong here, as well as pieces of 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thaler in gold, and 9 groschen in silver, struck for the grand-duchy of Oldenburgh.

Saint-Pierre, Metz-in-Lorraine, supposed to be a church or monastery where a mint was established by the Bishops of the See or the Dukes of Lorraine. But see Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 433.

Saint-Quentin, Picardy, probably the place of origin of the feudal coinage of Vermandois, which does not appear to have lasted beyond 1214, when the fief passed to the Crown. *Scs Quintinus. Veranumiu*, etc. In 1589 Philippe de Longueville, Governor of Picardy, struck money here in the name of Henry III. with *H. D'Orleans D. A. Longavill. Faciebat*, or *S.Q.* 1589.

Saint-Remy. See *Marseilles.* In 1302 the Seneschal of Beaucaire was ordered by Philip le Bel of France to seize and sequestrate certain *tournois de Saint-Remy*, struck by the Count of Provence, and allowed to circulate outside his territory.

Saint-Symphorien d'Ozon, Savoy, a mint of the Counts of S. from about 1330 to 1601, when this place was ceded to France.

Saint-Trond, Metz-in-Lorraine, now in Belgium, prov. of Limbourg, a supposed mint of the Bishops of Metz when the town was within that diocese. A mint of Robert de Langres, Bishop of Liége, 1240-47. *Trvdonen.*

Saint-Venant, near St. Omer, one of the places of coinage of the communal mailles, formerly spread over so large a portion of Flanders. *Vnent*, or *Vnaento*.

Saint-Waast, near Arras, an abbatial mint in the 11th c., and one employed by Robert le Frison, Count of Flanders, 1073-93. Robert II., Comte d'Artois, 1250-1302, struck a denier here with *Vedaste*.

Sainte-Sévère, Bourbonnais, a fief of the house of Brosse-Huriel, and apparently a place of independent coinage in the 13th c. There is a denier with *Vgo. Vicecomes.* and *Sancta Severa.*

Saintes, Charente-Inférieure, a mint of Louis VII., King of France (1137-80). *Steinas.*

Salamanca, a Visigothic mint. *Salmantica.*

Sale-au-Comte, Perigord, a mint of the Counts of P., 1322.

Salerno, the place of origin of some of the coinage of the Dukes of Beneventum, and probably a principal mint of the duchy of Salerno and of the Norman kingdom of Sicily and Apulia under Robert Guiscard and his successors.

Salies. See *Saint-Julien.*

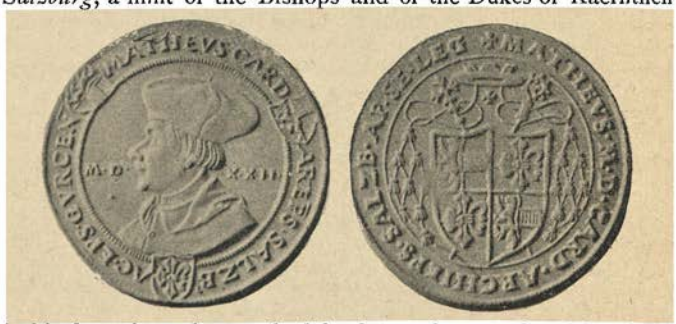
Salins, Dept. of Jura, an ancient town, fortified in 1411 by the Duke of Burgundy. In 1257 the Comte de Chalon, a relative of the Duke by marriage, had a mint here. The place was besieged by the French in 1477, 1595, 1636, and 1668.

Salle-le-Roi, Poitou, a mint and hunting-seat of Richard I. of England about 1190 in the neighbourhood of Les Essarts, where there were silver mines. In 1784 a discovery of this place of coinage was made, and a denier of Richard was found there.

Salm, Lorraine and Luxemburgh, a principality, of which the two branches have struck money from the 13th c. to 1782. The arms are gules: 2 salmons *arg.*, surrounded by 4 croisettes *arg.* There is a demi-gros à l'aigle of Henri V., Count of Salm in Ardenne or Inférieur, 1297-1308.

Saluzzo, Sardinian States, a mint of the marquises from 1221, the date of the investiture of Manfredo III. by Frederic II. with the fief, to 1563. *M. Salvtiarvm.* The coinage of this State in the latter part of the 15th and commencement of the 16th c. embraces some pieces of singular merit and artistic beauty, particularly the scudi of 1503 and 1516, to which reference may occur hereafter.

Salzburg, a mint of the Bishops and of the Dukes of Kaernthen or



Carinthia from the 10th c., and of the former down to the 18th. Some of the episcopal money bears the addition *Ac Epus. Gvrcen* (Bishop of

Gurk), and some were struck in conjunction with the Dukes. It is a remarkably well-executed series, and comprises pieces both in gold and silver, some square, of striking boldness and beauty of workmanship. Attention may be drawn to a gold ducat of 1654 with a rosebush and the motto *Alles mit Gott Vnd Derzeit*, in the name of Sophia, daughter of the then prelate. Money of necessity appeared in 1593, 1620-24, and 1731-32.

Sampigny (*Sampiniacvm*). See *Verdun.*

San Benigno di Fruttuaria, an abbatial fief, 1529-82. *Abb. S. Beni.*, or *Benigni.* Comp. *Montanaro.*

Sancerre, Dept. of Cher, a seigniorial mint from the 11th to the 17th c. The deniers recall the legend that the place was founded by Julius Cæsar; they are mostly anonymous. *Sacrum Cæsaris, Dominus Cæsar*, etc. Etienne II., 1037-47, placed his name on the money—*Stephanvs Come.*

San Gervasio, Sardinian States, a mint of the house of Savoy, 1448-53.

San Giorgio, a seigniorial seat of the Milano family, Marquises of San Giorgio. Giacomo IV. struck a tallero of silver, engraved by Roettier, with his titles, etc., but whether here or not is uncertain.

San Marino, the ostensible place of coinage of pieces of 10 and 5 centesimi, 1864, of which there are varieties. But these were actually struck at Milan.

San Martino dell' Argine, a fief of the Gonzage, Princes of Bozzolo (*q.v.*), 1614-71. *Santo. Martin.*

San Severino, one of the papal mints during the revolutionary period, 1797. There are the 5, 2½, 1, and ½ baiocchi struck here by Pius VI., and a quattrino.

Santa Fiora, a palatine fief of the Aldebrandischi, 13th c.

Santa Maria di Castello, an unknown mint, to which there is an early reference, according to M. Blanchet, mentioning "Moneta Sanctae Mariae de floreni Castellani."

Santarem, Estremadura, a temporary mint of Antonio, Prior of Crato, who, after the death of Henry the Cardinal, King of Portugal, in 1580, asserted a title to the crown. He struck here a copper *ceitil*, and 1, 2, and 4 reales in silver.

Santia, Sard. States, a Savoyard mint, 1630.

Santiago, the place of coinage in the 11th c. of certain ecclesiastical institutions, invested by Alfonso VII. of Castile and Leon with the privilege of striking money.

Saragossa, or *Zaragoça*, a Visigothic mint. *Cesar. Avgvsta.* And one of the Spanish Kings. *Z.*

Sarrebourg, France, Dept. of Meurthe, a place of Merovingian coinage, and a mint of the Chapter of Metz, of certain anonymous money of the 13th c., etc.

Sassari, Sard. States, the supposed place of coinage of certain money struck by the judge or advocate of the commune, early 15th c.

Saumur, the place of origin of a denier struck between 950 and 1026 by the Abbey of St. Florent, with *Beati. Florentii* and a cross on obv., and on rev. *Castrv. Salmvrv.* and a key.

Savona, Sardinia Terra-firma, a seat of anonymous republican coinage with *Moneta Saone* or *Saona* (14th c.), and the place of origin of a ½ patacchina in billon, and perhaps other money, struck by the authority of Louis XI., King of France (1461-64), with *Civitas Saona* and an eagle

on obv., and on rev. *Communis Saona*, a cross, and a fleur-de-lis. Francis I. of France struck here three varieties of the testone and a pattachina.

Saxon Mints, minor: (i.) the Electorate, Duchy, and Kingdom: Altenzelle, Bautzen, Buchholz, Colditz, Dohna, Freiberg (transferred to Dresden, 1556), Frohnau, Grimma, Groitzsch, Grossenhain, Klein-Schirma, Leissnig, Loessnitz, Oschats, Pegau, Flauen, Schneeberg, Strehla, Taucha, Wolkenstein, Zittau, Zwickau.

Saxon Mints (ii.) Duchies, etc., within Saxon territory: (SAXE-WEIMAR) Allstedt, Apolda, Arnshaug, Bergau, Bargau, or Bargel, Berka, Capellendorf, Cranichfeld, Gebstaedt, Gleisberg, Lobdeburg, Magdala, Mittenhausen, Remda, Rothenstein, Saalborn, Sulza, Tanrode, Weida, Windberg. (SAXE-COBURG) Cella St. Blasii, Gleichen, Grimmenstein, Ichtershausen, Koenigsberg, Krawinkel, Neustadt-am-Heide, Reinhardsbrünnen, Volkerode. (SAXE-MEININGEN) Camburg, Reichmannsdorf, Roemhild, Wasungen. (SAXE-ALTENBERG) Eisenberg, Kahla, Lucka, Meuselwitz, Münsa, Poelzig, Roda, Schmoellen, Windischleuba. (ANHALT) Ballenstadt, Coethen, Coswig, Dessau, Gernrode, Hagenrode, Harzgerode, Mühlstadt, Nienburg, Ploetzkau, Rosslau, Thesa, Zerbst. (SCHWARZBURG) Arnstadt, Clingen, Gehren, Goldsthal, Greussen, Gross-Koerner, Keula. (S.-RUDOLSTADT) Blankenburg, Frankenhausen, Friedeburg, Kefernburg, Koenigsee, Leutenberg, Schlotheim, Stadtilm.

Saxony, Duchy and kingdom of
Saxony, Duchies in
Saxony, Prussian
} Mints. See Blanchet, ii. 101-6, 106-111, 136-43.

Schafhausen, Switzerland, the seat of the cantonal coinage from the date of the monetary concession in 1333. The earliest were bracteates. Many of the pieces embody the legend or idea conveyed in the name. It was also a mint at an early period of Savoy and other States lying in or on the borders of Switzerland.

Schleiz, Reuss, the source of bracteates of the Counts of Lobdeburg-Arnshaug, with a bull, a bull's head, or a man carrying a bull's head in his hand, 13th c. A mint of the Counts of Reuss,-1622-78.

Schlitz, Hesse-Darmstadt, the seat of coinage of the independent Counts of Schlitz, Passau, and Weisskirchen, whose castle still exists; 16th-17th c. The money usually bears on the rev. the imperial arms and

titles. As early as 1516 the discovery of the rich silver mine of Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and its appropriation by the then Count, led to the

coinage of large silver pieces with the imperial or royal titles by the owner. The first bear date in 1518. The right of coinage is said to have been abolished by the Emperor Ferdinand in 1528, shortly after the death of Louis, last independent King of Bohemia, in 1526. There is a thaler of this type with the name and titles of Louis, dated 1525. See *Joachimsthal* suprâ.

Schmalkalden, Hesse, a mint of the Counts of Henneberg, 13th c.; of the Landgraves of Hesse, 14th-15th c. In 1455 the Duke of Saxony interdicted the coinage by the latter of pfennigen of bad quality. *Smal. Smalkald.*, or a crowned *S.*

Schonau, Baden, the place of origin of thalers of Theodore von Milondorck, 1542, and of 4-heller pieces of John Gottfried de Blancha, 1755.

Schoneck, Prussian Poland, in the regency of Dantzic, on the left bank of the Rhine. A seigniorial mint in the 14th c. There is an esterling of Hartard (1316-50); it is of excellent execution, and is figured in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 2159.

Schoonhoven, S. Holland, the place of issue of tin money of necessity during the siege by the Spaniards in 1575. We have the 12, 6, 5, 4, and 3 stuivers with *S.* in a wreath.

Schoonvoorst, Brabant, a seigniorial mint, where the popular gros tournois was counterfeited. See J. de Chestret de Haneffe, *Renard de Schonau, Sire de Schoonvorst: Un gentilhomme financier du XIVme siècle*, 1892.

Schwabach, Bavaria, a mint of the Margraves of Brandenburgh, 15th c. A solidus of Friedrich III., 1440-71, was struck there. Also an occasional place of coinage of the Kings of Prussia.

Schwalenberg, Prussia, a seigniorial mint of the 14th c., connected with the ancestors of the house of Waldeck-Pyrmont. There are deniers of the Counts Volquin, Widekind, etc.

Schwarzburg, near Weimar, Saxony, with Koenigsee, Rudolstadt, Remda, Stadtilm, and Arnstadt, the place of coinage of the Counts of S. and S.-Rudolstadt. There are bracteates of the 14th c. The earliest thalers were in 1515. *Co. I. Sc.* There is a rare ½ thaler on the death

of the Countess Emilia, 1670, and a very curious piece of 1791 with a wild man and woman as supporters of the shield on rev.

Schwarzenberg, Bavaria, the probable place of origin of at least some of the coinage of the princes of that place, now of little importance, in the 17th-18th c.

Schweidnitz, or *Svidnitza*, Silesia, the seat of local coinage from the 14th to the 16th c., with a boar or a boar's head. The right of striking

money was purchased from the Duke of Bohemia in 1361 and from Poland in 1369. Only low values known. *Sweinig*, or *Swieni*. The town of Reichenbach had the right of coinage here given by the Duke of Silesia in 1351.

Schwerin, Mecklenburgh, an episcopal mint in the 13th c., and of this branch of the grand-ducal family after the division between Schwerin and Strelitz.

Schwerte, Pruss. Westphalia, a mint of the Counts de la Marck, 13th c.

Schwyz, Switzerland, the seat of a coinage from 1424. *Svitensis.* Comp. *Bellinzona.*

Scio, the place of origin of a very rare gold zecchino struck by Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1421-35); of a Genoese coinage of grossi and tornesi; and of pieces of the same class with the names of the Genoese podestas of the Giustiniani family (15th-16th c.). One has *Civitas. Chio. Monet. Ivstiniana.*

Sebenico, Dalmatia, the possible place of coinage of certain silver bagattini of the Republic of Venice, but more probably struck at V.

Sedan, Champagne, originally a fief of the See of Reims, and, after many vicissitudes, the property, by marriage with Bouillon, of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Maréchal de Turenne (1591). It remained in that family till 1721, and we owe to the great Turenne himself and some of his successors a very remarkable series of coins in gold, silver, and billon, particularly the large écus from 1591 to 1594, with the portraits of Turenne and his wife, Charlotte de la Marck, who brought him the property. Comp. *Bouillon.*

Segovia, Old Castile, an early Spanish mint, to which are assigned certain ecclesiastical coins of the 11th c. struck by monasteries, and the seat of a coinage in the 17th c. Pieces of 50 reales in silver, of 1618, 1623, 1626, belong here. The elder Don Carlos used this mint from 1833 to 1840 for occasional issues of silver and copper, with his name and titles.

Selwerd, probably the seat of the Dukes of Gueldres as chatelains or seigneurs of that place, if not of Coevorde, 14th c. A groot or gros of Reinold or Raynald III., 1344-57, reads *Reinold. Dns. Kovord.*

Semendria, Servia, one of the mediæval mints of the Kings of Servia, who imitated the Venetian *matapan*, or rather, perhaps, followed more closely than Bulgaria the fabric and metrology of that time. But there are varieties which may lay claim to originality of pattern. We have before us one where the patron-saint appears to present the standard to the Prince.

Senlis, Dept. of Oise, a mint of Hugues the Great, Duke or King of the Franks of Neustria, and Count of Paris, 923-56.

Sens, Dept. of Yonne, a Merovingian, Carlovingian, and seigniorial mint, 9th-11th c. The archbishops at one period seem to have had an interest in the coinage; and comp. *Auxerre* and *Provins.* The money, deniers and oboles only, was current throughout Champagne, and was imitated at Provins. *Senones Civitas.*

Serain, diocese of Cambrai, a seigniorial fief belonging to the Counts of Ligny in 1304. There are esterlins and *rijder-grooten* or *gros au cavalier* of Waleran I. and II. (1304-53), with *Moneta Nova Serenensis.*, *Moneta Seremne.*, or *Moneta Serain.*

Seville, a Visigothic mint. *Ispali.* And of the Spanish Kings. *S-E.*

S'Heerenberg. See *Berg.*

S'Hertogenbosch. See *Bois-le-Duc.*

Siegen, Pruss. Westphalia, a mint of the See of Cologne, 13th c. *Segen* and *Segensis*.

Sienna, Tuscany, a Carlovingian mint and a seat of republican coinage under imperial authority from the 11th to the 16th c., except a brief period of subjection to the Duke of Milan (1390-1404). About 1550 it fell into the hands of the Medici family. A rare gold scudo of Cosmo I. reads *Cosmvs Med. Flor. Et. Sanar. Dvx.* On rev. is *Sena Vetvs Civitas Virginis.* The latter inscription commonly occurs on the autonomous money. It may be remarked that the Sienese, in celebration of a victory over the Florentines, struck a piece of 4 gold scudi of

Scudo di oro, 15th c.

the ordinary type, on obv., but having on rev. *Manvs Tve. Domine Fecervnt Me.* Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 4813, 250 lire.

Sierck, a mint of the Dukes of Lorraine in the 14th and 15th c. *Cierk*, *Cirkes*, or *Sierk*.

Sigtuna, or *Zigtuna*, the place of coinage of the earliest esterlings of Sweden during the reign of Olaf Skötkonung, 1001-26. *Zin. Zitvn.*

Silesian Mints: Bernstatt, Breslau, Brieg, Frankenberg, Frankenstein (transferred in 1507 to Reichenstein), Freistadt, Friedeberg, Glatz, Glogau, Goerlitz, Goldberg, Herrnstadt, Jauer, Klein-Glogau, Kreuzberg, Lausitz, Liegnitz, Loewenberg, Lüben, Munsterberg, Namslau, Neisse, Nickolsdorf, Oels, Ohlau, Oppeln, Ratibor, Reichenbach, Reichenstein, Sagan, Schweidnitz, Striegau, Trachenberg, Trebnitz, Wartenberg, Wohlau.

Sinigaglia, a mint of the Della Rovere family, Dukes of Urbino (16th c.).

Sirmium, a fortress in Bulgaria, of which the Governor, Sermon, struck in or about A.D. 1019 small gold siege-pieces during the struggle for Bulgarian independence against Byzantium or Constantinople. These pieces bear a monogram on obv., and on rev. the name and rank of Sermon in native characters.

Sisteron, Basses-Alpes. See *Forcalquier* and *Toulon*.

Sittart, or *Sittard*, a Brabantine mint in the 14th c. There is a groot of Waleran de Born struck here. Sch., Cat. vii. 492.

Sitten, a Merovingian mint (*Sidvnis*); subsequently of uniface coins bearing the bust of St. Theodolus, probably by virtue of the imperial grant of 1274. An episcopal mint from 1457 to 1780. *Svitensis.*

Skoplje, a mediæval fortress of Servia, where money was struck with the name of the place of origin in Slavonic characters.

Slagelse, an early Danish mint. *Slahlov.*

Sluijs, Zeeland, a mint of Philip le Beau, Duke of Burgundy, in 1492, as *Damoiseau* or minor. It struck money of necessity during the siege by Maximilian I. of Austria in 1492 in the name of the Archduke Philip: a gold florin and a briquet and double briquet in silver.

Smallenberg, Prussia, a mint of the Bishops of Cologne, 13th c. *Civitas Smalnberg*, or *Smalenburgi*.

Sneek, W. Friesland, the source of coins bearing *Snekensis* and a shield quartered with an eagle and three crowns.

Soest, Prussia, an occasional mint of the Emperors of the West. There is a denier of Otho III., 983-1002, struck here. A series of copper pfenningen, from the 16th to the 18th c., belongs here. Those of the 18th c. which most usually occur (1700-50) have *Stadt Soest* and a key.

Sofia, capital of the principality of Bulgaria, and the seat of a coinage since 1880.

Soissons, the capital and probably the mint of Clovis I. and perhaps also of Pepin le Bref. Subsequently one of Louis le Débonnaire, who conferred the privileges and profits on the richly endowed Abbey of Saint Medard at Soissons, founded by Sigebert, King of Austrasia. At this time the coinage was carried out in the palace. Money was struck here in the name of Charles le Chauve, perhaps by the abbey; but subsequently the Bishops and Counts of Soissons acquired in succession the jurisdiction, the latter holding from the See, which ceded the right, no doubt, for a consideration. One of the Counts married Agathe de Pierrefonds; and there is a denier, possibly struck at the now famous Chateau de Pierrefonds, with *Moneta Canon* [*Conon*] on obv., and on rev. *De Pierefonz*. The ordinary money of Soissons reads *Suessionis*, or *Mon. Suessionis*.

Solferino, Lombardy, a seigniorial mint of a branch of the Gonzaga family, Marchesi di Solferino (17th c.).

Solms, a seat of seigniorial coinage, 17th c. A grosch of Ernst II., 1613, is cited by Schulman, Cat. xiv. No. 539.

Solothurn, or *Soleure*, an abbatial mint from 930 to 1381, when the city purchased the right from the Abbot of St. Ursus, and struck money down to the last c. *Solodvrensis*.

Sommières, Anduse, a seigniorial fief of the united lordships of Anduse and Sauve, a mint of that family, 10th-13th c., and in 1236 a royal seat of coinage. Deniers and oboles with *Andusiensis*, *De Andusia*, *Salviensis*, or *De Salve*. The capital B on obv. may indicate the house of Bermond, in whom the lordship was vested in the 10th-11th c.

Sondershausen, Schwarzburg, the seat of coinage of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

Sora, Naples, the seat of an independent duchy down to 1462 of the last Duke, Pier Gian. Paolo Cantelmi (1459-61). Rossi, Cat. No. 4844, had a bolognino, which fetched 185 lire.

Soragna, Parma, a former principality in the Meli-Lupi family, 18th c. A gold zecchino of Nicolo Meli-Lupi, 1731, occurred at the Rossi sale, and brought 90 lire.

Sorrento, Naples, a mint of the Lombard Princes, 11th c.

Souvigny-le-Vieux, Dept. of La Manche, France, the seat of an ancient Cistercian priory, which, from the 11th c., had a right of coining money. There are only deniers of a low standard of silver, with a bust of Saint Mayeul facing or in profile. At a later date the priors and the Sires de Bourbon struck convention-money at Souvigny at the common cost as a means of settling disputes which had arisen by reason of encroachments on the part of the seigneurs. In 1320 Philippe le Long, King of France, extinguished the rights by payment of 15,000 bons petits tournois = about 240,000 fr. *Scs. Maiolvs* and *Silviniaco*, or *Borbonensis*. Some deniers

have the bust of St. Mayeul and a cross cantoned with *D.B.* (*Dominus Borbonensis*).

Spuzdal, an early Russian mint.

Souzoun, an early Russian mint.

Spalatro, Dalmatia, the place of origin of certain small billon pieces of the 13th c., with *Spa Catt ino* disposed in three lines on obv., and on rev. a cross. In and after 1397 the Ban or Waiwode of Bosnia, on behalf of Sigismund, King of Hungary, struck here various coins bearing a shield with an armed arm and his titles as supreme waiwode or voyvode of Bosnia and vicar of the kingdom of Lladislaus, and on rev. the patron-saint, St. Dominus or Doimus. The grossi coined here by the feudal dukes formed a source of trouble to Venice, as it was represented in 1410 that the standard was below that of the Republic and injured her interests.

Spanheim, a seigniorial mint of the Counts of Spanheim, 14th c. Schulman, Cat. ix. 554, cites a gros tournois of Johan II. 1357-1403.

Spanish Mints. See Blanchet, ii. 281.

Spira, an ecclesiastical mint for the Archbishops.

Spoleto, the place of origin of a bracteate danaro, struck on a large flan, with *Wido. Gragia. Di. Re.* It was struck by Guido, Lord of Spoleto, 939-44, who probably occupied the ancient castle of the exarchs of Ravenna. Spoleto also produced a few anonymous ecclesiastical coins with *Spoletanvs*, or *Spoleto*, on rev., and was a place of papal coinage, 15th and 18th c. There are 2-baiocchi pieces of the Roman Republic, 1798-99, struck here.

Stadtberg. See *Marburg*.

Statt, prov. of Liége, a mint of Thibaut de Bar, Bishop of Liége, 1303-13.

Stavelot, or *Stablo*, Belgium, prov. of Liége, the seat of an abbey said to have been founded in the 7th c. by Sigebert, King of Austrasia. There is abbatial money of the 16th c. with the imperial titles on rev.

Stavoren, on the Zuyder Zee, formerly a town of great importance, a mint of the early Counts of West Friesland in the 11th c. It is at present an insignificant village.

Steenwijk, Holland, the seat of a coinage of necessity during the siege by the French in 1580, and perhaps also during that by Maurice of Nassau in 1591.

Stein, or *Steyn*, Austrian Illyria, a seigniorial mint of the 14th c., where the boetdrager of Louis de Maele, Count of Holland, was imitated. Comp. *Carin*.

Stenay, Lorraine, French dept. of La Meuse, a temporary mint of Louis XIII. during his occupation of Lorraine, 1635-39. Comp. *Florence*.

Stendal, Prussia, formerly the capital of the Mark or March of Brandenburg, and the mint of the early margraves from the 12th c. There are groschen, pfennigen, and other low values, of Joachim and Albrecht, struck there in 1513. The town acquired the right of coinage in 1369. *Standi*.

Stettin, Pomerania, or Pommern, now part of Prussia, a mint of the Dukes and Kings of Poland and of the independent Dukes of Pommern, 12th-17th c. The duchy was divided between S. and Wolgast in 1295, and reunited in 1625. There is a profusion of early bracteates with an infinite variety of designs. The Dukes had nearly thirty other mints,

among which we may specify Griefswald, Rugen, Stargard, Stralsund, and Wolgast. A schilling of Bogeslas X., Duke of Pommern, 1502, was struck at S.; also perhaps a grosch of Duke Franz, 1617, and a double schilling of Bogeslas XIV., 1622.

Stevenswecrd, Gueldres, a mint of the Seigneurs of s' Heerenberg, 15th-16th c. Sch., xi. 37. At a somewhat later epoch it struck the copper dute or doit for local use. Comp. *Berg*.

Stezau, a fortress of Servia in mediæval times, and the place of origin of coins bearing *Ctezauh*.

Stockholm, an early place of coinage of the Kings of Sweden, with and without the royal titles. A dickthaler of Stene Sture, the younger (1512-20), reads on obv. *Mone. Stoc holm.* 1512, and on rev. *S. Ericvs*

Stockholm ör of 1573.

Rex Svecie. There is also copper money of the 16th c. with the name of the capital only.

Stolberg, Pruss. Saxony, circle of Merseburg, the place of origin of bracteates of the 12th or 13th c., with a stag to l., of later uniface pieces, with a stag's head and *Stol.* or *Stalb.*, and from the concession of a grant in 1467 to the Counts, the seat of a considerable coinage in gold, silver, and copper. The thaler and its divisions, first struck in 1544, the kreutzer and batz and their multiples, and the albus, were current here, and the gold ducat. The gold is very rare. A ducat of 1743 shews on the obv. a stag with his horns entangled in a pillar; but a very beautiful one of 1818, struck to commemorate the golden wedding of Christian Friedrich, exhibits a free stag on obv., and on rev. *I. Ducat. D. XI. Nov.* 1818. There were two or three branches of this house—Stolberg-Stolberg, Stolberg-Rochefort, and Stolberg-Weringerode—of which all had the coining privilege.

Straeten. See *Saint-André*.

Stralsund, Pomerania, the seat of the coinage of Jasomar II., Prince of Rugen, and of convention-money between it and other towns in the duchy. There are very early pieces, both in silver and billon, bearing on obv. an arrowhead, and *Moneta Svndensis*.

Strasburgh, Alsace or Elsas, a Carlovingian or Frankish mint. There is a denier of Pepin le Bref, 8th c., struck there. The episcopal coinage under imperial authority, and with the secular titles, commenced in pursuance of a concession from Louis the German in 873. The bishops began by placing a crozier in the field, and then their initials in the legend of the coinage; and there is an engraving in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1754, of a well-executed denier of Bishop Odbert (906-13). The gros tournois was current here in a local imitation at an early date. In the 11th c. these powerful prelates substituted their own names and effigies for those of the suzerain (965-92), perhaps by virtue of an amplified grant from

Otho II. in 974, when that Prince conferred the right *cum omni integritate;* and at the end of that c. we find a bracteate system introduced by certain lay seigneurs as well as by the occupants of the See, to be continued down to the 13th, with a variety of types and symbols, side by side with an apparently independent imperial series of the usual fabric. The 13th c. witnessed the rise of a municipal interposition, in consequence of the progressive debasement of the bracteates; during a few years (1298-1306) the city struck anonymous pieces of episcopal type; the influence and spirit of the burgesses gradually triumphed; and finally, in 1508, the Emperor having vested the gold coinage exclusively in the borough, the Church lost its ground completely here. The bishops struggled in vain from 1592 or before to recover their ascendancy, and struck money elsewhere (comp. *Guebwiller*, *Günzburg*, and *Molsheim*); there is also evidence of the crisis in money of necessity of 1592, struck by the city during its contest with Bishop Charles de Lorraine. In 1681 S. became French, and the monetary patterns were modified. From 1693 the m.m. was *BB*. In 1815 a décime was issued here in the name of Louis XVIII.

Stuttgart (*Stvggarten*, or *Stvgardi* on coins), cap. of Würtemburgh, the place of origin of some of the ancient coinage of this duchy and kingdom, and since 1423 the only mint for this State. There is a long series of coins in all metals and various denominations. We may note a small square gold piece without date with a view of Stuttgart.

Substancion, or *Sustancion-Melgueil*, near Maguelonne, a Merovingian and Carlovingian mint, of which the precise site is not known. *Svstancione.* The See of Maguelonne was transferred hither in 737. It was the seat of a seigniorial coinage from the 10th c., and of an episcopal one from the 13th to the 14th. The types were borrowed from the royal coinage with the name of Carloman, and from that of Narbonne, and appear to have acquired popularity, as the *monnaie melgorienne* was widely spread over the south and west of France. The peculiar form of cross is also found on seals of the Bishops of Melgueil.

Sulmona, Naples, in the Abruzzi, the place of origin of a bolognino of Charles III. of Durazzo (1382-86), and of a carlino and cavallo of Charles VIII. of France (1495). On the latter occur the letters *S.M.P.E.* for *Sulmo mihi patria est*—a quotation from Ovid's *Tristia.*

Susa (*Segusio*, or *Secusia*), Sardinian States, perhaps the earliest mint of the Counts of Savoy. There is a danaro of Umberto II., 1091-1103, struck here. It has on rev. *Secvsia.* But comp. *Acquabella.* Under Amadeus IV. (1233-53) Susa ceased to appear on coins, and *Sabavdia* is substituted.

Sutri, Papal States, conjectured to be the *Flavia Sidrio* mentioned on coins of Desiderius, King of the Lombards, 755-74. More usually known as Colonia Sutrina.

Swinemunde, Prussia, in the prov. of Stettin, a mint of the earlier Kings of Hungary. There are small billon pieces (deniers) of Louis II., struck there in 1517, 1520, and 1523.

Swiss Mints (minor): Appenzell, Diessenhofen, Disentis, Engelberg, Fishingen, Glarus, Gotteshausbund, Graubündten, Haldenstein-Schauenstein, Kyburg, Laufenburg, Muri, Nyon, Peterlingen (abbey, 962), Pruntrut, Rheinau, Sitten, Solothurn, Stein, Tessin or Ticino, Thurgau, Unterwalden.

Swiss Mints. See Blanchet, ii. 962-67.

Systerbeck, a Russian mint under Catherine II.

Tagliacozzo, Naples, a mint of Pope Alexander V., 1410. There are two bolognini with *Talia. Coza.* on rev.

Tarascon (see *Marseilles*), Provence, the mint of René and Charles III. d'Anjou, 1434-86, Counts of Provence. In 1483 the Archbp. of Arles gave leave to the mint-master here to strike his money at Montdragon in consideration of an annual payment of 20 écus d'or of the money of the King of France, which tends to shew that the mint at T. had then closed. The m.m. is a *tarasque*, a nondescript monster, which used to be carried in procession in the streets here and elsewhere on certain occasions.

Tarbes, Hautes-Pyrenees, a mint of Edward I. of England as Duke of Aquitaine.

Tarragona, a Visigothic mint (*Tarraco, Tiraone*), and one of the Spanish kings.

Tassarolo, a seigniorial fief of the Spinola family (1604-90), and the probable place of origin of certain coins, some with portraits, including a tallero with its divisions, a scudo, a luigino, a piece of 8 bolognini, etc., all very rare. The coinage is connected with the duchy of Massa-Carrara ; one or two examples bear the portrait and titles of Alberico II., 1662-90.

Teano, a Lombard mint, 11th c.

Termini, a mint of the King of Naples, 1515-21.

Termonde, or *Dendermonde*, E. Flanders, a mint mentioned in a document of 1108. Guillaume de Juliers, grandson of Gui de Dampierre, Count of Flanders, struck money here in 1302-3. It remained a mint of the Counts of F. and of the Dukes of Burgundy ; and by virtue of a concession from Philip le Bon (1419-67) the local Brotherhood of Our Lady struck money here.

Ternes, Les, Auvergne, present dept. of Cantal, probably the place intended on a coin of Jean de Chatillon, Comte de Saint-Pol, 1317-44, with the legend *Iohanes. Comes. Santi. Pavli. E.T. Nois.*

Terni, States of the Church, the place of origin of billon pieces of 8 and 6 baiocchi, 1797, money of necessity in character. Comp. *Perugia.*

Teschen, or *Teck*, Styria, a mint of the Dukes of Teschen (1529-79), of the bishops, of the town, and of the Emperors Ferdinand III. and IV. as Kings of Bohemia. There is a thaler of Wenzslaw Adam, Duke of Teck, with *Wencesla D.G. Dvx Tesine.* 1560.

Thann, Alsace, a mint of the Landgraves of Alsace, 15th c., of the municipality down to 1505, and for a short time reopened in 1623. *Moneta Nova Tannensis.* There are gros of the town with *S. Theobaldus episcopus.*

Thierrens, near Moudon, Cant. of Vaud, Switzerland, the place of coinage of certain *contrefaçons* of the money of the Bishop of Lausanne by Louis, Seigneur de Vaud, a cadet of the house of Savoy.

Thionville, France, Dept. of Moselle, a mint of Henri II. le Blondel, Count of Luxemburgh (1246-81).

Thionville, Luxemburgh, one of the earliest known mints of the Counts of L., 12th c. *Tionville.*

Thorn, Brabant, the place of coinage of an important conventual establishment under the government of abbesses, 15th-17th c. There is a gold angel of Margaret of Brederode, abbess, 1531-71, and liards, double liards, halves and quarters, belonging to this institution. Some bear the name of the Abbess Anna de la Marck, who, like the preceding, was the member of an illustrious seigniorial family. The Abbess

Margaret copied the Goslar (Hanover) type with the Virgin and Child on obv. and a lion on rev., on a gros or groot reading *Moneta Nova Arge: D: M: B.* The same abbess struck a ½ daalder of a novel type with *Denarivs Novvs Qvindecim Stvfferorvm*, of which there seem to be two varieties.

Thorn, Prussian Poland, a mint of the Teutonic Order 13th-15th c. In 1436 the Grand Master surrendered the right of coinage to the town for half the profits. Thorn was also a mint of the independent Kings of Poland, whose money bears *Moneta Dvcatvs Prvcie*, or the double Jagellon cross and the double Prussian eagle. This was in the 16th c. the common Polish mint for the whole of Prussia under that Crown. There was copper currency (*solidi*) down to about 1770. A solidus of 1761 has the crowned monogram of Augustus III. of Poland, and on rev. *Solid. Civitat. Thorun.* There is a rare solidus belonging here of John Casimir, King of Poland (1648-68), for East Prussia.

Thouars, Poitou, a viscounty in the Middle Ages, whose representative intermarried with the house of Mauléon. In 1226 Henry III. of England granted to Hugues I., V. de T., the right of striking money of the Poitevine standard to be current throughout the province with his own.

Tiel, a mint of the Emperors of the West of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. Deniers of Henry II. (1002-24) and of Conrad II. (1024-39) were struck here.

Tiflis, Georgia, an early Prussian mint.

Tirlemont, Brabant, the source of *mailles* of the 13th c. with the paschal lamb.

Tirnova, Bulgaria, possibly, with Sofia, the chief, if not only mint, of the principality since 1880.

Tivoli, near Berne, the place of origin of a piece of 5 baiocchi (madonnina) of Pius VI., 1797.

Todi, Papal States, an autonomous (13th c.) and papal (1450) mint.

Toledo, a Visigothic mint, and one of the Kings of Castile and Leon, 12th-15th c. Alfonso VIII., 1158-88, struck here *dinars* with Arabic characters and his title as Emir of the Catholics, or *Alf.* There is a coin of Beatrice of Portugal, consort of John I., 1379-90, with her name and titles as Queen of Castile and Portugal. Joseph Buonaparte, King of Spain, 1808-10, employed this mint. *Toleto*, *T.O.*, or $\frac{T}{O}$.

Tongres, prov. of Liége, a mint of Jean d'Arkel, Bishop of Liége, and Duc de Bouillon, 1364-78.

Tonnerre. See *Chateaubelin*, *Orgelet*, etc.

Torgau, Prussian Saxony, a mint of the Dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine branch, 16th c.

Torriglia, possibly a place of coinage of the Lomellini family, 17th c. There are *luigini* of Violante Doria Lomellini, Contessa di Lomellini (1665-67), supposed to belong here.

Tortona, Piedmont, an imperial mint, 12th-13th c.; a grosso and ½ grosso have on obv. *Imrator Fr.*, and on rev. *Terdona.* This place was at one time within the territory of the Dukes of Milan.

Toul, France, Dept. of Meurthe, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia (6th-8th c.), of the Carlovingian line of kings, and of the bishops of the See, 10-14th c. It is possible that a copper coin of Jean d'Huhlhuizen of the 13th or 14th c., described by Schulman, Cat. xv. 316, is part of this episcopal series. It is clearly not a seigniorial piece. A curious denier of Otho (956-62) has the name of the town written from right to

left, *OLLVT.* Other forms are *Vrbs Tvlli, Tvllo Civis, Tvllensis*, etc., but the place first appears under the name of *Levcha Civitas.* The coinage of this See is poorly and carelessly executed, and the earliest productions are degenerate copies of Carlovingian types.

Toulon, a seat of a special unauthorised coinage, during the confusion in France about 1589, by the Admiral Bertrand de Nogaret, who also struck money—pieces of 6 blanques—at Sisteron or Forcalquier.

Toulouse, one of the chief cities of the kingdom of the Visigoths, a Merovingian and Carlovingian mint, one of the Bishops and the Counts of T., of whom the latter seem to have usurped the coinage, perhaps with rights reserved to the See, and of the Kings of France of the Valois and Bourbon dynasties. It was also the centre of the system of monetary weights for a *livra* and its parts, etc., long prevalent in the South of France as far as the Pyrenees, and of which the precise history is scarcely yet fully understood. Some of these *poids* were clearly nothing more ; but the livra of Toulouse, Bordeaux, etc., appears to have belonged to a different category. The most singular feature about it and its divisions is that they are dated.

Tournai, a bishopric given with that of Noyon, from 531 to 1146, to the Abbey of Saint Medard at Soissons, founded by Sigebert, King of Austrasia. No remains of any episcopal or other money of that period have come down to us ; but on the coinage of the 12th c. the prelates of both Sees bear a double crozier in token of the ancient union or alliance. The Bishops of Noyon also used the mint here. At a later period there are coins of the Counts of Flanders, the Kings of France (from Philip III.) and Spain, and of Albert and Isabella after the cession of Brabant to Austria. In 1306 T. was one of the eight royal mints of France. There are siege-pieces of 1521, 1581, and 1709.

Tournus, Saône-et-Loire, the seat of an abbatial mint from 889 by virtue of a concession by Eudes, King of France, confirmed by his successors. The earliest coins signify that they were struck by the permission of Lothaire, and cannot be older than 955. Some of the pieces bear *Caput Regis.*

Tours, a Carlovingian mint and, during the early Capetian period under Hugues Capet and his immediate successors, a place of great monetary importance. The Abbey of Saint Martin was a celebrated seat of coinage, and laid the foundation of the Tournois standards, which preceded that of Paris established under Philip Augustus, but was retained and employed by him in all the coinage outside the regal precincts or *le serment de France.* Louis IX., however, was the first to introduce the gros tournois, and to place the French currency generally on a sounder and more practical basis. A signal movement such as that at Tours, even before the time of Louis IX., inevitably exercised a powerful influence on all sides, and affected the coinage of Champagne and other adjacent provinces, as it eventually did, where the striking type of the gros appeared, that of many parts of Europe. The earlier French kings employed this mint for the provinces beyond the Loire, and distinguished their money from that of the abbey by the simple legend *Tvronvs Civi's.* Thibault le Tricheur, Count of Tours, about 950, also used it.

Transylvanian Mints. See Blanchet, ii. 181.

Trau, Dalmatia, a seat of Venetian colonial coinage. A bagattino has on obv. *S. Lavrentivs Tragvr. N.M.*, and on the rev. *Sanctvs Marcvs Venet.*, with the facing lion.

Treguire, Cotes du Nord, a mint of Charles de Chatillon or Blois, a competitor in 1341 for the duchy of Brittany by reason of his marriage with the niece of Duke John III.

Tresana, a place to which are referred certain coins in silver and bronze of the Malaspina family, 16th c. But the appropriation seems doubtful. Perhaps a place of coinage of the Lombard kings.

Trèves, or *Trier*, a mint of the Kings of Austrasia, 7th-8th c. (*Tr.*), and the seat of an ecclesiastical and imperial coinage from the 10th c., if not earlier. See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1863-64.

Treviso, a mint of Charlemagne, of some of the later emperors, of the Count of Goritz, and of Venice. The reverse of a danaro of Charlemagne reads *Tarvis.* The Count of Goritz (1319-23) struck the aquilino and picciolo, which have *Comes Goric.*, or *Comes Gor.*, and on rev. *Tarvisiu*, or *Tarvisivm.*

Trevoux, Les Dombes, Burgundy, originally a chateau which developed into a town, a mint of the Sires de Thoire and Villars in the 12th c., and subsequently of the Dukes and Sires de Bourbon and Bourbon-Montpensier. Les Dombes or Dombes was united to the Crown in 1527; but the coinage was resumed, and continued till the closing years of the 17th c.; the latest piece which we have seen is one of 4 sols of Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans, 1665. The Duc de Maine, the last beneficiary of the mint, renounced it under unsatisfactory circumstances, in having fabricated money in imitation of regal types of a lower standard to enhance the commercial advantage. At an earlier stage the coins of Dombes, of which there is an extensive and important series in gold, silver, and billon—including a gold piece of Jean II., 1459-75, weighing six times as much as an ordinary teston, and probably a *piece de plaisir*—had attained great celebrity and were copied in many directions, even in Italy; the ½ écu or piece of 5 sols, with the youthful portrait of Marie de Montpensier, is said to have been greatly used in foreign commerce, and to have been long at a premium in Turkey as a bijou or jewel, which they termed a *timmin.* There is a curious *contrefaçon* of a Venetian ducat struck here about 1620, which is said to have evoked a remonstrance from the Doge—an involuntary tribute to the reputation of the mint. *Trevo.*

Trient, a seat of episcopal coinage from the 13th (perhaps 12th) to the 16th c. The most important piece in this series is a münt-medaille of Bernardt Clees, Bishop from 1524 to 1539. Rossi Cat., 1880, No. 4899. The mint closed in 1776. There is a proof in silver of the last gold sequin struck there.

Trieste, an episcopal mint, 12th-14th c. The bishops also struck money in the 13th c. at the Castle of Pastorium. Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 495, places under this head a piece belonging to Trient.

Troyes, in Champagne, a mint of the Counts of Champagne. A denier of Henry II., Count from 1180 to 1197, belongs here. Also of the League, 1586, Louis XIV. and XV. A ½ louis of the former, 1694, and a liard of the latter, were struck at T. *Trecasi Civi.*

Truxillo, Spain, prov. of Caçeres, the place of origin of a peseta of Ferdinand VII., 1808, struck as a proclamation of his authority, with *Procla. en la C. de Trvxillo Rno. de Guat.*

Tüngen or *Thiengen*, duchy of Baden, formerly in the landgraviat of Kletgau or Kleggau, a fief successively of the Sees of St. Blasien and Constanz, and of the Barons von Kreukingen, and perhaps a mint of all these lords, but at present known only as the place of coinage of certain

bracteates of the 14th c., with $T\frac{E}{V}$, attributed to the contemporary Seigneurs of Kreukingen.

Tunsberg, a Norwegian mint under Magnus III., 1093-1103.

Turenne, a mint of the Vicomtes de T. from the 11th to the 14th c. Their money was current in the dioceses of Cahors, Limoges, and Périgueux. In 1263 the V. did homage to Henry II. of England for his chateaux, his fiefs, and his mint (*pro monetâ suâ et jure cudendi eam*). *Raimundus De Turena*, *R. Vicecomes* and *Turenne*, with a cross cantoning *B[eaulieu]*, etc. The earliest known coins are of Raimond I., 1091-1122.

Turin, the possible place of coinage of the small bracteates of Lombard fabric discovered in the vicinity, with coins of Charlemagne and Desiderius. A mint of some of the rulers of Savoy. There are coins of Filippo (1297-1334) and of Ludovico, Prince of Achaia (1402-18: *Torinvs Civi's*), as well as of the Piedmontese Republic, 1798-99; of a gold 20-franc piece struck by Bonaparte in commemoration of the Battle of Marengo, 14th June 1800, with *L'Italie delivrée à Marengo;* of a 5-franc piece of Napoléon, 1811; and of the more recent sovereigns of Sardinia and Italy.

Turr, an early Russian mint.

Udine, a mint of the patriarchs of Aquileia, 14th c.

Ulm, or *Uberlingen*, Bavaria, a royal and imperial mint from a very early date; but it does not appear to have produced anything but hellers and schillings till 1546, when we find a dated thaler. In 1552 Charles V. conceded the right to coin gold and silver. The ancient hellers bear a *V.* During the Thirty Years' War Ulm issued a regiments thaler in 1622, and during a siege by the Imperialists in 1704 a florin and a piece of 21 florins in gold and a gulden in silver. The mint is said to have been closed in 1773, of which date there is a kreutzer of thick fabric. Comp. *Kempten.*

Unna, Prussia, circle of Hamm, a mint of the Counts de la Mark. *Vnneus* or *Vnnĕs.*

Urbano, in the Bolognese territory, the source of a siege-piece in lead of papal type, with F[orte] V[rbano], struck during a blockade by the Imperialists about 1706.

Urbino, an imperial mint under the house of Hohenstaufen, and at a later period of the independent Dukes of Urbino, of the Montefeltro, Della Rovere, and Medici families. See a note in Cat. Rossi, No. 3193, as to the doubtless improper ascription of a quattrino of Julius II. with the Della Rovere arms to this place. The celebrated Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent, was Duke of Urbino from 1516 to 1519. Armand mentions Paolo di Ragusa, Clemente di Urbino, and Francesco Martini as artists at U. about this date. It is believed that the coins of the 15th and 16th c., bearing the names of Castel Durante and Fossombrone, were really struck at Urbino itself. Clement XI., 1700-21, struck a mezzo scudo here in 1707.

Uri, the place of a local coinage of uncertain antiquity; the first concession was in 1424. There was a convention between U., Schwyz, and Unterwalden in the 16th c.; but coins with the separate marks of Uri and Unterwalden are also found for that period. Gold pistoles of the St. Martin type were struck here. See one figured in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 2174. *Vranie.*

Utrecht, a mint of the Merovingian era, of the ancient Bishops of the

diocese, and of the provincial Government during the republican period. The same Merovingian moneyer, Adalbertus, who worked at Durstede and elsewhere, has his name on coins belonging to this place. During the 18th c. Utrecht was one of the mints for the Batavian Republic and the Dutch Indies. In 1812-13, Napoléon I. struck pieces of 20 francs, 1 fr., and ½ fr.; at that time Holland still formed part of the French Empire. Utrecht is the mint of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. There is a curious denarius of Otto van Gueldres (13th c.), Bishop of U., as Advocate of the See, and another of Bishop Willem van Gueldres, with the bust of the Bishop on rev. and that of the Emperor Henry IV. (1056-1106) on obv. A denier of Willem van Brüg, 1054-76, presents on the rev. one of the earliest views of a city on a mediæval coin. There is a small silver piece of Frederic of Baden, with *Mon. Epi. Traiec.* and the date 1498. Schulman, Cat. v. 131, cites an obole of an early bishop of U. struck in West Friesland. A botdrager or double groot of John of Virenburg, Bp., 1364-71, is termed *Moneta de Zalandia.* We may notice a rare leeuendaalder of 1578 with the shield supported by two lions, the original type of the denomination, and between 1519 and 1606 several unusual varieties of the daalder and ½ daalder, and of the rose-noble and ½, some of the former with the portrait of William the Silent; also a piefort of the gold rijder of 1620 differing from the current issue, and weighing 19 gr., and varieties of the double ducat in gold, 1683, 1706, 1742, etc.

Uzés, Dept. of Gard, a seat of Carlovingian, if not of Merovingian, coinage, and opened as an episcopal-capitular mint in the 9th c. It appears that in the 12th (1145) the chapter alienated its share in part to the Seigneur d'Uzés. There is an obole of Bishop Raymond III., 1208-12, with *Use* on rev.

Valence and *Die*, Dept. of Drôme, two episcopal mints from 1157 to 1456, when the seigniorial rights were ceded to the Crown. Valence was united to Die in 1276. Gros, ½ gros, carlins, and deniers. The money of Die, before the union of the dioceses, reads *Civitas Diensis;* that of Amédée II. of Saluzzo, 1383-90, has *A. De: Saluc. Administrator Ecclesiar. &c Comitat. D. Valenc. E. Dn.*

Valencia, a Visigothic mint, and one of the early Kings of Arragon, 13th c. *Valencie Maioricarvm.* And of the Kings of Spain. *V.*

Valenciennes, an occasional mint of Louis le Débonnaire, and of the Emperors of the West (14th c.). See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 31, 32. Two variant thalers of Louis of Bavaria (1314-47) were struck here. Also the place of coinage of some of the Counts of Hainault and of Flanders, and of the Dukes of Burgundy. Some of the money of Margaret of Constantinople (1244-80), and Jean d'Avesnes (1280-1304) of Hainault, belongs here. Under the later Counts it became an important mint, and from the time of Guillaume III., 1356-89, the sole one. In 1793 a piece of 3 livres in bell-metal was struck during the siege of the town by the Duke of York.

Valetta, the mint of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem after their investiture by Charles V. in 1530 with the Island of Malta, and down to the close of the 18th c. There is a rare silver ingot struck as money of necessity during the siege of 1799.

Valladolid, a place which appears under the initial *V.* on certain coins of the Counts of Urgel, 13th c., with *Urgellensis*, *Comes Urgelli*, etc. At a somewhat later period the bishops appear to have had some interest in the coinage, on which occurs a crozier. Low values only.

Vannes, a mint of John I., le Roux, 1237-86; of John IV., 1364-99; and of John V., 1399-1442, Dukes of Brittany. *Veneten*, or *Urbs Venetensis.*

Varennes, a mint of the See of Verdun, and the place of origin of a ½ gros of Cardinal Louis, Duke of Bar, with *Semgros. Varen.*

Vasto, Abruzzi, a fief and perhaps mint of the Marquis Cesare d'Avalos, 1706. *Mar. Vasti.*

Vaud, or *Waadt*, a separate canton of Switzerland since the present c. The Savoyard deniers and other money struck within this territory from 1273 to 1536 probably belong to Geneva or Lausanne; some of them are marked with *W.* The cantonal coinage dates only from the present c. A silver écu of Louis XVI., 1792, is countermarked to pass for 40 batzen or 4 franken within this district.

Vauvillers, Haute-Saône, the seat of a seigniorial mint, denounced by an edict of 1554 as the source of unlicensed imitations of the regal and imperial types; the carolus of Besançon was copied. Chatelet in the Vosges was included in the charge. But there seems to have been an extensive coinage in all metals at the latter place. A denier of Gauthier de Beauffremont has *Mo. Ar. Sup. Visis.* Nicole II. du Chastelet, 1525-62, struck *écus au soleil* and many other types with *Nicolaus du Chastelet*, or *Nicol. A Castelleto Sup. Vusis*, and *Moneta Dni De Vauvillers.* The liard and double liard were struck here. The known coinage seems to be limited to these two persons.

Vendôme, originally belonging to the county of Anjou, and supposed to have been at one time an appanage of the See of Chartres, whose prelates were seigneurs of the Chateau of V. Reunited to the Crown in 1712. In this town and district use was long made of the currencies of Tours and Angers, and the autonomous coinage cannot be referred to a date anterior to the middle of the 11th c. The Counts, afterwards Dukes, of V. did not place their name on the money till the 13th c. The earlier types are imitations of those of Chartres and Blois; the later shew the influence of Tours. *Vindocino Castro*, *Udon Caosto*, or *Vedome Castr.* An obole, thought to indicate a monetary convention between the Count of V. and the Vicomte de Chateaudun in the 13th or 14th c., reads on obv. *Idvni Castr.*, and on rev. *Vidocinensis.* The alliance was probably of some duration, as the crescent of C. appears on many of the anonymous coins of V.

Venice, possibly the place of coinage of some of the numerous (twenty-four) varieties of *danaro* published by our valued and erudite correspondent Count Nicolo Papadopoli (whose numismatic labours are so widely known), and issued more or less under imperial authority between the 9th and 12th c., and from the latter date till the close of the Republic the seat of an autonomous mint. Pieces in all metals were struck here in 1848, and it was an occasional mint of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Venrade, Brabant, a mint belonging to the Heeren of Kessel. Sch., Cat. ix. 384.

Venray, 21 m. N. of Ruremonde, a mint of the Dukes of Gueldres and Juliers, 15th c. A double groot of Raynald IV., Duke of Gueldres, 1402-23, was struck here. It was for some time an active mint.

Ventimiglia, Sardinian States, a seigniorial fief. Gio. Requesco, Count, 1725.

Vercelli, a seat of autonomous coinage, 13th c., under imperial sanction, and a mint of the Dukes of Savoy, 16th-17th c. *Ver.*, or *V.*

Verdun, France, Dept. of Meuse, a somewhat prominent Merovingian mint, and subsequently one of the emperors from Louis le Débonnaire to

Henry L'Oiseleur, and of the bishops from the 10th to the 17th c. (988-1633). The original concession to the See was from the Comtes de Verdun, of whom, however, no money is identified. Down to the middle of the 11th c. the bishops added the imperial titles to their money (as the Counts indeed may have done before them, even withholding their own names). About the middle of the 13th c. there was perhaps the same sort of municipal jealousy as at Metz, and we hear of the episcopal currency of Toul being confined to the rural districts, and possibly it was struck out of the city. The early French regal types (gros tournois, denier, blanc à la queue, etc.) were imitated at V. A very fine grand écu of Charles de Lorraine-Chaligny, Bp. of V., 1616-22, is figured in Cat. Robert, 1148; this and other productions of the same reign are attributed to the engravers B[ailly] and G[ennetaire]. In the Merovingian pieces this place is indifferently described as *Verduno*, *Vereduno*, *Virdun*, *Virduno*, *Virdunum*, *Virdunis civitas*, etc. Other mints of the See were Dieulouard, transferred about 1616 to Mangiennes, Hattonchatel, Dun, and Sampigny. Comp. *Saint-Mihiel* and *Varennes*.

Vergagni, Genoese territory, a fief and perhaps mint of the Spinola family, 17th c.

Verona, a mint of the Lombard kings, 7th-8th c.; of the emperors, 10th c.; of an autonomous republic, 12th-13th c.; and of the successive rulers of that part of Lombardy, except that the Venetians do not appear to have struck money here. There are coins of the La Scala or Scaliger family, Lords of Verona (1262-1381)—the *grosso* and the *soldo*, both in silver.

Vesteras, an early Swedish mint. *Westear.*

Vevey, canton of Vaud, a Swiss mint under the Merovingian princes. *Viviscussi.*

Vezelise, Meurthe, formerly in Lorraine, and a mint of the Dukes of L. and Bar. *Veseli.*

Vianen, 21 m. N. of Luxemburgh, a mint of the early Seigneurs of Brederode. We may call attention to a rare daalder of Heinrich van Brederode, with his bust to r., his gauntlets and plumed helmet in front of him. The legend (*Nisi Dominvs Frvstra*) is divided by the shields of Brederode, Vianen, and Mark. On the rev. is a quartered escutcheon with *Mone'. No'. D'. Bred'. Li'. D'. Vian'.* There is a ⅔ thaler of Friedrich Adolf, 1715, Count of Lippe and Seigneur of Vianen.

Viborg, an early Dano-Swedish mint. *Viber*, *Pibr.* Probably the place of coinage of the bishops, 12th c., whose coins bear *Wiberga* or *Ketil* (St. Killian or Ketil).

Vic, near Metz, a temporary mint of the Bishops of M. about 1556, while the right of coinage within the city was in the hands of Henry II. of France. The latter complained of the debased standard issued at V. Here Henri de Vernueil, Bishop of Metz from 1612, struck the last episcopal money of that diocese.

Vicenza, the place of origin of an apparently autonomous *aquilino* with *Vicencie* on obv. and *Civitas* on rev. 13th c.

Vich, or *Ausonna* (*Vicus Ausoniæ*), Cataluña, probably an early Carlovingian place of coinage, and a mint of Wilfred II., Count of Barcelona, 906-13, of which he left by will a third of the profits to the church here. There is an anonymous denier of one of the bishops with *Episcopi Vici.* and *Santi Petri.* V. was also a Franco-Spanish mint during the French occupation of the province, 1642-48.

Vienna (*Wien*), a mint from the 12th c., and a place of coinage,

chiefly for lower values, of the early Dukes and Arch-Dukes of Austria. The seat of the mint of the Austrian Empire since 1806. The earliest gold siege-piece is that struck here on the occasion of the blockade by the Turks in 1529. The archbishop coined a thaler at V., with the permission of the Emperor Joseph, in 1781. There is a superb one struck by the Numismatic Society of V. in 1888, in honour of Maria Theresa, in two varieties: one with a plain, the other with an inscribed, edge.

Vienne, Dauphiny, formerly a place of great consideration and importance, and by the Council of 892 declared the metropolis of France. There was a Venetian settlement in Haute-Vienne in 977, and the quarter where the colonists fixed themselves was known as the *Rue des Veniciens*. The town of V. was both a Merovingian, a Carlovingian, and a Burgundian mint, as well as, at a somewhat later period, a local one, and a seat of coinage of the archbishops and dauphins. One of the archiepiscopal pieces has on obv. *Vrbs Vienna*, and on rev. *Caput Gallie*. There is a denier of the 10th c. of municipal origin, having on obv. *Vrbs Vienna* and a monogram in centre, and on rev. *S. Mavricivs* and a cross. Some pieces of the same period indicate a monetary convention between the primates and the Crown of Provence.

Viennois, a district of France, in which formerly existed several mints employed by the Comtes d'Albon, 11th-15th c., namely: Sesana, or Sisena (1155), Avisans, Chaneuil, Veynes, Grénoble, Tronche (near Grénoble), Pisançon, Cremieu, Serve, and Romans. Humbert II. (1333-49) still used the mint authorised by Frederic Barbarossa at Sesana.

Vierzon, Berri, a seigniorial mint from the 12th to the 15th c., when, after several changes, it was reunited to the Crown of France.

Viesville, Hainault, a place of coinage of the ancient Counts of Namur, 13th c.

Villa di Chiesa, a mint of Alfonso IV. and Pedro IV. of Arragon (1327-87).

Ville-Franche, a seat of the French coinage under Louis XIII. A double tournois of 1614 was struck there.

Villeneuve. See *Beaucaire* and *Saint-André*.

Vilvorde, S. Brabant, near Brussels, a seigniorial mint in the Middle Ages, and one of those of the Dukes of Brabant.

Vimy, Pas de Calais, a mint under Louis XIV. Liards of 1654 with *V.*

Visby, an early Danish mint. *Visbycensis.*

Visé. See *Wezet.*

Visigothic Mints. See Blanchet, ii. 271-72. Many are very doubtful.

Viterbo, a place of coinage of certain pieces in silver and billon with *Patrimoniv. Beati. Petri.*, and of others with the name of St. Laurentius, 12th-13th c. It was a papal mint from 1303 to 1490, and Pius VI. struck bronze money here in 1796-97. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, when they left Rhodes in 1522, remained for some time at Viterbo and at Candia, and may have struck their money on the spot.

Vittoria, near Parma, a supposed place of coinage of pieces with the name of Frederic II. and *S. Victoris.* about 1247.

Viviers, Dept. of Ardèche, on the Rhone, the seat of an episcopal coinage from the 12th to the 14th c. It seems that in 1293 the mint was known as l'Argentière. In 1307 leave was given for the circulation of the money outside the diocese. *Vivarii*, or *Vivariensis.* Some pieces have the initial and title of the bishop. Low values only.

Vlissingen. See *Flushing.*

Vollenhoom, Overijssel, the place of origin of a ½ groot of Jan van Diest, Bishop of Utrecht, 1322-41.

Volterra, Tuscany, a seat of episcopal coinage, 13th-14th c. Only pieces of low value with *De. Volterra*, or *D. Vvlterra.*

Vroenhof. See *Maestricht.*

Wadstena, or *Wadstein*, E. Gothland, the place of origin of a square 4-mark piece struck by the Dukes of Finland and Sodermanland during the war with Eric XIV., 1568.

Waelhem, near Malines, the mint of Philippe de Bourgogne during his administration of the duchy of Brabant for Jean IV.

Walcheren, Holland. The French defenders struck a piece in lead in 1813 with *Regiment de Valcheren* during the siege by the English.

Waldeck, W. Germany, probably the mint of the principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont. In Sch., xiv. 547, there is a remarkable gold ducat of Christian and Wolrath IV., 1616. There is a very fine thaler of 1813. There was probably a mint here in the beginning of the 13th c., if not earlier.

Waldeck Mints (minor): Arolsen (1732-1840), Corbach, 13th c. (*Cvrbekec*, *Corbeck*, or *Corbecia*), Nieder-Wildungen.

Walincourt, Hainault, now Dept. of Nord, the place of coinage of Guillaume I., Count of Hainault (1305-6), and of a gros of Jean, Seigneur de W., probably struck in 1306-7, when he received the authority from the Count, as the See of Cambrai promptly procured an injunction against the mint as being within that diocese. The gros above mentioned reads *Iohannes Dns. De Wal.*, and on rev. *Moneta Nova Waullancort.*

Wangen, canton of Berne. See *Kyburg.*

Waremme, prov. of Liége, a mint of Thibaut de Bar, Bishop of Liége, 1303-13.

Warendorf, probably the mint of the copper money (*kupferdreier*) of the 16th-17th c. bearing the name of the place. The earliest which we have seen is a 12 pf. of 1594 with *Stadt Warendorp* and a portcullis.

Warsaw, formerly part of the kingdom of Poland, erected into a grand-duchy by Napoléon I. under the government of the King of Saxony, and now belonging to Russia; a mint of which little seems to be known. A rare gold ducat of Frederic Augustus, King of Saxony, as Duke of Warsaw, 1812, reads *Aureus Nummus Ducat. Varsov.* The revolutionary money of 1831 was struck out of Poland.

Weerdt, Limbourg, 14 miles from Ruremonde, the chief mint of the Seigneurs of Hornes, 13th c. Philip de Montmorency struck a silver piece here, copied from the type of the Bolognese *lira*, with *Moneta Nova Argen. D*[*omini*] *I*[*n*] *W*[*eerdt*].

Weimar, Saxony, a grand-duchy formed in 1484. There is a series of thalers and other pieces from the 16th c. down to the latter end of the 18th c. There is a thaler of Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, 1583, with their portraits, and thalers and ½ thalers of Amalia, Regent of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, 1763. It is to this series and locality that we have to refer the curious thaler of Johann Ernst II. and his seven brothers with all their effigies (1605-20). Weimar was also a mint of the Counts of Orlamünde.

Weissenhorn, Bavaria, the place of origin of a gold florin of Anthony, Baron of Fugger (1530-60), with a quartered shield and *Ant. Fvgger D. in Weissenhorn.* There is a series of coins and medals of this great house in both its branches, from the 16th to the 18th c., struck either

here or at Augsburg. At the latter place was published the well-known collection of portraits: *Fuggerorum et Fuggerarum Imagines*, folio, 1593.

Well, near Liége, the possible place of coinage of Jan van Arendal and of the Seigneurs of Rheidt and Well (15th c.).

Welsfeil. See *Laroche.*

Wenden, Livonia, a mint of the Order of Livonia, who also struck money in gold and silver, sometimes in conjunction with others, at Riga and Revel.

Werden and *Helmstadt*, Prussia, in the circle of Duisburg, an abbatial mint in the Middle Ages, and down to the 18th c. The schellings of Campen were copied here. A piece of 6 sous on the Dutch model of the Abbot Hugo d'Assindia is cited by Sch., xiv. 617. Comp. *Ludinghausen.*

Werl, Prussian Westphalia, a mint of the Counts of Recklinghausen and of the See of Cologne. The latter money (in copper, 1602) bears the arms of the town—a key on a cross.

Wernigerode, Prussian Saxony, a mint of the independent Counts, whose castle lies a little distance from the town, from the 13th to the 18th c. The earliest issue was of bracteates. There is a convention-gulden of this place, 1764.

Wertheim, Baden, the place of coinage of pfennigen of silver struck by the Counts by virtue of an imperial licence granted in 1363, and of money of the Counts of Stolberg and of Loewenstein-Wertheim. *Werthen.*

Wesel, a mint of the duchy of Cléves, 14th-15th c.

Wessern, Limbourg, a mint of the Seigneurs of Hornes in the 13th c.

Westphalian Mints (minor): Alen, Anholt, Beckum, Eversberg, Halteven, Mark, Stadtberg, Stromberg, Tecklenburg, Telger, Vlotho, Vreden, Werne, Winterberg.

Wezet, a mint of the Lords of Reckheim. Here the Netherland *contrefaçon* of the Bolognese lira appears to have originated. Also a mint of the Bishops of Liége in the 12th c. We have a denier with *Enirrdvs Ep.*, of which the identification is difficult. Some have supposed it to belong to Bishop Reginard (1025-39). *Vioza*, *Viesez*, or *We.*

Wied, Prussia, the ostensible place of origin of certain silver and copper money in the last and present century. It possesses copper mines and a silver finery. But the coins were probably struck at Berlin.

Wiedenbrück, Prussian Westphalia, probably the mint of the copper money (*kupferdreier*), bearing its name.

Wielun, Poland, the place of coinage of money struck by the Duke of Oppeln, Governor of Poland and Red Russia, on behalf of Louis of Anjou, 13th c. *Moneta Welv. Ci.; Moneta Rvssie.*

Wiesbaden, Nassau, a mint of the duchy of Nassau, 14th-17th c.

Wijk-bii-Duurstede, in the province of Utrecht. See *Durstede.*

Wijniges, West Friesland, the seat of a mint for that province in 1634. Schulman, xi. 91, cites an inedited variety of the gold ducat struck there.

Wilna, probably the seat of the coinage of the Dukes of Courland, as well as of that of Lithuania before and after its annexation to Poland. The money struck by the Dukes in the 16th c. was on the model of the Polish currency emanating from Dantzic and Riga.

Windisch, canton of Aargau, a Swiss mint under the Merovingian princes. *Vindonissa.*

Winsum, W. Friesland, a mint of the Counts of W. F., 11th c. *Winshem.*

Wismar, Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, a seat of coinage in all metals from the 17th c.; but in recent times copper only seems to have been struck there. It was one of the mints in the 17th-18th c. of the undivided duchy of Mecklenburgh. *Moneta. Wismar.* and on rev. *Civitas. Magnop.* The mint seems to have produced nothing after 1854. There is a rare piece representing a thaler and a half, without date, but about 1680, with a three-quarter figure of St. Laurence, holding the gridiron, a shield of arms in front of him, and the legend *Firma · Est · in Domin ∴ Spes. Et · Fidvcia · Nostra ·*, and on the rev. the outer circle has a legend: *Wismariam · A Cvnctis · Protege · Christe Malis.∴* The inner circle, embracing a quartered shield, reads *Devs. Dat. Cvi. Vvlt.* This coin was obligingly lent to us, with many others, by Messrs. Spink and Son of London. Comp. Schulman, Cat. xx. 1208. A gold ducat of Wismar, 1743, occurred at the Reinmann sale, 1891, No. 867. In 1715, during the siege by the allied Russians, Danes, Saxons, and Hanoverians, the town struck money of necessity for 1, 4, 8, and 16 schillings.

Wissemburg, Alsace, an abbatial mint from 1275, and a municipal one under imperial sanction 15th-17th c. The abbatial money bears *Widen-fire* [? the name of an abbot—Wilfrid], the other *Weissenbvrg. Am. Rhei.* This is the place of origin of a very early and rare denier, described in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1791. Comp. also Nos. 1978, 1988.

Wittenberg, a mint of the Electors of Saxony and of the town, 13th-16th c. Shield with two swords and *W.*

Woerden, Holland, the place of origin of a square piece of 4 stuivers in lead, struck during the siege by the Spaniards in 1575.

Woerth-am-Sauer, Alsace, a mint of Lichtenberg, 1587-1632.

Wolfenbüttel, Brunswick, the seat of a branch of the house of Brunswick, and the place of origin of a tolerably long series of coins. Money of necessity was struck here in 1627 by the commandant of the fortress.

Wohlau or *Wöhlau*, Silesia, the source of pfennigen of the 14th c. with a bull's head and *W. V.* for *Wulavia;* there were pieces of 24 kreutzer during the Thirty Years' War (1621-22). It was also a mint of the Counts and Dukes of Brieg.

Workum, W. Friesland, a seat of local coinage, 14th c., with *Wolderv.* and an eagle and three fleurs-de-lis.

Worms, Hesse Darmstadt, the place of origin of a denier of early fabric similar to those of Louis le Débonnaire of the temple type, and a mint of the Bishops of Worms from the 9th c., as well as perhaps of the See of Trèves. The most ancient denier of the bishops is one of Henry (1217-34). There is also civic or municipal money in gold and silver. *Wormacia.*

Würtemburg Mints (minor): Aalen, Argen, Bartenstein, Biberach, Brenz, Buchau, Buchhorn, Christophstal, Elwangen, Esslingen, Forchtenberg, Giengen, Gmünd, Gnadenthal, Goeppingen, Heilbronn, Helfenstein, Kirchberg, Koenigsegg, Langenargen, Langenburg, Limpurg, Mainhard, Marbach, Mergentheim, Montfort, Neckarssulm, Neuenstein, Oehringen, Ravensburg, Riedlingen, Rottenburg, Sülz, Tettnang, Tübingen, Untersteinbach, Waldburg, Waldenburg, Waldsee, Wangen, Weickersheim, Weingarten, Weissenau, Woellwarth, or Wallworth.

Würtzburg, the mint of the bishops. Money of necessity has been repeatedly struck here.

Xeres, a mint of the Almohades (516-668).

Venne, a mint of the Counts of Savoy, 14th c.

Yprés (*Ipra*, or *Ipre*), the mint of Philippe d'Alsace, Gui de Dampierre, and others, Counts of Flanders after the acquisition of Artois. It appears that certain English nobles were struck in this locality, if not in the town itself, by a concession granted to Edward III. by the towns of Ghent, Bruges, and Yprés in 1345. The coin is said to have originated in a victory by Edward over the French in 1340 off Sluijs.

Yves, Namur, a mint of Gaucher, Count of Porcien (1312-22).

Zacatecas, Mexico, one of the principal colonial mints of Spain in former times. It was still employed under the Spanish Bourbons in 1821, and is said to be still in operation.

Zamosc, Poland, the source of a silver coin of 2 zloté, struck in 1813, as money of necessity.

Zante, one of the places named on the Venetian copper *gazzette* struck for the Ionian Isles under Venetian rule.

Zara, Dalmatia, the place of origin of a series of siege-pieces in silver, the double-headed eagle crowned, between *Zara*, 1813, and on the other the value. There are pieces of 18 fr. 40 c., 9 fr. 20 c., and 4 fr. 60 c., besides a countermarked baiocco of Pius VI. The Venetian money for Zara may have been struck here or at Venice itself.

Zator, Galicia, formerly an independent duchy, for which we have a piece of 30 kreutzer of Maria Theresa of 1776, with *Archid. Avs. Dvx Osw. Zat.*

Ziegenhain, Hesse, the mint of the local seigneurs in the 13th c., and subsequently of the Landgraves of Hesse. *Cygenh'ga.*

Ziericzee, the place of coinage of siege-money in tin for 20, 15, and 10 stuivers, and for 1 stuiver, in 1575-76 during the Spanish siege.

Zofingen, Switzerland, canton of Aargau, a place of independent cantonal coinage by a concession of the Emperor Frederic II. in 1239. There are bracteates of the Counts of Froburg, 13th-14th c., with *Z—O*; other money down to the 18th c.

Zolder, Limburg, the mint of Jan van Elteren, Seigneur of Zolder, Zonhoven, Vogelshanck, and Houthalen, and of his successor Henri van Bastogne, 14th c. The coins are billon, imitated from the Liége type, and read *Iohs. De Elteren. Dns. De. Voge.*, or *Moneta. Nova. Svlrens.*

Zonhoven, Limburg, the place of coinage of the Archbp. of Cologne, Engelbert de la Marck, and of Henri de Bastogne, with *Engelb. D. Mar. Dns. Son.*, and *Her. De. Bast. Dns. Sonve.* There are only deniers in billon.

Züg, the place of origin of bracteates of late date with the arms of the canton and of coins of the 17th c. *Tvgiensis.*

Zurich, a Merovingian and Carlovingian mint; a place of coinage of Otho I. (*Tvregvm*, or *Tvrec*), of the dukedom of Suabia, 10th c., and the bishops; and the source of a long and important series of numismatic productions in gold, silver, and billon, nearly down to the present time. In 1045 Henry III. accorded to the Abbess of Frauenmünster the right of striking money here, and there are bracteates of the 13th-14th c. with a church, the bust of St. Felix, that of the Abbess, etc. The abbey ceded the right to the city in 1514. There are some interesting types of the thaler (including those with the three martyrs carrying their heads, and with a view of the city) and also of the gold currency. Pieces prior to the 18th c. are scarce. The dicken or $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler was imitated by the engraver of a double groat of

Daventer. *Zvrich, Zv. Reip. Tigvrina* or *Thvricensis, Moneta Tigurina.* Among the rarer products of this mint may be cited a gold coin struck in the reign of Charles le Gros, with *Mon. Nova Av. Thvricēsis* on obv., and on rev. *Civitas Imperial';* a dicken of 1504, a thaler of 1512, of which there are varieties, and others of 1526, 1558, and 3-thaler klippe of 1559. All of these belong to the imperial epoch. The thaler and ½ thaler of 1773 are also said to be uncommon, especially the latter.

Zutphen, Gelderland, on the Yssel, the probable place of origin of a briquet of Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Burgundy, 1475, having as a mint-mark a lion running to left. Sch., xv. 200. Other pieces struck here in billon and copper occur. It was an occasional mint of the Spanish rulers. During the siege by the Spaniards in 1586 the town issued 3 stuivers or sols in lead and copper.

Zweibrüggen, Bavaria, formerly in the Palatinate, apparently the source of a thaler of 1623, with the titles of the Duke of Juliers, Cléves, Berg, Mark, Ravensperg, and Ravenstein.

Zwolle, a mint at which convention-money was struck in the 16th c., prior to 1576, in pursuance of the treaty between it, Campen, and Daventer. Also an imperial and civic mint in the 16th and 17th c. A grosch of

the German type was struck here in 1601. A silver coin of Zwolle, apparently money of necessity, struck on a square flan, bears on obv. *Zwollae* 96 [1596], and on rev. a shield with the legend *Devs. Refvgivm Nostrvm.*

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II. CATALOGUE OF EUROPEAN DENOMINATIONS

The items marked * have been taken from Mr. Peter Whelan's *Numismatic Dictionary* (1856), as they stand, the writer not having met with them. He regards many as very doubtful, and others are almost certainly incorrect; the latter category we have, as a rule, rejected.

Abbaze, a special silver currency struck by Russia for Georgia, consisting of ½, 1, and 2 abb. 18th c.

**Abra*, Polish silver, value 1s.

Achtentwintig, a silver coin worth 28 stivers. There is also the half. 17th c. *W. Friesland, Emden*, etc. There is an Italian imitation of the Emden type. See Sch. v. 582.

Achtstuiverstuk, a piece of 8 stivers. 16th c. *Brabant.* There is also the tienstuiverstuk or 10 stivers, etc.

Achtzehner. See *Zeyner.*

Affonsim or *grosso affonsim*, the 4-dinheiro piece of Alfonso V. of Portugal, 1438-81. There is the half.

Agnel. See *Mouton* and *Lam.*

Albertin, a silver coin so called from Albert, Archduke of Austria, Governor of the Netherlands, in conjunction with his consort Isabella. The busts are either accollated or *vis-à-vis.* There is the double.

Albertin, a gold coin of the same princes and type, with the two busts facing each other on the Spanish model.

Albulo da S. Pietro, a billon coin of Lucca under republican rule, of the *Otto* type. The rev. has a full-length figure of St. Peter with the keys.

Albus, i.q., *blanque, blanc, bianco, blanco, witpenning*, a billon or plated coin, current in Germany and the Low Countries from the 15th c. A mannheimer gulden of 1608, of which there is the half, is described as being worth 26 albus. A piece of two albus of Orange-Nassau, 1684, is cited by Schulman, Cat. v., No. 494. Comp. *Raderalbus.* The city of Cologne struck pieces of 4 and 8 albus.

Alfonsino, a name by which the gold florin of Alfonso I., King of Arragon, Sicily, and Naples (1433-58), is supposed to have been known or recognised.

Alfonso, the gold Spanish piece of 25 peseta struck under Alfonso XII., 1871, etc.

**Allevure*, Swedish copper, the lowest value.

Alpha et Omega, an allegorical or figurative emblem, which presents itself on many mediæval coins of bishops and secular rulers, and which, like other Western types, was imitated in a more or less degenerate form by the moneyers of Northern and Eastern Europe. See p. 61.

Altininck, a Russian silver or billon piece of three kopecks struck under Peter the Great and his immediate successors.

Altmichlic, Turkish silver, value 3s. 60 para.

Ambrosino, a name of the silver Florentine grosso of the first republic (1250-1310), derived from the figure and name of the patron-saint on rev.

Angelet, a gold coin belonging to the Anglo-Gallic series. The half-salute. Comp. *Engels*.

Angevin, the term by which the money struck at Angers was known, as distinguished from that of Tours. One of the earliest modern coins with the denomination expressed is a double angevin of Charles de Valois, Count of Maine, with *Anievins. Dobles.* on rev.

Angevine, or *double gros*, a denomination used for the double gros in the diocese of Metz, 14th-15th c. It was imitated at Verdun and in the Netherlands.

Anglo-Gallic money, a very extensive series in gold, silver, and billon, struck by the Kings of England as sovereigns of France from Henry II. to Henry VI., by the Black Prince, and by the Regent Duke of Bedford.

Angster, a Swiss denomination (cantons of Schwyz and Lucerne), 19th century.

Anselmino, a silver type of Mantua, 16th c., from the effigy and name of St. Anselm on rev. It seems to have been struck only under Vincenzo and Francesco IV. Gonzaga (1587-1612).

**Aperbias*, Maltese.

Aquilino, a small silver coin struck at Padua during the republican epoch (1200-1300). It reads *Padva Regia CIVITAS*, and owes its name to the eagle significant of imperial suzerainty. The same denomination was struck at Treviso by the Count of Goritz (1319-1323).

Aquilino, a silver coin of Genoa of the 14th or 15th c. with *Fidelivm Imperii* and an eagle with outstretched wings on obv., and on rev. *Ianve et District.* Remedi Cat. 1884, No. 1447, 320 lire.

Ardite, Spanish and Franco-Spanish currency of very low value, 17th c. The Spaniard used to say: "No vale un ardite."

Arendes groot. A Brabantine and Dutch coin of the 14th and following centuries. Schulman, Cat. v., No. 228, cites the quarter of Louis IV. of Loos.

Arendeschelling, a Dutch and Flemish coin of the 14th, 15th, and 16th c. See Sch., Cat. 4, No. 297. There is the half.

Arendesrijksdaalder, a Low Countries denomination, like the preceding, issued during the 16th c., probably from an Arensberg model. There is one with the titles of Rudolph II. (1576-1612).

Argento, the name conferred on a silver coin struck by Pope Clement V. at Carpentras, near Avignon, early 14th c. Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 793, and comp. No. 888, where a piece of similar appellation is cited as struck by the Prince of Castiglione (Francesco Gonzaga, 1593-1616). The latter seems to have been = $\frac{1}{4}$ scudo d'oro.

Armellino, a silver coin of Guidobaldo II., Duke of Urbino (1538-74), with an ermine to r. on obv. and the figure and name of St. Crescentius on rev.

**Armoodi*, Turkish gold.

Arnaldus or *Arnaldensis*, a small billon coin of the See of Auch or

Agen in Aquitaine. Five a. were = 4 deniers tournois ; it corresponds to the pite or pougeoise. - *Agenensis.*

Arnoldusgulden, a copper weight of the type of the gold ducat of Arnould, Duke of Gueldres, 1423-73. Apparently of the period.

Artesienne (Monnaie), the generic appellation bestowed in public acts, as it may have been in contemporary parlance, on the money of Artois, more especially the commercial currency of *mailles*, which were struck with local differences at nearly all the towns in this district, as well as at Antwerp, Brussels, etc. Comp. *Maille.*

Artiluk = 3 Italian grossetti, a silver coin of the republic of Ragusa. The word is said to be of Turkish origin.

Asper or *Aspar*, a Turkish billon coin current in Asia Minor, in the time of Byron and Hobhouse, for about the 30th part of a penny. In Barbary they used to have the ½ asper or *bourbe.*

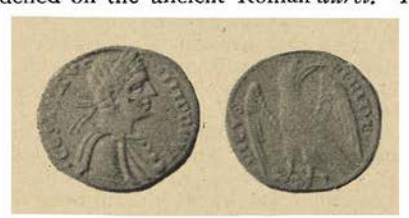
Aspro, a silver coin of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes, 14th c. The Rhodian *danaro.*

Assis, a silver coin = 6 kreutzer or a schilling in the old monetary systems of Basle and Strasburgh-in-Elsas. There were the a., the double, and the half. A double a. of Basle is dated 1624, and a. of the same city, 1695, 1697, and 1708. In 1795 a siege-piece of 72 a. was struck for Luxemburgh. The Strasburgh series of this type is a tolerably numerous one, and includes some well-executed pieces ; the three *fleurs-de-lis* were introduced after the French occupation in 1681, in lieu of the ancient *lis;* but the legend still preserved for some time the word *Respublica.*

**Attine*, Turkish silver, value 5d.

Aubonne, a silver crown, with the half and quarter, of Lorraine, 18th c. It owed its name to M. d'Aubonne, the director of the mint from 1724 to 1728, in which year he was succeeded by M. Masson.

Augustale, a gold coin of Sicily under Henry VI. and Frederic II. (1194-1250), modelled on the ancient Roman *aurei.* It occurs with the



portrait of Frederic II. (1197-1220). There is the half, which is the scarcer of the two.

Ausbeutethaler, a silver mining thaler of Saxony, Brunswick-Luneburg, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Anhalt-Bernberg, etc. Some of these pieces, more especially those of Brunswick, are very striking and very admirably executed. They often occur of a large module, and are marked with values from 1½ to 4 thalers. There is a particularly fine one of 1657 for Brunswick-Luneburg, with the head of the Hanoverian Horse turned back.

**Bache*, Zurich, billon, value 1¾d.

Baer-pfenning, a billon coin of St. Gall, Switzerland, 15th c., with the gold-collared bear rampant.

Baetzner = 8 deniers, a small billon coin of Strasburgh-in-Elsas, the

6th part of a dick-pfenning. There are also the drei baetzner or ½ dick-pfenning.

Bagattino, bagai, a trifle, a small bronze coin of Venice, first struck in the earlier half of the 15th c., and largely employed for the colonies. The type varied according to circumstances. Nicolo Trono (1471-3) struck the double. The piece with Trono's name has the special interest and importance of possessing a portrait of the Doge, attributed by Armand to Antonello, and different from that on the *lira Tron*. The bagattino was the Venetian unit in copper. There is the half of some reigns. A bagattino of the 15th c. struck for Zara has a half-figure of St. Simeon and *Simeon Ivstvs Profeta*. The remarkable bagattino of Nicolo Trono, 1471-1473, is conjecturally attributed to Luca Sesto or to Antonello, contemporary moneyers at Venice; and the same origin is claimed for the lira Tron. Comp. *Lira*.

Baiocchella, a small billon coin of Fano under papal government. There are several varieties.

Baiocchetto, a small silver coin of the Farnesi, Dukes of Castro, 16th c., with the effigy and name of St. Savinus on rev.

Baiocco, the papal centime. 100 baiocchi are = 1 scudo. In 1712 Clement XI. issued a silver piece of 80 bai. During the revolutionary periods, 1796-99 and 1848-49, a very varied series of baiocchi was struck by Pius VI., Pius IX., the Roman republic, etc. That on circular flans in white metal is said to have been struck at Paris.

**Bajoire*, Genevese silver, value 4s. 6d.

Banco, a standard of currency, which virtually came into operation in the 16th c. when the Venetian banks were obliged to seek from the Government power to avert failure by reducing the weight of the gold ducat. In West Friesland, during the troubles with France, the authorities instituted an artificial monetary standard termed *Bank-paiement* or *Bank-gelt*, analogous to Banco. The latter expression constantly occurs on the copper coinage of the north of Europe, and seems to be employed as a mark of distinction from *Courant*. Schulman, xi. 95, cites a curious piece, which he describes as a proof in piedfort, belonging to the West Friesland series. It bears date 1677, and is inscribed with *6 Stuivers Bank Payement*. It has been the practice of all countries for the Government or Crown to tamper with the current silver and copper coin, and profit by the difference in weight or alloy. English history has a fair share to shew under this head, and a late Jewish Chancellor of the Exchequer even went so far as to suggest an experiment on the gold by introducing a half-sovereign token worth 8s. Comp. *Bursarienzeichen*.

Bano, the unit of the copper currency of the kingdom of Roumania. There are pieces of 1 bano; 2, 5, and 10 bani. The *bano* = centime.

Barbarin, from *barbe*, in reference to the bearded face of St. Martial, a billon coin of the Abbey of Saint-Martial, first struck at the commencement of the 12th c., and copied by the Vicomtes de Limoges. Obv. *Scs. Marcial.* Rev. *Lemoricensis*. Gui VI. V. de Limoges (1230-63) endeavoured to replace it by an altered type with his own name in 1263; and both were eventually replaced in the Viscomté by an improved and varied coinage, copied from the royal or the Breton money. See *Lemona*.

Barbone, a silver coin of Lucca, 17th c., with the crowned and bearded *Sanctus Vultus*.

Barbuda, a piece of 3 dinheiros, struck under Fernando I. of Portugal, 1367-83, representing on obv. a profile of the king, crowned and visored,

and on rev. a cross surcharged with the besanted shield, and cantoned with four castles. The king bears on his shoulder a similar shield, and before and behind the bust occur *L.P.* in a monogram, surmounted by a besant.

Barile, a silver type used by Alexander de' Medici, first Duke of Florence, 1531-7. It has the figure of St. John the Baptist to r.

Barrinba, a gold colonial coin of Portugal of low standard, struck for Moçambique, and reckoned as = 2½ meticaes or 66 *cruzados de conta*, each cr. = 100 reis. There was the half. 19th c. (1847-53).

Bastião, bastiões, a silver denomination of the Portuguese Indies = 300 reis, and struck at Goa under Sebastian about 1551-54, deriving its name from the figure of the cognominal saint on obv.

Batz, a small plated or copper coin of Switzerland and Germany (Baden, Würtemburg, etc.), but (from the name) probably originating in Berne. There are pieces of from 2 to 48 batzen, the higher values being in fine silver. 10 batzen = 1 frank.

Bazaruco, a billon Portuguese coin of the 17th c. (1617), apparently struck at Goa under the authority of the Viceroy of India, having on obv. *F[ilippus] II. R[ex] P[ortugalliæ]*, and on rev. *I[n] H[oc] S[igno] V[inces]* = 60 reis. There were the 2½ and the 5 b. pieces of similar fabric, but of variant type. The b. itself and the 2½ b. bore on obv. a St. Catherine's wheel, and the latter was on that account termed a *roda*.

Beard-money. See *Borodoraia*.

Beguinette, the specific name of the maille blanche struck by Villaume de Nancy, moneyer to the Count of Bar, 1370-74.

Beichlinger thaler, a denomination current in Poland. There is one of Augustus II., 1702.

Berlinga, a silver coin of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1412-47), with the duke on horseback galloping to r.; on rev. St. Ambrosius seated.

**Beshlie*, Turkish silver, value 3s. 2d.

**Beslic* or *Bestic*, Turkish silver, value 5 aspers, 3d.

Bezzo or *quattrino bianco*, a small silver coin of Venice, somewhat similar to the older soldino. One of Andrea Gritti (1523-39) reads *Andreas. Griti. Dvx.*, and on rev. is the lion.

Bianchetto, a billon coin of the Marquisate of Monteferrato, under the Palæologi (1380-1480), who also had the *maglia* (or maille) di bianchetto in bronze or copper.

Bissolo, a billon piece of the Duchy of Milan under Gio. Maria Ettore and Giancarlo Visconti, 1402-12. It probably owed its name to the *biscia* or viper, the cognisance of the family, on the rev., the obv. being occupied by a bust of St. Ambrosius, the crosier in his r. hand, and the l. raised in the act of benediction. It does not seem to have been reissued. The word is a corrupt form or contraction of *bisciolo*. A descendant of the Dukes used to reside in the mansion now converted into the Biscione Hotel at Milan.

Bissona, a silver coin of Louis XII. of France, struck at Milan as Duke (1502-12). On obv. occurs: *Lvdovicvs. D.G. Francor. Rex* and the arms of France between two crowned vipers.

**Blaffert*, Cologne, a small coin.

**Blamneer*, Westphalia, money of account.

Blanca, a plated coin of Castile and Leon, 15th c., corresponding to the French *blanque*, and German *albus*, *witpenning*, *breite-grosschen*, and *silber-groschen*.

Blanque, and *demi-blanque*, and *grand-blanque*, a billon coin of the French and Anglo-Gallic series. These coins continued in use till 1791. Sch., Cat. 4, No. 460, where is cited a piece of *six blancs de Montagny*. A grand-blanque *Tournaisis* was struck by Charles VII., 1422-61, for France, and a denier = two *blanques* or *albi* by Charles V. for the county of Holland.

Blutzger, an episcopal type formerly current in the Swiss cantons of Grisons, Coire, and Haldenstein. They are known of many years from 1644 to 1842. They were also struck for the town of Coire or Chur.

Böhmisch, a coin belonging to the former bishopric of Fulda, now part of Hesse-Cassel.

Bolognino, a silver coin of Bologna from the autonomous republican period (11th c.) to the last century. There is the half as well as the double. Comp. *Ferrarino*.

**Bon-gros*, Hesse-Cassel, silver, value 2d.

Borodoraia, the popular name given to the Russian beard-money, of which there are existing specimens in copper of various dates, 1699, 1705, 1725, etc. The obv. bears the Russian eagle and the date, the rev. a nose and mouth with the beard and moustache, with the legends *dengui usiati* (money received), *sborodi pochlina usiata* (beard-tax received), or *dague platchena* (tax paid). This species of currency was really a token.

Bossonaya, a billon coin of the ancient Counts of Barcelona.

Botdrager, Holland, episcopal money of Utrecht, a type of the double groot or gros, silver, 14th c. There is the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, otherwise the groot and $\frac{1}{2}$ groot.

Bourbe. See *Asper*.

Bourbonnais, a type of the French denier under Louis VII. (1137-80), King of France, of which there were at least three varieties: the *B. à la tête*, the *B. à la tête barbue*, the *B. à la main bénissante*, from the mints at Bourges and Mantes.

Bourdelois, a variety of the French denier struck under Louis XI. (1461-83).

Bourgeois, a term for the Toulouse denier of Philip le Hardi (1270-85). It was called the *Bourgeois de la langue d'Oc* or Languedoc.

Bourgeois, a term applied to two or three kinds of billon currency under the prolific reign of Philip le Bel (1285-1344). We find the *b. fort*, the *b. simple*, and the *maille bourgeoise*. The Dukes of Lorraine adopted it; there is an inedited variety of Ferri IV. (1312-28) struck at Bruges; and Bruges itself preserved the type and name under the Spanish rule, calling it the *Burgensis Novus*.

Box-thaler, a coin formerly struck in several parts of Germany, and enclosing a series of pictures, sometimes not of a very conventional character. One of the posthumous thalers of Charles V. for Besançon, 1660, is of this type.

Bracteate, from Gr. βράχειν, to crackle, or Latin *bractea*, metal foil, a peculiar uniface species of money current in N. Germany, Switzerland, the N. Netherlands, and Lombardy from a period of unknown antiquity in the middle ages down to the 16th c. It exists in gold, silver, and copper, of which the silver types are the commonest. It is nearly, if not quite, always anepigraphic (one of Pertarit, King of the Lombards, 671-686, struck at Pavia, has *Per.*), and many specimens and types are of a very rudimentary style. Sometimes, however, the bracteate occurs with the appearance of having been the product of a carefully and artistically prepared die, and we have before us one of Mayence of quite an elaborate

pattern, though uninscribed and uniface. When we look at their flimsy and fragile texture, it becomes a source of surprise that such large numbers should have survived. The precise place and office of the bracteate in the extensive area over which it once circulated are not readily determined. It possessed scarcely any intrinsic value, nor was its current rate expressed; and although it was light to excess, it was not portable without risk of injury even in the small wallets used in the middle ages as receptacles for specie carried on the person. It was certainly not available for ornamental purposes. Yet that it was used in commerce, and even broken into halves and quarters, appears to be certain. The purchasing power of such money was of course much greater in former times, and the rate at which it and its fractions were accepted was probably understood. In Bavaria a modification of this form of currency took place in the 12th c., retaining the flimsy fabric, but adding a rev. There are varieties of this species of coin. In one the obv. has a coiffed head, and the rev. an angel carrying a cross. The peculiar currency of Mantua and Aquileia in the middle ages was a direct evolution from the bracteate.

Braspenning, a copper penning or pfenning of the 15th c. *Friesland.* Comp. *Jager.*

Bravuda, a Portuguese denomination mentioned in official regulations belonging to the reign of Duarte I., 1433-38, and apparently = 3 dinheiros.

Breite-groschen, a term for a plated or billon groschen of Mansfeld, 1514.

Briquet or *Vuurijzer*, and the half, a silver coin of the 15th c. current in Holland, and so called from the short thrusting sword (*briquet*) in the lion's claw. Schulman, Cat. v. 1883, cites a half vuurijzer of the 15th c. of one of the Bishops of Utrecht.

Briquet, double. The double of the foregoing.

Brod, a copper mining piece of Dortmund of the 18th c., is termed a *Paderborner Brod.*

Brulé, a piece of four stuivers, current in the bishopric of Liége, 16th c.

Bryman, the double gros, 14th c., billon. *Brabant.*

Bugue, a small silver coin of Metz in Lorraine, 15th-16th c. There is the half. A remarkable series is described in Cat. Robert, 671-698.

Bursarienzeichen, a copper piece of 3 pfenningen, 1608. *Munster.*

**Bushe*, Aix-la-Chapelle, value 4 hellers.

Butken, a name given to the half-groot of Groningen, 15th-16th c. A butken appears to have been = 2 *plakken.*

Cadière, a name given to the gold currency of Brittany and to a billon type struck under Charles VI. of France for Dauphiny. There is a celebrated c. d'or of Anne of Brittany, 1498, the earliest French coin with a date, where she styles herself Queen of France and *Dux Britonum.* This royal lady was naturally very proud of her Breton origin and rank.

**Cagliaresco*, Sardinian copper, value 6 to a soldo.

Cagliarese, a copper coin of Cagliari, Sardinia, struck by the Kings of Spain as Kings of Sardinia, by the Emperor Charles VI., and by the Kings of Sardinia of the House of Savoy. There is also in copper a piece of 3 cagliaresi.

**Calderilla*, Spanish copper, the Cuarto, value 4 maravedis.

Camillino, a silver denomination of Correggio, near Modena; it derived its name from Camillo, Count of Correggio (1580-97).

Canello. See *Patacão.*

Cantem, the Bulgarian *centime.* There are bronze pieces of 10 kantem, 1880 and 1887.

Cantonal, the name engraved on the rev. of two silver Spanish coins of five peseta and ten reales struck at Cartagena in 1873 during the siege by the Centralists.

**Capellone*, Modena, silver, value 3d.

**Caragronch*, mod. Greece, silver, value 5s.

Carambole, the écu de Flandre struck by Louis XIV. for 80 sols, with the quartered arms of France and Burgundy. There are several varieties : c. aux palmes, aux insignes, etc.

Carlino, a small silver coin of Bologna under papal sway and of the Two Sicilies. A piece of 12 carlini = 5 lire. Also a coin of Vianen in the Netherlands, struck on the Italian model. The short-lived Neapolitan Republic struck a piastra of 20 carlini and two varieties of pieces of 6 carlini.

Carlino, a gold denomination of Carlo Emmanuele III., King of Sardinia (1730-73). The rev. bears the annunciation.

Carlino, a copper as well as a silver denomination at Malta, 16th c.

Carlino nuovo, a gold coin of Sardinia, 1786-93 = £4 : 16s. or 120 francs. There was no subsequent issue of it ; but in later reigns we have nearly equivalent values under other names.

**Carlo*, Lombardy, silver, value 5s.

Carlovingian money, the name by which we generally understand the coinage of the Franco-German empire from the time of Pepin le Bref, A.D. 752, to the death of Louis V., A.D. 986. The mints at which this coinage took place are neither so numerous nor so doubtful as in the case of the Merovingian series, many of the names which we find in the earlier list present themselves in the later one. Pepin alone is shewn to have had 35 mints. M. Blanchet assigns to Charlemagne 82 ; and to this additions might be made. So it is with some of the other emperor-kings ; and it appears to be evident that the system of production was different from our own ; for we must recollect that the royal or imperial money formed only part of the whole body of currency, and did not perhaps amount to nearly as much as the aggregate feudal output.

Carnabo or *Cornabo*, a silver coin of the Marquisate of Monteferrato (15th c.) and of the feudal lords of Desana of the Tizzone family (early 16th c.).

Carolin, half, and quarter, gold coins of Würtemberg, 18th c., so called from Charles Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg. The same denomination existed in Sweden under Charles XII. (1697-1718) ; there were pieces of 1 and 2 caroliner.

**Caroline*, Swedish silver, value 1s. 6d.

Carolus, a billon coin of Charles VIII. of France, of which there were 3 or 4 varieties and the half ; the ordinary type, that for Dauphiny and that for Brittany. The piece was = 10 deniers tournois.

Carolus gulden. Silver gulden of Charles V. struck for the Netherlands, 1543-55. The same name was given to the piece struck by him or in his name at Besançon, of which imitations were made at Vauvillers in 1554.

**Castellano*, Spanish gold, the ancient coin [? same as *Castillon*].

Castillon, Spanish gold, probably from bearing the arms of Castile.

Catechismus or *Glaubensthaler*, a variety of 1668 in the Saxon series,

with portions of the catechism upon it, possibly designed for presentation to children.

Cavallo, a copper coin struck by Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies (1458-94), having a standing horse on the rev. It continued in circulation down to the 19th c., and retained its old name even when the horse was replaced by other types. In 1781 it is said on a *grano* of Ferdinand IV. that it is = 12 cavalli.

**Cavallucci*, Naples.

Cavalot, a silver or billon coin struck by Charles VIII. of France at Naples and Aquila in three varieties.

Cavalotto, a small silver coin struck at Asti by Louis XII. of France during his occupation of the Milanese.

Ceitil or *Ceptil*, early Portuguese copper currency, 15th-16th c.=6th of a copper real, w. 18 gr. Also a denomination in copper of the Bishops of Aquila in the Abruzzi in the 16th c.

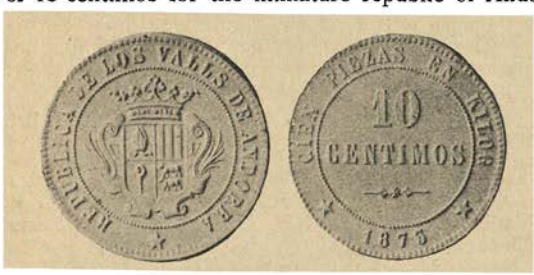
Cent, a Danish copper coin, with its multiples in silver, struck for the Danish West Indies.

Centesimo, a copper coin equal to the hundredth part of an Italian *lira*.

Centime, the 100th part of the French *franc* of the latest type. The

first centime was struck under the First Republic.

Centimo, the Spanish equivalent of the *centime*. It is the denomination employed for home use and the colonies (Philippines, etc.). There is a piece of 10 centimos for the miniature republic of Andorra in the



central Pyrenees, 1873. It was probably struck at Paris. The republic is now under French protection.

Cervia, a silver coin of Massa-Carrara or Di Lunigiana, the princely fief of the Malaspina family. A piece of 4 cervié, 1610, which occurs in Cat. Remedi, 1884, No. 1752, appears to be an instance in which the denomination was independent of the type, which properly has a stag or hind on rev. and the motto *Velocivs Ad Coelvm*. See *ibid.* No. 1753.

Chaise, a gold coin in the early French series, representing on the obv. the monarch seated on his throne or chair. Comp. *Clinckaert*.

**Chelon*, Polish billon.

Chiavarino, a copper or bronze coin of Frinco under the Mazzetti family (16th-17th c.), owing its name to the papal type of the *keys* and tiara.

Chipotois, perhaps an alternative name for the ½ obole of the Bishops of Auch or Agen in Aquitaine, otherwise known as an *arnaldus*, and = a denier tournois, less a fraction.

**Choustack*, Polish billon, value 2d.

**Christian* [Christiern], Danish gold, value 16s. 5d.

Christiana Religio, a legend and (with the usually accompanying Temple) type introduced into European coinage by the moneyers of Louis le Débonnaire. The denarii with this distinctive feature were extensively copied both in Western and Eastern Europe, and acquired in some cases a very degraded form. The imperial money itself retained the symbol and motto during centuries; there is a denarius or obolus of the Emperor Henry II., 1002-24, struck for Lucca, bearing the temple on a contracted scale without the *Christiana Religio*. The sacred edifice

itself had been a constant feature in the pagan coinage, and the words were almost requisite to indicate a new cult.

**Christine*, Swedish silver, value 1s. 2d.

Cinquantina, the piece of 50 reales in silver struck by Philip III. and IV. and Charles II. of Spain, with the value expressed on the face.

Cinquina, = 5 grani, a silver denomination of the Knights of St. John at Malta and of other Italian states, 16th c. There is a very rare one of Pietro del Monte, Grand Master at Malta, 1568-72. Em. de Roban (1775-97) struck the moiety.

Cinquinho, the Portuguese piece of 5 reis under John III. (1521-57).

Clemmergulden, the term applied to a gold ducat of the Dukes of Gueldres, 15th c. There are several varieties.

Clinckaert, ½ clinckaert, and ¼ clinckaert, a gold coin, with its divisions, answering to the French *chaise*. 14th-15th c. Holland. The earliest was probably that struck at Antwerp by the Emperor Louis IV. (1314-46).

Cnapkoeck, the ½ goudgulden or gold ducat of the Low Countries (Groningen, etc.) in the 15th and 16th c.

Cob. See *Duro*.

**Colon*[*n*]*ato*, Spanish silver; the Pillar Dollar is so called.

Compagnon, a term applied to a type of the *gros blanc* struck under Jean le Bon of France (1364-80); the two sides divide the titles; and on rev. is a castle surmounted by a *lis*.

Conceição, a gold Portuguese coin = 4800 reis, struck by João IV. (1640-56) in 1648, having the scriptural legend on rev., and on obv. a cross, of which one of the limbs is screened by a crowned shield. In the mint

at Lisbon is a pattern of one with the name of Pedro II.; it was perhaps ordered and withdrawn, as no such coin is known.

Constantin, the name applied to the gold money of Louis Constantin De Rohan, Bishop of Strasburgh, 18th c.

**Conto*, Portuguese computation, 1000 millreis.

Convention-money, a principle, analogous to that of certain states of ancient Greece, by which a currency was tolerated or recognised within a stipulated radius at a fixed standard. The practice does not seem to have come into vogue in the Low Countries till the 14th c. (see *Drielander*, *Jager*, *Rozenbeker*, and *Vierlander*). The earliest trace of this sort of treaty was, we believe, in the monetary arrangement in 1240 between the town of Lindau, Bavaria, the Bishop of Costanz, and others. This was long prior to that between John I., Count of Namur (1297-1331), the Count of Flanders, and the Duke of Gueldres; and we are not to forget the somewhat later compact of Edward III. of England (1345) with the Emperor Louis of Bavaria and the Duke of Brabant at a time when the extension of English commerce and coinage rendered such facilities of peculiar importance to that country. There are very curious types of 1479 for Daventer, Campen, and Groningen, and of 1488 for Daventer, Campen, and Zwolle; the latter convention appears to have been still in force in 1588. A proof ½ daalder on a square flan, and daalders of 1584 and 1588, with the titles of the Emperor Rudolph II., were struck for the three towns in common. The majority of the German princes, both lay and ecclesiastical, used convention-money during the 18th and even 19th c.

Coquibus, a denomination in silver of the Bishops of Cambrai, 13th-14th c., and also current in the diocese of Metz and in the Netherlands. The name is said to have been a popular *sobriquet*, occasioned by the eagle on the piece being mistaken by the common people for a cock—a not improbable error, as that bird is frequently delineated on coins of all ages in such a manner as to be mistaken for a pigeon or a sparrow.

Cornabo, a silver coin of the marquisate of Saluzzo, 15th-16th c.

Cornado, a billon coin of the ancient kingdom of Castile and Leon, 13th c.

Coroa de prata, a piece of 1000 reis, struck under Maria II. of Portugal (1837).

Coronato, a silver coin of low standard of Ferdinand I. of Arragon, King of the Two Sicilies, 1458-94, so called from the legend: *Coronatvs Qv[i]a Legitime Certavi*. There are at least two types of this, and one of the following reign, that of Alfonso II., 1494-95. Of those of Ferdinand, one has on obv. the portrait, and on rev. a cross; the other has on rev. St. George and the Dragon, and behind the bust on obv. *T.* for *Trinacria*. The Alfonso coin has the St. George reverse with the *T.*, and on the other side the ceremony of coronation as in the engraving. The type of the *coronato* struck by Ferdinand, probably the latest one, has the portrait on obv., and the St. George and Dragon on rev. Behind the bust occurs *T.* for *Trinacria*, as on some of the money of the Norman Kings of Sicily.

**Coronilla*, Spanish gold. Vientin D'Oro, value 20 reals.

Coronnat, a name officially applied, from a large crown in the field, to a type struck at Marseilles in and after 1186 by the Counts of Provence, Kings of Arragon, and Counts of Toulouse. The piece, of which six went to the gros d'argent in 1230, occurs in a document of 1186 as *Novus Regalis Coronatus*, or *Regalis Massilie Coronatus*; it may probably

have led to the introduction of the *coronato* into Sicily, though the legends and types differ.

Cotale, a silver coin of Florence under the republic, with *S. Ioannes Batista*, and the saint seated, on obv., and on rev. *Florentia* and the lily.

Cotrim, a billon Portuguese coin of the 15th c. = 5 ceitis.

Courant. See *Species* and *Banco.*

Couronne, a term improperly applied to coins otherwise than of French origin, and in that series there is no such denomination, except the gold *écu à la couronne*, first issued under Philip VI. (1328-50).

Courtisson, a coin of Charles le Chauve, 840-75, noticed by Schulman, Cat. 111, No. 345.

Crabbelaer, the same as the Vlieger. A piece of four patards.

Crazia, a billon denomination of Medicean Florence under Cosmo I. (1537-74). There is also the piece of 2 crazie or the doppia crazia.

**Croat*, Spanish silver. The gros d'argent of Arragon.

Cromsteert, or *Kromstaert*, the Dutch groot or gros with the lion. 15th c. *Holland.*

Crosazzo, a Genoese silver coin, 17th c. The reverse has the usual Conrad titles, accompanied by a cross with four stars. There are the double and quadruple crosazzo, as well as the *crosazzo di stampo largo*, or the coin on a larger flan. See Remedi Cat., 1884, Nos. 1480-1517, for a probably unique series of crosazzi. No. 1480, a piece of 6 cr., weighing 230 gr., brought 280 lire.

**Cruche*, Swiss billon, value ½d.

Cruzada and *dobra cr.*, a gold denomination of Castile under Pedro I., 1350-68, weighing (the cr.) $92\frac{8}{10}$ gr., and of fine standard. The titles are on both sides: the obv. exhibiting the bust of the king crowned; the rev. the arms of Castile and Leon. The m.m. is *S*—probably Saragossa. The cr. was = 75 reaes or reales in 1451, but the value fluctuated. It was one of the pieces admitted into circulation in Portugal.

Cruzado, *Crusatus*, a gold Portuguese coin, so termed from the share borne by Alphonso V. (1438-81) in the Turkish Crusade. There is a variety designated the *Calvario* Cruzado. Philip II. of Spain, after his occupation of Portugal, issued a rare piece of four cruzados, of which there are at least two varieties. Those of Henry the Cardinal, 1578-80, are also rare. John, Prince Regent, 1799, afterward John VI., issued a cruzado of a new type, called the *cruzado nuevo* = 400 reis. Comp. *Pinto.*

Cruzado, a silver coin of Portugal = 4 *tostões*, or 400 reis, with the half. First struck under Antonio (1580), and again introduced after the restoration of independence by John IV. Pedro II. in 1688 had a *cr. novo* = 480 reis, instead of 400, weight 347 gr.

Cuartilla, a copper coin = ¼ real, struck in 1860 for the Spanish colony of Chihuahua.

Cuarto and double *c.*, copper denominations of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella (1476-1504), Joanna, Queen of Castile, her son Charles V., and the later monarchs of that country. The word is sometimes spelled *Quarto*, q.v. The most usual type bears the Castle and Lion on either side for Castile and Leon. Originally = ¼ and ½ real.

Da Venti, *da Sedici*, *da otto*, *da quattro*, *da due*, a term employed at Venice and elsewhere in Italy to denote multiples of the mint according to the metal—in the gold the ducat, in the copper the bagattino. The ¼ giustina maggiore is sometimes termed the *Da Quaranta*, the whole being = 160 soldi.

Dalar, the Polish form of thaler, first struck under Sigismund III., 1587-1632, and = 30 groschen.

Daler, a copper coin of fictive value in the Swedish series, 1715-19. There are pieces of this character struck in the lifetime of Charles XII. anonymously, the majority under the auspices of Baron Görst, who ended by placing his head on one of them, and subsequently on the block. The daler with the baron's portrait, 1719, is scarce.

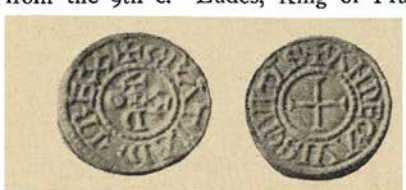
Danaro, the Italian form of denier, and current in the Peninsula in various States or other centres with local modifications. At Venice alone, in the course of about 200 years, as many as 24 varieties of the coin were struck under imperial authority, or at least with the titular sanction of successive emperors. The danaro and its moiety continued to be the sole ordinary currency till the *grosso* was introduced. Multiples of the d. itself were struck, however, long after that period. As late as 1755, Honoré III. Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, issued a piece of 8 danari in copper. Comp. *Denarius* and *Denier*.

Dauphin, grand and petit, two denominations in billon struck under Charles VII. of France for Dauphiny. The legend adds to the titles *Et. Dalphs. Vienesis.*

Davidsharp, the gold florin or goudgulden struck by David of Burgundy, Bishop of Utrecht, 1455-96, with the effigy of St. David and his harp. There is the double florin of this type.

Décime, a French revolutionary copper coin, of which several patterns exist, equal to 10 centimes. One was issued for Louis XVIII. at Strasburgh in 1815. It was also struck in 1838 for Monaco, and in 1840 for France, as a pattern for a proposed new copper coinage under Louis Philippe. Comp. *Dixain.*

Dei Gratiâ, a formula, which appears on the legends of mediæval coins at least from the 9th c. Eudes, King of France, 887-98, styles



himself *Gratiâ Domini Rex.* A *gros tournois* of Gui de Luxemburgh, Count of St. Pol, goes somewhat farther than usual, and completes the self-complacent assumption by reading on the obv. in an inner circle *Gracia Domini Dei nri : Factvs Svm*, which may, after all, refer to the fabrication of the coin. It was a phrase which originated in the politic alliance between Church and State, and which recommended itself to the secular authority as a strengthening influence and an unimpeachable sanction. Yet it never became general, and is frequently absent from the currencies of those princes who nominally, at all events, exercised a vicarious office under the Crown.

Della giustizia, a silver type of the Rep. of Lucca, 18th c., having on rev. *Ivstitia. Et. Pax.*

Denar, the modern Serbian franc or lira = the Roumanian *leu*. Comp. *Dinar.*

Denaretto, a name given at Arezzo and elsewhere to the *denaro* or *danaro* of small module. It is virtually = obolo.

Denarius, a name found on the silver pieces of Boleslav III. of Poland, 1102-39, and on some of those of Orange, 12th-13th c., corresponding to the French denier. It is also a term used in a generic sense on a silver piece of 30 stufer of Batenborg, 16th c. The obv. reads *Dena' Novvs D. Batenb'. Triginta Stvfer.* It is described in the Reinmann Cat., 1891-92, Part ii. 4966, as a thaler. Probably *denarius* was understood in the Netherlands and the German-speaking countries as the name of the French *denier*. A double denarius of Orange (Raymond III. or IV., 1314-93) reads: *R. Dei. Gra. Princps.*, and on rev. *Avr[isci] Du[plex] D[enarius] III. G[rana] XX.* These pieces weigh in fact 23 grains.

Denga (token), a small amorphous billon coin of the Dukes of Kief, Vladimir, and Muscovy, struck as early as the 15th c., if not before, at Kief and Novgorod, subsequently at Moscow down to 1704 or later; and in copper, of a regular and larger module = ½ kopeck piece. It is no longer current.

Denier, *denarius*, *danaro*, *dinheiro*, *dinero*, *dinar*, etc., a silver billon and copper denomination current throughout Europe in and after the Middle Ages. It was an inheritance, and generally a declension, from the Roman coin. The Carlovingian deniers, even before the reform of the system under Charlemagne, were of good standard and workmanship,

Early denier of Charlemagne.

and so continued till the close of the 9th c. Schulman, iv. 399, cites a grand denier of Charles le Chauve struck for Luxemburgh. The French *denier tournois* in copper first appeared under Henry III. (1574-89), and was = ½ liard or double. As the value differed in various localities, the French acquired the habit, as with the liard, of distinguishing their issues as *Denier de France*. Pieces of 3, 6, and 12 d. were struck from the time of Louis XIV. to the Revolution, but the weight was apt to fluctuate. In Lorraine, under Leopold I., 1690-1729, appeared billon pieces of 12, 15, 30, and 60 d. In Metz the denomination was equally adopted; and there is a billon piece of early date called *Quartus Denar.* In Brunswick-Lüneburg we meet with a minute variety so termed, and said to be = 13th part of a mattier. The Strasburgh thaler contained 144 d.

**Denushka*, or *Dengop*. Russian copper, the half kópeck.

Diamante, a silver type of Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, 1559-97, deriving its name from the diamond ring enclosing a flower on obv. There seems no reason for ascribing this name to the St. George type of the grosso of Ercole I., 1471-1505.

Dicken, a Swiss silver coin of the 15th, 16th, and 17th c., the fourth of a thaler. Perhaps so termed from its thicker fabric in comparison with other pieces. There is the half. A dicken of Berne, 1492, is the earliest which we have hitherto noticed. The type was imitated in the Netherlands.

Dicken of Schaffhausen, 1633.

Dickgroschen, the thick type of the grosschen.

Dickpfenning, a billon coin of Strasburgh-in-Elsas, 17th-18th c. = 6 baetzner, and apparently = 48 deniers.

Dickthaler, the Austrian thaler of small and *thick* fabric, dated 1484, with the portrait of the Archduke Sigismund. There is the half of the same type. Later thalers of Mansfeld, etc., bear the same designation. There is a dickthaler of Schaumburg-Lippe, 1765. A double dickthaler of Munster, 1647, is cited by Sch., Cat. ix. 606. A most rare dickthaler of Hamburgh, 1505, is described as being a $1\frac{1}{2}$ markstück.

Dijonnois, the local term assigned to the Burgundian money struck at Dijon.

Dinar, pl. *dinara*, silver currency of the modern kingdom of Serbia or Servia. A dinar is = 100 para. There are pieces of 5, 2, and 1 dinar and 50 para in silver, and of 10 and 20 dinara in gold.

Dinerillo, a small copper coin of Philip III. and IV. of Spain, and of Louis XIII. and XIV. of France, struck for Valencia, 17th c. It seems to be identical with the *dineruelo*, said by Whelan to be current in Arragon.

Dinero, the Spanish denier, struck for Navarre, 17th c., and the Balearic Isles, 17th-18th c. The term was employed in Spain to signify money generally, like the French *argent*.

Dinheiro, the Portuguese *denier*. A copper coin of the 15th-16th c. One of John III. (1521-57) is offered by Schulman, Cat. xi. 774. But the piece was struck by Alfonso V. (1438-81). It was suggested, perhaps, by the copper currency of Castile and Leon under John II.

Dinher, a gold coin of the Arab Emirs of Sicily, 11th c.

Diobolos, two oboloi. Currency of the modern kingdom of Greece = 10 lepta.

**Ditto Bolo* [? *diobolo*], Ionian Islands, copper.

Dixain, a billon coin of the reign of Louis XII., equivalent to the *Karolus* of his predecessor. A piece struck in bell-metal in 1791 during the French Revolution = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the *livre*, and the prototype of the *décime*.

Dobla, a double scudo or piece = 16 silver lire of Genoa, 17th c. On the obv. the Virgin is crowned by two angels.

Doblença, or *duplo*, a denomination of the ancient Counts of Barcelona.

Dobler, a copper coin, double dinero, of Spain, struck for the Balearic Isles, 16th-18th c.

Doblon, the double escudo, a familiar Spanish gold coin = 5 silver piastre. There are the *doblon de à cuatro* and the *d. de à ocho* or *onza* = about £3 : 4s. Said to have been struck for Mexico.

Doblon sencillo, in the old Spanish monetary system a phrase used to express the value of 60 reales, although no coin of such a denomination has ever existed. A sort of money of account, like the *mark* and the *livre*, or the Venetian *lira di piccoli* and *l. di grossi*.

Doblone, a denomination applied to a pattern piece in bronze of Clement XI. (1700-21) with *Doblone Doppio D'Italia*, the papal arms, and *Clement XI. Pont Max.*

Dobra, a gold Portuguese coin struck under Pedro I., 1357-67 = 82 soldi, and weighing 92⅝ gr.—the 50th of the marc of gold.

Dobra, a gold Portuguese coin, struck in and after 1732, and = 4 escudos, or 6400 reis. There is the half and quarter. The d. was = 64 *tostões* of silver.

Dobra de Banda, a gold Castilian coin of Juan I. [John of Gaunt], 1379-90 = 120 reaes, with the usual rev., and on obv. a shield bearing a transverse band. It was current in Portugal.

Dobrão, *dobrões*, a gold Portuguese piece, originally worth 20,000 reis = about £6 : 12s. English. There is the meo-dobrão or half. But the later dobrão was reduced to 12,800 reis. The dobrão appears to have been first coined under John V., and to have acquired the name of a *Joamese*.

Dodkin. See *Suskin*.

Doppelschilling, a copper coin of Soest. A double schilling.

Doppel-thaler, a double thaler.

Doppia, a Venetian gold coin of the 17th c., equal to 12 lire or 2 gold scudi.

Doppia, a gold coin of Mantua, 16th-17th c. Equal to 2 gold scudi.

Doppio grosso, or double groat, a silver denomination issued at Venice under Francesco Foscari (1423-57), with a half-length figure of St. Mark on rev.

Doppione, a gold coin struck by Louis XII. of France during his occupation of the Milanese (1500-12); a piece of 10 gold scudi or 5 *doppie*, struck in 1641 by the Duke of Savoy during the siege of Coni. Comp. *Coni*.

Douzain, a plated or billon French piece, the twelfth of the *franc d'argent* under the Valois Kings, and the twelfth of the silver *écu d'argent* under Louis XIII. and his successors. There are various types, as the *douzain au croissant* of Henry II. of France. The older type was also current in Burgundy under its autonomous Dukes.

Drachma, a silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece. 100 lepta = 1 drachma; 5 lepta = 1 obolos. There are pieces of 5 and 2 drachmai, 1 drachma, and ½ drachma or 50 lepta.

Dreibatzner, a silver piece of 3 batzen current in the city of Strasburgh.

Dreier, a copper coin of Weidenbruck (17th c.), Wurtzburg, etc.

Dreilander, a type of gros and double gros current in three States. Comp. *Vierlander* and *Snaphaan*.

Dreiling, a billon or copper coin of the Archbishopric of Trèves (15th c)., of Hamburg, and Schleswig-Holstein. There is a dreiling of Otto von Ziegenhain, Archbp. of Trèves (1418-30). In Schleswig it was the half of the *sechsling*.

Dreipölker (3-pölker piece), a billon coin struck by the Margraves of Brandenburg for East Prussia, and by the Kings of Sweden for Poland. There are 3-pölker pieces of Swedish origin struck at Riga of 1622, 1623, 1624, and 1644.

**Drittel*, Mecklenburgh silver, value 1s. One-third of Rix dollar.

Duarius, a piece of two kraicjars or kreutzers struck for Hungary, 17th c. Base silver or plated.

Ducat, dukaat, a gold denomination strictly applicable only to a very limited range, and probably of Venetian origin. It was introduced at Venice under the Doge Giovanni Dandolo (1280-9), and underwent two or three changes of type. It is sometimes erroneously used in reference

Gold ducat of Ferdinand II., 1636.

to the German and Netherland series; yet a few cases are known where a German coin is expressly so called. A double ducat of the Palatinate, struck by Frederic V., 1610-23, reads on rev. *Moneta. Nova. Avrea.* 1612, and in an inner circle *II. DV. CA. TI.* Reinmann sale, 1891, No. 646, 805 marks = £40 : 5s. There is one of George III. for Hanover, 1815, and of Stolberg, 1818. Of the Venetian ducat in gold, in a few of the later issues, there are the ½ and the ¼; the latter differs in having on the rev. the legend *Ego Svm Lvx Mvn* [*di*]. This numismatic term is also found in Lorraine in the 16th and 17th c. Charles III., Duke, 1545-1608, struck the single, double, and quadruple ducat. See Cat. Robert, 1886, Nos. 1448-50, wherein the two latter are figured; the quadruple is dated 1587. Charles IV. of Lorraine had a double ducat. During the revolutionary crisis of 1831, a gold ducat was struck at Brussels for Poland. Comp. *Grosz.*

Ducat, a silver denomination of Venice, first struck, it appears, under Girolamo Priuli (1559-67), with the ½ and ¼. On the rev. we read *Dvcatvs Venetvs*, and 124 for the value—124 soldi. The silver ducat was also modified from time to time; it was continued down to the close of the republic.

Ducat, a silver coin of Walmoden-Gimborn, 1802. Equal in module and weight to an ordinary gulden.

Ducatão, a gold Portuguese coin, to which reference is made by the authorities as ordered by Sebastian (1557-78), when he was at Guadalupe; but no specimen is known.

Ducaton, or *Ducatoon*, the ½ and the double, a name conferred on the larger silver coinage of the Low Countries during the 17th and 18th c., and corresponding to the English *crown* and French *grand écu*. It was also struck for the Dutch Indies with the special colonial mark below the shield. The ducaton and even the double are, for the most part, very common, the half much less so. A ducaton, double d., etc., were struck at Amsterdam in 1672-73, during the siege by the French, from the plate of the burghers. There is a very carefully engraved and struck d. of 1727 for W. Friesland by Knol, with a turnip as a m.m.

Duetto, a billon coin of Lucca = 2 quattrini, with *Otto Imperator* and *Lvca* on obv., and *S. Petrvs* and a standing figure of the saint on rev.

Duit, or *Doit*, a Dutch copper coin = 8th of a stuiver. There are innumerable varieties, as well for the home currency as for the colonies.

Duplone, the Swiss double ducat or florin = 16 francs. It has been

struck for several of the cantons and for the Confederation. In 1800 a piece of 32 francs = a quadruple ducat or double duplone, was issued in the name of the latter.

Duro, or *Douro*, the name of a silver piece = about 5 peseta, struck at Granada by Ferdinand VII., 1808, as money of necessity. Also part of the monetary system of Spain under the law of the 26th June 1864. Whelan says that the d. was known at Gibraltar as the Hard Dollar or *Cob*.

Dutgen, Dantzic silver, value 3 groschen.

Dvougrivenik, the Russian 20-kopeck piece or double grivenik.

**Ebroeer*, Danish silver, value 14 skillings. The Justus Judex. [The type is also found in gold.]

Écu, the gold, old Fr. *escu*, a French coin struck under the Valois and earlier Bourbon kings, and presenting at different times several types, as the *porc-épic*, *à la couronne*, *au soleil*, *au bandeau*, *aux lunettes*, etc. In 1625, during the suspension of the Tower mint at London, owing to the Plague, the French *quart d'écu* or *cardecu* (as it is said to have been spelled) was made for a short time legal tender by proclamation.

Écu, the silver, a French coin first struck, with the half and other divisions, under Louis XIII., 1642. There are *essais* of 1641. This belonged to the scheme for the general improvement of the coinage. The old *franc d'argent*, however, continued to appear even so late as the reign of Louis XIV. The Spaniards term this denomination the *escudo*, the Italians the *scudo*, the Hollanders the *schild*, pl. *schilden*.

Écu du Parlement, the silver écu of Louis XIV. with the aged bust, curled peruke, and embroidered cravat, published about 1709.

Engels, the Teutonic Angel or Angelet, a Saxon denomination for a kipper or plated thaler of 40 groschen, with an angel as part of the type. There is an engel-groschen of Saxe-Weimar, 1567. In the Low Countries, a gold piece of the same character was struck, and is generally described as an *angelot*.

Engelsk, a Danish esterling = 3 penningen. Early 15th c.

Engenhoso, a gold Portuguese coin, first struck in or about 1561 by Sebastian (1557-78), and worth 500 reis. It is said to have been engraved by João Gonçalves of Guimarães, and is remarkable as the first piece in this series bearing a date, which occurs in the angles of the cross on rev., and as having the legend on that side in an inner circle. The novelty of the type suggested the name. Fernandes (*Mem.* 1856, p. 143) figures one of 1563.

Engroigne, a small coin of Burgundy. Blanchet.

Ephraimite, a byword for the pieces of 8 groschen struck at Berlin by Frederic the Great about 1759, from the name of one of the directors of the mint.

Equipaga, the ¼ macuta or 12½ reis. Portuguese colonial currency.

Ernestus and *half ernestus*, a type of denier struck by Ernest of Bavaria, Count of Loos and Bishop of Liége, 1582, with the imperial title on rev.

Escalin, *schelling*, or *schellinck*, a silver or billon coin of various types struck during a lengthened period in the Low Countries, and = 3 stuivers. There are the half and double. The *roosschelling* bears a floriated cross, the *hoodjeschelling* the stadtholder's bonnet or hood on a staff in the claw of a lion rampant. A third variety bears a ship, and a fourth (of Albert and Isabella, 1598-1621) a peacock. Comp. also *Snaphaanschelling*.

Escalin, a copper denomination struck by Russia during the period of occupation for Prussia, 1759-61.

Escalin, a plated coin struck by the third French Republic for the colony of St. Domingo, with the emblem of Liberty on one side and the value on the other.

Escudillo, a gold coin struck in Spain under Charles IV. (1793), and probably = 10 reales. Isabella II. issued a similar piece in 1857, which was perhaps suggested by the French 5 francs in gold.

Escudo, the Spanish equivalent for the Italian *scudo* and French *écu*, and the Spanish monetary basis under the law of 1864, which made it = 10 reales. Among the patterns struck in or about 1864 we meet with a piece of 4 reales or 40 cent^s. de escudo; there appears to have been a twofold method of computation or subdivision, by the escudo and real.

Espadim, a Portuguese coin—(1) in billon, (2) in gold—of the 15th c., which owed its name to the hand grasping a sword on obv. in a tressure, with four besants in the curves. The rev. has the shield in a similar enclosure. The billon piece belongs to the reign of Alfonso V., the gold one to that of John II. They differ in type, and there are varieties, again, in the gold coin, which usually weighs from 58 to 65 gr.

Esphera, (1) a gold Portuguese coin of fine standard, weight 32½ gr., struck under Emmanuel (1495-1521) for the colonies, with the half. An example of the latter, figured by Fernandes, has on obv. *Mea*, crowned, and on rev. a globe traversed by a band. (2) A silver P. coin, struck at Goa in the 16th c.

Estenevant, a very early denomination for the money of Besançon, from the bust or effigy of St. Etienne or Estienne placed upon it. We find the *livre estenevant* mentioned in 1507. The type was imitated by the Princes of Orange and the Seigneurs of Charenton; and the money itself was long current in Burgundy and the Viennois.

Etschkreutzer, the name given in the Tyrol to the kreutzer, which is said to have owed its origin to that region, and to have been current there in the 13th c.

Fanam and *half fanam* of silver struck under Louis XIV. for Pondichéry and the Isle de Bourbon, as well as, perhaps, for the other French colonies in the Indian Ocean. The f. of smaller module continued to be struck under Louis XV. and XVI.; the flan is usually too small for the die, owing possibly to the employment of that of the *grand* fanam for the more diminutive coin.

Fanam, a copper coin known as the *f. au coq*, struck under Louis Philippe, 1836, for Pondichéry.

Fel, a Moorish billon or base silver denomination belonging to the coinage of the Kings of Granada. Coins of irregular form, often denoting where, if not at what date, they were struck. Comp. *Granada* in C. of Mints.

Feldthaler, *feldklippe*, the German expressions for siege-pieces struck in the course of a campaign by the besiegers.

Fennig. See *Pfenning*.

Ferding, a silver coin struck at Riga and Revel in the 16th c., and belonging to the currency of the Order of Livonia = ¼ thaler. Whelan adds that it was used as money of account at Libau, and as Russian currency.

Ferrarino, a billon piece = ½ bolognino, struck at Ferrara during the republican epoch with the sanction and name of the Emperor Frederic II.

Fert (or *Fort*), a small billon coin of Savoy, 14th c. = 4 *pites* or 2

oboles. The equivalent of the Savoyard *denier*. Originally 12, subsequently 8 fert, made a grosso or gros, and 12 gros were reckoned to the *florin de petit poids*.

Fert, the name apparently given to a gold coin of Louis, second Duke of Savoy (1440-65), from the motto over the shield—one used by the family at least since the 13th c. The fiction as to the word representing the initial letters of a legend relevant to the defence of Rhodes by Count Amadeus IV. can no longer be entertained. See Mrs. Bury Palliser's *Historic Devices*, etc., 1870, p. 230. The motto, which is of course significant of fortitude or endurance, does not seem to have been employed after the 16th c. A silver scudo of Carlo II., 1504-53, exhibits a shield on the reverse, dividing the word *fe—rt*.

Filippo, a name applied to the silver testone of Milan under the reign of Philip III. of Spain, and continued by his successors. There is the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the later princes; and Charles II. of Spain struck a $\frac{1}{2}$ filippo on a larger flan.

Filippo, a gold coin of Milan under Spanish rule. Philip IV. struck the filippo and double filippo. On the reverse occurs *Mediolani*.

Fiordaliso, a gold coin of the Two Sicilies under Joanna, Queen of Naples (1343-81). The obv. has her title as Queen of Sicily, Jerusalem, etc., and the field is strown with lilies. It is virtually the gigliato type, common to this region, in gold with certain differences.

Flabbe, a piece of 4 stivers. The $\frac{1}{2}$ snaphaan, 16th and 17th c. Base silver. There is the double flabbe. *Groningen*, etc.

Flindrich, a piece of 3 stivers or sous, struck for Jever and for East Friesland, 16th c.

Flitter, an early copper coin of Lippe, Germany. Whelan adds that it was small copper of Brunswick, and that the word imports a spangle.

Florette, a variety of the French gros struck under Charles VI. (1380-1422) = 20 deniers tournois or 16 d. parisis. The name arose from the three fleurs-de-lis crowned on the obv.

Florim, an Arragonese gold coin, 14th-15th c., modelled on the Italian original. It was also current in Portugal, where it seems to have been = 70 reis.

Florin, *fiorino*, from *fiore*, a flower, a silver coin of Florence, probably of as early a date as the 12th c. It was continued during the whole of the republican epoch with sensible modifications and varieties. Comp. *Guelfo grosso*. The prevailing type is the bust, seated figure, or standing one, of St. John the Baptist on obv., and on rev. the lily.

Florin, a gold coin of the same State, introduced about 1250, and executed on the model of the silver piece, of which it represented the multiple of ten. It acquired, like its successor at Venice, a great repute, and was extensively copied in Italy, Germany, and even France (at Barle-Duc).

Florin, a gold coin of the duchy of Berg, or s' Heerenberg, Westphalia, copied from the Metz type. One of Hermann Friedrich has on the rev. *Florenvs. Dni. Montensis*.

Florin, a gold coin in the French and Anglo-Gallic series, 13th-14th c. Of the latter there are the half and quarter.

Florin, a name found on the first silver coinage of Louis Napoléon, King of Holland, 1807. It was subsequently altered to the *gulden*. The gold pieces of the Netherlands are sometimes loosely described as florins. A very singular one of Raymond IV., Duke of Gueldres, with the Bolognese type on rev. is still preserved in the original gold box, and is

supposed to have been carried on the person of the ancient owner as a charm; the obv. has the Madonna and Child.

Follaro, from *follis*, a wallet or purse, a copper coin of the Byzantine Emperors, 7th-8th c., if not later, and of the Norman Kings of Sicily and Sicily and Naples, 11th-12th c., struck at a variety of places (Naples, Gaëta, Messina, Ravenna, Ragusa in Sicily, Amalfi, Brindisi, etc., and by the Princes of Taranto (1100-31). Both the Byzantine and

Sicilian follaro, 11th-12th c.

Norman coins present the effigy of St. Januarius, and probably these were from the Naples mint. One of the smaller module (if it really is of this type at all), perhaps a $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, belonging to Ragusa in Sicily, bears on obv. a head in the ancient Greek style, intended for the Tyche of the city. The follaro seems to have varied in weight and value, and to have been worth at different times 20 and 40 *nummi*. See *Nummus*.

Fort, the term assigned by the French numismatists to a rare gold coin of Charles de France, Duke of Aquitaine, struck at La Rochelle, with the quartered shields of France and England and the legend *Karolus. Regis. Francr. Filivs. Acqvitanor. Dux*, and a ship on both sides. Comp. *La Rochelle* in Cat. of Mints. The specimen of the *fort* examined by Blanchet weighed 7 gr. 76. There is also a silver gros of Charles with the quartered arms.

Fort, a silver type of Lyons in and after 1368 = 2 deniers viennois.

Fort. Comp. *Fert.*

Fort bourgeois. See *Bourgeois.*

Forte, a term applied rather to the standard than to any particular coin in the Portuguese monetary vocabulary, to distinguish the internal from the colonial currency. The phrase probably had the same origin in France and Savoy.

Franc, a gold coin of France of two distinct kinds: the *franc-à-pied* and *franc-à-cheval*, current in France and Brittany during the Valois period, and originally designed to represent a figure on foot or on horseback. Both types were imitated in Flanders, Holland, and the Two Sicilies.

Franc, a silver French coin of the later Valois kings, and of the house of Bourbon, being nearly equal in size to an English crown. The decree calling it into existence bears date Mar. 31, 1575. There is the half. Improved patterns of both were submitted by Briot in 1618, but were not adopted. It was superseded in 1642 by the *grand écu*.

Franc, a silver coin of the See of Metz, 17th c., but at present only known in the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$; 1621-60.

Franc, a silver coin, only preserving the name of the original pieces, and first introduced in a multiple of five during the French Revolution. The earliest modern piece appears to be that of Napoléon as First Consul, *An.* xi.

Francescone, the name received by the scudo of silver on the acces-

sion of Francis of Lorraine to the throne of Etruria in 1737. There is the half. The designation was retained by his successors for some time.

Francho, a form of the French *franc* used in the Napoleonic kingdom of Etruria, and in that of Westphalia, 1806-13.

François d'or, the name given to the gold ducat of Lorraine under François II. (1726-37). Comp. *Francescone.*

Frank, a form of the *franc* struck in Switzerland in silver, and in gold in 5 and 10 frank pieces for the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia.

Frignaccho, *fricacense*, or *frisaccho*, the name given in public documents to the danaro of the patriarchate of Aquileia, c. 1410.

Froedrich, the name sometimes given to the gold ducat of Frederic II. of Prussia. It was also struck by his father Frederic William (1713-40). There is the half of the former and the third of the latter.

Fünfer, a Swiss billon piece = 5 haller, struck by a convention in 1450 between Berne, Fribourg, Lausanne, Solothurn, and Wiflisburg.

Fusil, a silver coin of the 15th c. belonging to Hasselt, near Lille, and to the See of Liége (15th c.) with the half and double.

Fyrke, the name on a small copper coin of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1627.

Galley halfpence. See *Suskin.*

Gallus-pfenning, a billon coin of St. Gall, Switzerland, with the bust of a saint, struck either for the abbey or city, or both, 1373-1415.

Gazzetta, a Venetian copper coin = 2 soldi, of which variant types were struck for the several colonies of the republic—probably in most cases at home. One has *Corf. Zant. Cef.* for Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia; another *Dalma. Et Alban.* Of the latter there are pieces marked *I.* and *II.*, and varieties. The gazzetta seems only another name for the earlier colonial *tornese.* These pieces rarely occur except in the issues of the last century, and even then in sorry state. They were, as a rule, very roughly struck. They covered the whole area of the Venetian colonial possessions: Candia, Cyprus, the Morea, the Ionian Isles, Istria, Dalmatia, and Albania; and those for the Isles and the Morea include the word *Armata* in the legend, as though they were also applicable to the pay of the ships on foreign stations.

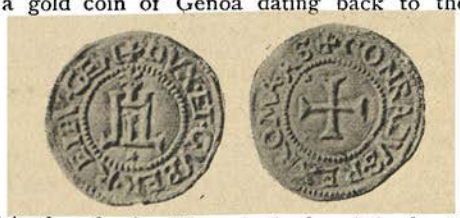
Gazzettino, the name borne by a small Venetian coin under the Doge Leonardo Loredano (1501-21). A diminutive, perhaps, for domestic use of the colonial *gazzetta.*

Gehelmdedaalder, a silver coin with the helmeted shield, 16th c. *s' Heerenberg, Batenborg*, etc.

Gehelmde groot, a groat of the same type. *Holland.* 16th c.

Genevoise, the écu of Geneva = 80 sols or 12 florins of the old standard. 18th c. (1794).

Genovino, a gold coin of Genoa dating back to the imperial or



Conrad period (13th-14th c.). There is the ½ and the ¼. It corresponds

to the Venetian and Florentine gold currency in value and weight. At the Dillon sale in London, 1892, No. 575, occurred a piece of 20 *genovini d'oro*, weighing 2 oz. 2 dwt. 23 gr., with the date 1641, and of the usual type. It was perhaps the same as that which sold at Remedi sale, 1884, No. 1479, for 130 lire.

Genovino, a silver coin of the same republic of later origin, with the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$. In Remedi Cat. 1884, 1523, a mezzo genovino of silver of 1577 occurs.

Gentil, a gold coin of Fernando I., King of Portugal (1367-83), apparently suggested by the French *chaise*, but exhibiting on rev. the usual arms of Portugal in an inner circle, and in an outer one eight castles disposed round. Weight, 63½ gr.

Georges, the gold florin with the dragon type which appeared in France in 1340, but was not reissued.

Georgino, a silver Genoese coin of the 18th c. with the saint on horseback on rev., and *Est. Probitate. Robvr.* Comp. *Luigino.*

Gigliato (*giglio*, lily) and the half, a silver coin equal in weight and dimensions to a grosso or $\frac{1}{2}$ grosso, belonging to the Sicilian series, and to that of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes, and of the Kings of Cyprus of the Lusignan line. The word is due to the terminal embellishments of the cross on rev. Some of the g. of Sicily represent on obv. the king seated in a chair, of which the arms are formed of lions. The early gigliati of Rhodes are rare, especially in fine state. There was a find at Ephesus, however, of those of Helion di Villa Nova (1319-46).

Gigot and *half gigot*, copper coins of Brabant. 16th and 17th c.

Giulio, with the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$, a silver coin of the papal and other Italian series, apparently so called from the Pope Julius II. One of the most interesting relics of this type is the Giulio struck in 1586 by Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena, on the occasion of his marriage with Virginia de' Medici, and bearing both their arms. In *A mittimus to the Jubilee at Rome*, 1625, a *giulio* is said to be worth 8 soldi, and 10 g. to be = a gold scudo.

Giustina maggiore = 160 soldi, a large Venetian silver coin, with its numerous divisions, first struck in 1571, and so termed from St. Giustina, on whose name-day (October 7) the Battle of Lepanto was fought in that year. There are the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{32}$.

Giustina minore, a similar piece in the same metal, but of smaller module, also with its divisions. Both types have the legend *Memor Ero Tvi Ivstina Virgo.* The *minore* was imitated by Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena (1597-1628). The Modenese giustina, which had no actual fitness of nomenclature, was = 20 bolognini.

Glocken-gulden, the familiar type of Brunswick, etc., with the bell, which is found both with and without the clapper.

Glocken-thaler, the same denomination and type. There are the divisions down to the 7th. All are rare in really fine state.

**Goesgen*, Hanoverian money of account.

Gosseler, a silver denomination current at Daventer in 1534, with the double, and at Campen in 1561. 40 gosseler were = 1 silver daalder. See *Goslar* in Cat. of Mints.

Goudgulden, or *Gold Gulden*, a gold gulden or florin, 15th-18th c., Germany and Low Countries; it occurs in the Anglo-Hanoverian series. Some of the feudal potentates imitated the type. It is in fact a form of the gold ducat.

Gouden Rijder. See *Rijder.*

Grano and *half grano*, copper currency of the Knights of Malta and of the Two Sicilies under the Bourbons and Murat. The former had it in the 16th c. Twelve Sicilian cavalli were = 1 grano = 1 centime and a fraction; there were multiples of 2, 3, 5, and 10 gr. in that series in copper, and of 10, 15, and 20 gr. in silver. The silver scudo was = 120 gr., and that of Francesco I., 1825-34, is scarce. The Maltese standard was much lower than the other.

Grave, a Portuguese silver coin of the 14th c. = 3 dinheiros.

Greivinik, a Russian coin of base silver = 10 kopecks, struck under Peter the Great and his immediate successors. There is a rare copper one of Catherine I., 1726.

Greschen, a copper coin of Transylvania and Hungary, 17th and 18th c. The Magyar gros.

Griffon, a Brabantine and Dutch term for the double gros or groot in the 15th c., derived from the type, a griffin holding in its claw a short sword or *briquet*. Schulman, Cat. v., No. 208, notices the double, dated 1487, with the name and titles of Philip the Bold. There is also the half. See also Sch., xv. 203, for an account of an inedited griffon of Philip le Bel, 1482-92. Comp. *Briquet*.

Gros, *Groot*, *Grosch*, *Gresche*, *Grosz*, *Grosso*, *Grote*, a coin apparently of Italian origin, and equal to four danari or deniers, the highest denomination previously available. The Venetian grosso or *matapan*, struck under the Doge Arrigo Dandolo (1192-1205), was the pioneer in this direction, and was followed at intervals by similar multiples in other parts of Europe, especially in France by the famous and popular *gros tournois*. Its success proved the importance of it at the time of its original issue; it was the *great piece*, as distinguished from the danaro or penny. The same notion underlay the primary *gulden-groschen* of Saxony. The early Dukes of Milan issued silver *grossi* both of 5 and 8 soldi. In the French series, under the Capetian dynasty, there were two or more varieties of the gros tournois which, as we shall see, was freely copied by other States. Mary of Burgundy (1476-82) struck one variety known as the *gros à l M.* from that letter occupying the obverse, as in one of the Mary Stuart series. It appears that in the province of Zeeland in 1602 a daalder was = 60 grooten; in 1657 an *ort*, struck at Elbing under Swedish authority, was said to be = 18 groschen of Polish standard. There is a copper *grosch* of Catherine I. of Russia, 1727 = 1 kopeck. The town of Utrecht formerly coined a billon piece as low in value as the 8th of a groot. For further particulars of the Venetian *grosso* see the writer's "Coins of Venice" in *Antiquary*, 1884, and *grosso* infrâ.

Grosch, the German groat or gros. See *Gros*.

Grossetto, a copper coin of Venice = 4 soldi, introduced under the Doge Antonio Veniero (1383-1400), and weighing 38 gr. 9 car. A triple gr. of the following reign (1400-13) weighs 100 gr. The ½ grossetto was struck under Andrea Gritti (1523-38). The piece of analogous character current in Dalmatia and Illyria was worth only ⅔ of the Venetian grossetto.

Grosso, the Italian form of *gros*. The Venetian *grosso* was sometimes called a *matapan*, from the Cape of that name, where the fleet of the Republic had at that juncture won a success. Compare *Giustina*. The coin was appointed to weigh 44 gr., and was of fine silver. The Milanese grosso was practically in currency down to the last century, but instead of being worth 8 soldi, as under the autonomous Dukes, passed for 5 only, the value being usually expressed.

Grossone, a Venetian silver coin = 8 grossi, introduced under Francesco Foscari (1423-57), and existing in two types. See *Antiquary*, ix. 253.

Grossone, a silver coin of the Two Sicilies under Ferdinand and Isabella. The obv. and rev. divide the names and titles. On the latter is a yoke and a sheaf of arrows.

Grossone, a silver coin of the Republic of Pisa under the Emperors, but sometimes with autonomous legends. One has on obv. *Popvli Pisani*, and on rev. the Virgin and Child with *Protege. Virgo. Pisa.* Charles VIII. of France also struck a grossone here with his titles and the arms of France, but with *Pisanorvm Lib.* in the obv. legend.

Grosz, pl. *groszy*, the Polish form of grosch, and a very early denomination in that country. A ½ grosz of Sigismund I. occurs with the date 1509. The coin remained in use under the later kings, and under Russian rule, in pieces of ½, 1, and 3 gr. There is a 10 groszy Pols in poor silver and a 3 gr. in copper, apparently struck at Brussels, and issued during the political disturbances of 1831.

Grote, a billon or silver coin, with its multiples and moiety, of Bremen, Oldenburgh, etc. It was also struck by the Seigneurs of Jever, Oldenburgh, etc., and by the Counts of Bentinck at Knijphausen, down to the present century. A piece of 9 gr. is cited by Schulman, ix. 514.

**Grouch*, Turkish, silver, the piastre. Guerche, Goorooch.

**Groupe*, Turkish computation. A bag of money.

Guelfo grosso, a term applied to a variety of the silver *fiorino* of Florence, with the standing figure of St. John. There are several varieties. This coin appears to have been struck in 1363, and one type has a fox under the saint's feet, significant of Pietro Farnese, general-in-chief of the Florentine forces; it is said to have been struck under the walls of Pisa. Cat. Rossi, i. 1880, Nos. 1290-95. Instead of the usual legend on the rev. of the silver *fiorino* it reads *Det Tibi Florere Christus Florentia Vere.*

Guénar and *demi-guénar*, a name applied to the blanque for Dauphiny, with a cross on rev. cantoned with two *lis*, a crown, and a dolphin. A blanc and ½ blanc of the same reign for ordinary circulation followed the type with variations; and Charles VI. issued other patterns for Dauphiny itself. Henry V. of England also had the *blanc guénar*. There was a curious *trouvaille* a few years ago at Vucht, near Bois-le-Duc, of a type of this denomination, suspected to be the work of a coeval forger.

Guiennois, a gold coin in the Anglo-Gallic series.

Guiennois, a silver piece in the same series = 10 guiennois noirs.

Guiennois, a billon piece in the same series, the 10th of the g. d'argent.

Guiennois esterlin, a silver piece in the same series = 5 g. noirs, or ½ g. d'argent.

Guillemin, a term applied to the municipal currency of Forcalquier, Provence, in the 12th c.

**Guillot*, Brabant, copper, value one-sixth of a [sol or stuiver].

Guinea, the name which appears on the face of a commemorative gold coin struck at Christiania on the accession of Christian VI., 1730.

Guishem or *Guillem*, a species of currency in billon of low standard struck by Jean de Grailly, Comte de Foix, and interdicted in 1421-22 by the Crown.

Gulden, a coin of the Low Countries and of Germany, apparently originating in the Gildepenningen or money of the trading corporations or gilds, which were formerly very numerous. The word is derived from *geld*, money, and the form *gulden* and *guilder* (applied to the British currency for Guiana) are alike incorrect. The value of the gulden has fluctuated. The modern Dutch piece is = 1s. 8d. English, and is indifferently termed a gulden and a florin. A pattern silver piece of Louis Napoléon, 1807, is, however, expressly described on the face as a florin. In the 17th and 18th c. pieces of 7, 14, 30, and 50 g. in gold were struck for the United Provinces. That of 50 g. with the posthumous portrait of William the Silent, 1687, is an ordinary daalder struck in the superior metal; it was probably a *pièce de plaisir*. See *Goudgulden*.

Guldengroschen, or *great gulden*. See *Klappemünze*.

Guldenthaler, a term applied in some of the German series to a thaler of smaller module and lighter weight = $\frac{2}{3}$ of the higher standard—a piece between the gulden worth 20d. English and the thaler worth about 3s. Both the guldenthaler and the $\frac{1}{2}$ were current at Nürnberg in the 16th c.

Guldenthaler and the half, silver coins = 60 and 30 kreutzer respectively, of the Swiss canton of Basle, 16th c. The rev. bears the imperial arms.

Halbbatzen, or *half batzen*, money of convention, 1628, between Mayence, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort-on-Main.

Halbling, a small coin of the Swiss canton of Basle, as well as of other Swiss and German States under that or a similar name. Comp. *Helbelin*, *Haller*, *Heller*, and *Scherfe*.

Haller, a small copper coin of the Swiss canton of Zug. A plated or washed piece of 3 haller scarcely equals a centime in dimensions. It appears probable that this piece and the *heller* or $\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning, first introduced at Halle in Swabia, were identical; both succeeded the *haelbling*, *helbelin*, or *scherfe*, which had itself, under one or other of those names, appeared at Brunswick and elsewhere, and superseded the archaic bracteate.

Hardit, or *hardi* (?) from Fr. *hardes*, a gold coin of the French and Anglo-Gallic series. Charles VII. of France struck one at La Rochelle as Duke of Aquitaine (1451-61).

Hardit, or *hardi*, a billon coin of the same series. The Scotch *hardhead* appears to be a corruption of *hardit*.

Heaume, a name for the double groot in the Bishopric of Liége, 15th c.

Helbelin, the $\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning of Strasburgh, 14th c.

Heliens, deniers current in Perigord in the time of Count Helie II. (11th c.). Blanchet. Comp. also *id.* i. 288.

Heller, a billon or copper coin of small value, introduced at a very early date into the currencies of Hesse, Trèves, etc. The most ancient are of the bracteate or semi-bracteate fabric, and in fact the heller is an evolution from the *haelbling*. 8 hellers = 1 kreutzer, and 1 heller = $\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning.

Henri, the name given to a gold florin struck at Bayonne by Henry II. of France in 1553. The rev. has *Dvm Totvm Compleat Orbem.* 1553. There is the double.

Henriques, a gold Castilian coin of Henry or Henriques IV. of Castile, 1454-75, with the usual rev., and on obv. the figure of the king

seated on his throne; it was a copy of the French *chaise*. The piece was current in Portugal.

Hirschgulden, a denomination of Würtemburg, 17th c., from the stag on rev. There is the half.

Hoedjeschelling, a schelling or escalin with the stadtholder's bonnet, 17th c.. *Zeeland*, etc. See *Hvid-penning*.

Hohlpfenning, a billon uniface coin of German origin, allied in fabric to the bracteate.

Huitain, a copper coin of the canton of Geneva, belonging to the class of money of necessity, and made to pass current, 1602, for *twelve* instead of eight sols. The obv. reads *Geneva · Civitas · 1602*; the rev. *Post · Tenebras · Lvx · Povr · XII · Sols.*

Hvid-penning, a piece of 4 penningen, current in Denmark, 15th c. Comp. *Hoedjeschelling*. The interest of these two terms appears to lie in the circumstance that they shew the contemporary designation for what we are wont to call the *bonnet*.

Imperial, a gold coin of Catherine II. of Russia = 10 roubles. There

Imperial of Catherine II. of Russia, 1767.

is the double. It is one of the handsomest types in the Russian gold series.

Imperial, half, a Russian gold coin of a different type = 5 roubles, 15 kop.; first struck in 1801.

Imperiale, a silver coin of the Del Carretto family, Marquises of Cortemiglia. There is one of Ottone, 1300-14, with *Odonvs Marcho. de. Char. Reto.* The same denomination was used by the earlier Visconti of Milan, 14th c. One of Barnabo Visconti has on rev. *Imperialis* in three lines, the word Vicecomes being understood. The family name was originally an official vicariat.

Indio, a silver Portuguese coin ordered to be struck in 1499 on the model of the Venetian *marcella*, weighing 60 gr., and = 33 reaes or reals. It seems to be known only from a history of the reign of King Emmanuel by Damião de Goes. See Fernandes, *Memoria*, p. 116.

Irakli, special copper currency struck by Russia for Georgia.

Isabella, the name, rather popular than official, conferred on the doubloon or 100-reales piece in gold struck under Isabella II.

**Izelotte*, German silver, value 2s. 9d.

Jager, or *halve braspenning*, a piece of 2 stivers, billon or copper, 15th c. *Groningen*. There is the double jager = 4 stivers, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ jager, convention-money between the town of Groningen and the Count of East Friesland in 1507. See Schulman, Cat. v. No. 681. There are early dated jagers and double jagers of Groningen from 1455 downward.

Jaqués, the name of a Spanish copper coin, said to owe its name to Jaca or Jacca in Arragon, which may be the *J* indicated on some of the money of Ferdinand VII., otherwise identical with the pieces of 8 maravedi. But it seems to be open to doubt whether the word *Jaqués* was in general acceptance, although the initial *J* may signify the Jaca mint.

Jeton, a production generally to be regarded as distinct from a coin, and owing its name to its office as a token cast among the crowd on special occasions, yet in certain cases very probably used as money. Such, for instance, appear to be those of Philip II. of Spain, struck at various places in the Spanish Netherlands, and known as oorts; and we engrave one of the same monarch, 1582, which may have been struck in

Spain, as it differs from others of Flemish origin in our hands. It was perhaps accepted in payment as a double liard within the precincts of the palace—formerly a wide radius. There is, however, an immense body of these monuments, issued on all sorts of occasions, and the greater part must be clearly distinguished from the normal currency.

Joamese, Portuguese gold, value £3 : 11 : 2. So called from John V. The ½ dobra. The popular name in England, where great numbers of this and the dobra have been melted, was *Joey*.

Jubelgroschen, a groschen struck in commemoration of any event.

Jubilcums thaler, a commemorative thaler.

Juliusloeser, money of necessity struck by Julius, Duke of Brunswick, 1574-80; there are groschen and thalers (with the multiples to 10) in silver.

Justo, a gold coin struck by João II. of Portugal, 1481-95, apparently = from 540 to 600 reis, and first issued in 1490. Its name was suggested by the reverse legend *Justus Ut Palma Florebit.*

**Jux*, or *Juck*, Turkish, 100,000 aspers.

Kaiserthaler, the silver thaler without date of Maximilian I. (1493-1519), having on obv. a three-quarter portrait of the Emperor or Kaiser to l.

Kanna Drick, an oval copper coin struck for the Swedish miners of Trollhatta, W. Gothland; there is an octagon piece of 2 kannor dricka.

Kipperthaler, or *copper-thaler*, a plated or billon thaler of Bavaria and Saxony. But the latter seems to have varied from the Bavarian piece, and to have been current for 4 grosschen only.

**Kitze*, Turkish gold. A Bag, value 30,000 piastres.

Klappemünze or *guldengroschen*, the name conferred on the earliest silver thaler of Saxony (1486-1500). There are at least two varieties. In the Reinmann Cat., 1891-92, Part ii., No. 4432, where a specimen sold for 245 marks, or £12 : 5s., it is described as "Aeltester Güldengroschen."

Klippe, a generic term for pieces of money struck abroad on a square flan.

Klippinger, Swedish square coins, generally money of necessity. The face-value is, of course, irregular and arbitrary. A piece of 8 öre of John III., 1591, is of the size and weight of a ½ ör.

Koertling, a species of groschen struck at Osterode in Hanover for the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle or Zell in the 15th c.

Koggerdaalder, a silver coin worth 30 stivers, 17th c. *W. Friesland.* There is a triple koggerdaalder of 1601, struck, as it is supposed, expressly for the Diet or Congress of that year. A 20 ducat piece in gold probably refers to the same occasion.

Kopek (Russ. *kapeek*), the unit of the later Russian coinage. 100 k. = 1 rouble.

Kopfchen, the name conferred on a billon coin of Juliers and Berg, 15th c.

Kopfer doppelschilling. See *Doppelschilling.*

Kopferzwolfer, a billon coin of Hamm and Osnabruck, 17th c.

Kopfstück, a silver coin of the Diocese of Trèves, 18th c.

**Kopy*, Bohemian money of account.

Kornthaler, a silver coin of Hesse-Cassel, 17th c.

Korsvide, a Danish silver coin, 15th c.

Kreutzer, or *Kraicjar*, a billon or copper coin, originally reckoned as =4 pfenningen or 8 heller, and widely diffused through Northern Germany, Hungary, etc., and even found at Batenborg and elsewhere. It is said to have had its genesis in the Tyrol. At a very early date two standards were recognised, the heavy and the light kreutzer: the former being reckoned 48 to the gulden and 72 to the thaler; the latter 60 and 90 respectively. The *assis* of Strasburgh and Basle was=6 kreutzer. A piece marked 60 kr. was struck for Strasburgh-in-Elsas about 1685 with the three fleurs-de-lis, and one of 80 for Anhalt-Bernburg, as money of necessity, in 1592.

Krona, a silver coin of Sweden and Norway, equal to a franc. It occurs in the former series in the 17th c. The old krone was=4 marks.

Kronenthaler, a silver denomination of Nassau, 19th c., and of Bavaria, *id.* = 5 francs.

Kruisrijksdaalder, or *Kruisdaalder*, silver crown or écu with the Cross of Burgundy, struck by Philip II. for the Netherlands. It is also known as the *Bourgonsche Kruis Rijksdaalder.*

Kwartnik, the ¼ groschen of Poland, struck under Casimir the Great, 1333-70, and Vladislas II., Jagellon, 1399-1434, as well as by Louis of Anjou for Poland and Red Russia.

Lam, the Flemish imitation of the French *mouton* and *agnel d'or.* The former was known in the Low Countries as the *groot lam.*

Lammpfenning, a class of copper coins, slightly varying in the details in different issues, struck by the Swiss canton of St. Gallen, 14th c. See Poole's Cat., 1878, p. 155.

Land Munze, money belonging to a particular province, as distinguished from *scheide munze*, or money qualified to pass throughout the empire or kingdom.

Laub-thaler, the name by which the Germans christened the French écu of 6 livres from the laurel branches within which the shield is enclosed. Whelan says that it was also applied to the Prussian thaler with a similar wreath.

Leal, (i.) a silver denomination of Portugal, 15th c. = 10 reaes or reals, of which repeated mention is made in documents of that period. In one of 1441 it is said that the coin was to pass for 12 r. (ii.) A copper denomination of the same country, 16th c., belonging to the Indian series, and struck at Goa ; apparently = the dinheiro.

Leeuendaalder, silver crown with the lion (*écu au lion*). There is a rare variety, struck for the town of Utrecht in 1578 during the troubles with Spain. See Cat. Cisternes, 1892, No. 1608 of Part i., for a leeuendaalder apparently imitated by an Italian moneyer.

Leeuengroot, a groot or gros of the same type. Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders (1346-84), struck a copper piece of the same pattern as this variety of the gros.

Leijcesterdaalder, the popular name given to the silver crown with the reputed head of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1586-96. There is a stuiver of same dates ; and the half, fifth, tenth, twentieth, and fiftieth parts as in the écu *Philippus*, except that there is no fiftieth of the latter.

Lemona, or *Lemocia*, an altered type of the old barbarin of Limoges, introduced by Gui VI., Vicomte (1230-63), just prior to his death, with his own name on the face, and rejected by his vassals or subjects, who made a treaty with his representatives to call in the obnoxious currency, "licet esset legalis."

Leone Mocenigo, a silver coin of 80 soldi struck for Dalmatia and Albania by the Venetian Government under Alvigi Mocenigo II., 1706. The rev. has *Dalmat. Et. Alb.* 80. There are the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.

Leone Morosino, a silver Venetian coin struck under the illustrious Doge Francesco Morosini (1688-94), perhaps in commemoration of his military exploits in the Morea. On obv. he appears kneeling before St. Mark with a spear in his hand, and on the rev. is *Fides. Et. Victoria.* There are the divisions.

Leonina, the 2-scudi d'oro piece struck by Leo XII., 1823-29. The scudo d'oro was perhaps also known by the same name.

Leopard, a gold coin in the Anglo-Gallic series.

Leopold, the appellation bestowed on the Lorraine gold ducat under Duke Leopold (1690-97). There is the double and half.

Leopoldone, a silver type of Pietro Leopoldo I. of Lorraine, 1765-90, Grand-Duke of Tuscany = 10 paoli. It is a name for the silver scudo of this reign.

Lepton, the unit in the copper coinage of the Ionian Isles under British rule ; of the Greek Republic under Capo d'Istria, 1828-31 ; and

Lepta of Greek Republic and the Ionian Isles.

of the kingdom of Greece, when it became the 5th of an *obolos*. The word signifies something very flimsy or thin. The 30-lepta piece, struck by the British Government for the Ionian Isles, 1819, was the prototype of the English groat of 1836. Capo d'Istria issued a piece of 20 lepta in copper.

Leu, or *Lew* [*livre*], a silver coin of the independent Governments of

Bulgaria and Roumania, equal to a franc or lira and 100 *bani*. There are of Roumania the 5 leua, the 2 leua, the 1 leu, the ½ leu (50 *bani*), and a 20-leua piece or *Alexander* in gold.

Liard (?) from Fr. *lier*, to bind, a copper or billon coin struck in the Netherlands and in France in the 17th c., and down to the close of the 18th, generally without note of denomination. There is also the double; and one of Philip V. of Spain, 1709, struck for Brabant, is very unusually marked 2 *L.* for the value. There are ½ liards of Luxemburgh, Reckheim, and many other places; and a ¼ l. of the Abbey of Thorn in Brabant. In France, on the introduction of the coin under Louis XIV. to supersede the double, it was called on the rev. in some of the issues, for the sake of distinction, *Liard de France.*

* *Libra Jaquesa*, Spanish, silver, value 3s. 1d., money of account in Arragon and the Balearic Isles. Comp. *Jaca* in Cat. of Mints, and *Jaqués* suprâ.

Lira, a silver denomination of several of the Italian republics in the 15th c. and down to the present time. The Genoese scudo of silver was =8 lire. The Venetian lira Tron (1471-73) is remarkable as being one of the very few coins of this State with the likeness of the doge. Giovanni Cornaro II. (1709-22) struck a pattern lira of the ancient type, with his titles, and his figure kneeling to r., the ducal bonnet at his feet, and above, the Virgin and Child in clouds. The rev. corresponds to the current *liretta;* but the piece, as a whole, was not circulated. Rossi Cat., 1880, No. 5436. In 1800-2 the Austrian masters of Venice, pursuant to the Treaty of Campo-Formio, struck there pieces of 2 lire, 1½ lire, 1 lira, and ¾ lira, in silver of low standard. Alberico Cibo Malaspina, Prince of Massa-Carrara (1559-1623), struck the *terzo di lira*, 1587 and 1592, with *In Hac Gloriari Oport.* on rev.

Lira Dalmata, the lira current at Zara, Cattaro, etc., and throughout Servia and the adjacent regions. It was probably worth a third less than the Venetian one. The term is, of course, the Italian form for the local appellation.

Lira di piccoli, grossi, or *perperi*, Venetian money of account, probably calculable by weight, according to the number of pieces coined to the pound in billon, silver, and gold respectively, as the gold, and not silver, perpero was doubtless here understood.

Lirazza, the name of a silver type current at Venice in the latter half of the 18th c. (1762-97). It was = 10 gazzette. The rev. has *Diligite Iustitiam* and a seated figure facing; in the exergue, X. for the value. Comp. *Traro.*

Liretta, and the half, a silver Venetian coin struck under Domenigo and Aloysio or Alvigi Contarini (1679-83), and down to the close of the republic. The later issues are of very base metal. On rev. occurs *Iustitiam Diligite*, and a figure of Justice with the scales. Domenigo Contarini struck pieces in silver of 20, 18, and 4 lirette for Zara.

Lis, a name applied to a gold piece of Raymond IV., Prince of Orange, 1340-93. Sch., xv. 1763, varied from Duby.

Lis, a silver denomination of France in 1655, with its divisions, and at the same time (1655-57) a gold one, with two angels on rev. supporting the shield. The lis d'argent was = 20 sols; on the rev. of one occurs *Domine. Elegisti. Lilivm. Tibi.* There was the ½ and the ¼. Neither metal appears to have been reissued after 1657.

Lisbonino, a gold coin of Portugal, 17th c. = 4000 reis. There are the ½ and ¼.

Livonese, a special currency for Livonia and Essthonia, struck by virtue of an ukase of the Czarina Elizabeth, 25th October 1756. It consisted of pieces of 96, 48, 24, 4, and 2 kopecks.

Livra, with its divisions to the 16th, a monetary value or weight, current in the South of France, at Toulouse, Bordeaux, Cahors, Rodez, Orthez, etc., from the middle of the 13th to the 15th or even 16th c.; chiefly struck in bronze, and perhaps to be distinguished from the ordinary series of these monuments, which expressly state their object and equivalent.

Livre, a term for money of account in France, or at least in Paris, in the 11th c., where we hear of a payment of 100 *libræ auri*. This, like the mark, was an idea borrowed from Italy, probably from Venice.

Livre, or *Livre Tournois*, the same as the Italian *lira*, a French silver denomination or unit superseded at the Revolution of 1792 by the modern *franc*. The old silver *écu* was = 6 livres tournois. We have not seen the unit except as a siege-piece struck at Aire-sur-la-Lys in 1641. The piece of 10 livres, coined by General Decaen, Governor of the Ile de Bourbon in 1810, was known as the *piastre Decaen*.

Louis, the name of the gold coin first struck in 1640 at the reformation of the French currency under Louis XIII. There is the half, the double, the quadruple, and the octuple louis. The last two are of excessive rarity. The type and denomination continued in vogue till the Revolution of 1791. At the Reinmann sale in 1891-92, Part i., No. 155, a piefort of the ½ louis of 1644 (misprinted in Cat. 1614) fetched 560 marks = about £28.

Louis XV. Louis d'or, 1717.

Luigino, a silver coin of Genoa, 1668, of which one type is varied from the *georgino;* see Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 1638; a second has a wholly different reverse with a Janus head and the value. (ii.) A silver coin of Maria Maddalena Malaspina-Centurioni, Marchesa di Fosdinuovo, 1667, with *M. Mad. Mal. S. O. W. Dei. Fosd.*, with a portrait to r., and on rev. *Et. Redem. Mevs. Dns. Adiutor.* 1667, with shield. (iii.) A silver coin of Gerardo Spinola, Marchese di Arquata, 1682-94. Cat. Rossi, 1880, Nos. 196, 1458.

**Lunga*, the currency of Leghorn, as distinguished from that of Florence.

**Lusburger* [or rather *Luceburger*], Luxemburgh silver penny [denier], *temp.* King Edward I.; forbidden in England, *temp.* Edward III.

Macuta, mea macuta, and 2 to 12 macutas, etc., Portuguese colonial currency struck for Guinea and Mozambique, and probably indebted for its name to the Makua or Makuana, the tribes behind Mozambique. See an interesting note in Fernandes, p. 266.

Madonnina, the 5-baiocchi piece of Pius VI. (1796). There are several varieties.

Madonnina, a silver coin of Genoa, 18th c., with the double and half.

Magdalon, a gold type of the Counts of Provence, 1434-86, bearing the effigy of St. Mary Magdalen.

Maglia. Comp. *Bianchetto*.

Maille, a small coin of base silver common to Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Alost, Bruges, Courtrai, Douai, Lille, etc., during a lengthened period. It was = ½ obole.

Maille, blanche, noire, parisis, poitevine, tournois, bourgeoise, different varieties issued under Philip le Bel of France (1285-1314) and some of his successors.

Maille tierce, another name for the third of the gros tournois, struck under Philip IV., both of the O long and O round types.

This piece was also struck by Ferri IV., Duke of Lorraine (1312-28).

Maille d'or, a denomination struck in 1347 for the See of Cambrai by Jehan Bougier of Arras, the bishop's moneyer, in imitation of the Florentine type, with a legend resembling the original coin.

It is to be generally observed that the occasional issue of the maille, denier, or obole in the superior metal has been thought to proceed from the usage of completing by this more convenient method some large transaction on the part of a ruler or other prominent personage.

**Malla*, Spanish, copper, 2 Mallas = 1 Denier [dinhero]. The smallest coin at Barcelona. [The Spanish maille.]

Maley-groschen, a type of the German imperial series in the 13th c. = two Bohemian groschen of debased standard.

Maluco, the popular name for the cast bronze or mixed metal pieces of 80 reis struck for the Açores in 1829 as money of necessity. They were made current for 100 r., but were soon superseded. See Fernandes, p. 312, where a specimen is figured and the circumstances explained.

Mancoso, a gold type of Lucca under republican rule, with the name of Charles IV. and the shield bearing *Libertas*. The rev. has the *Sanctus Vultus*.

Mancusus, a gold coin of the ancient Counts of Barcelona, 11th c., when they abandoned the use of the Arabic currency.

Mantelet, another name for the *petit royal d'or*.

Marabotin, struck by the Almoravides and Almohades, 453-539, a name given to the Arabic *dirhem* or *dinar*, which circulated in the South of France so late as the 11th-12th c.

Maravedi, (i.) a gold coin of Sancho I. of Portugal, 1185-1212; (ii.) the unit of the Spanish copper money from the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Philip II. issued pieces of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 m. But the more usual divisions under the later sovereigns are 1, 2, 4, and 8. Many of the earlier issues are countermarked with higher or lower values. The term, like marabotin, is doubtless Moorish, and the currency may well have been an inheritance from the Mohammedans. Ferdinand VII. struck a piece, corresponding to the 8 maravedi, for Majorca, 1812, with 12 for the value.

Marc, a term given in France and Italy to money of account. In 1093, 9 marcs of silver were given by the King to rebuild a church which had been burned. The French probably derived this sort of computation from the Italian traders. They substituted the marc for the livre as m. of a. under Philip I.

Marcella, or *lira marcello*, the name given to the Venetian silver lira or Da dieci [soldi] after the death of Nicolo Trono and accession of Nicolo Marcello (1473), when the short-lived practice of placing the portrait of the chief magistrate on the coinage determined. The designation was continued in later reigns, and under Agostino Barbarigo there was the ½ marcella for colonial circulation. But under Marcello's immediate successor, Pietro Mocenigo (1474-76), the mint struck two types of the lira—the *marcella* and the *moceniga* or *lira mocenigo*.

Marcello, the name which is attached to a silver coin of Francesco III., Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, 1540-50. Cat. Remedi, 1884, 1704.

Marchesino, a small silver type of Ferrara, 14th-15th c., under the house of Este, Marchesi di Ferrara. The rev. has a small shield with *Dc. Ferari. A.*

Marchetto and *half marchetto*, a small copper type struck under the Venetian Doge Antonio Priuli (1618-23) and some of his successors. It reads on rev. *Noster. Defensor.*

Marcuccio, a Venetian copper coin of low value, struck under the Doge Bertuccio Valier (1656-58).

Mariengroschen, a variety of this denomination, probably derived from Marienburg in Prussia or Marienthal in Franconia. Several of the German States struck it and its multiples up to 24.

**Marien Gulden*, Brunswick.

Mark, Venetian money of account. See *Marc.*

Mark, money of the Prussian abbey of Essen = 26th part of a reichsthaler.

Mark, a coin of Sweden, either of copper or of silver, but more

Charles XII. Silver mark.

usually the latter. There is a copper mark of 1591, struck on a broad and thin flan. Small pieces in the same metal were issued for the mines of Hogenäs.

Mark, a coin of Denmark. There is a piece of Frederic III., 1651, called *IIII. Marck Eben-ezer.* In 1670, 4 marks were = 1 daler, 12 to a gold ducat.

Mark (or *marque*), copper money of Mayence, running from 1 to 12 kreutzer, with various initials: *N*[*ieues*] *T*[*hor*], *G*[*roszes*] *T*[*hor*], *R*[*ánt*] *T*[*hor*], etc. One has Holzzeichen. These strange pieces are circular, oblong, and octagonal. They seem to belong to the 18th c. See Cat. Cisternes, 1892, Part i., Nos. 2217-20. A piece of 3 marks was struck at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1670 as money of necessity.

Mark, a modern German denomination and the money of account of the empire. It is worth rather less than an English shilling. There are the 2 and 5 in silver and the 10 and 20 in gold.

Marka, pl. *markaa*, the Russian currency in silver for Finland. There are pieces of 2 markaa, 1 marka, and 50 pennia.

Marque, a special designation for coins struck at Bellac by Hugues, Comte de la Marche, in and after 1211, with *Ugo Comes Marchie*.

Masse d'or, a French gold coin first introduced under Philip III. (1270-85), and owing its designation to the mace, which the king holds in his right hand. The type was continued by Philip IV. only. Comp. *Reine d'or*.

Masson, a silver coin of Lorraine, 18th c. It was struck under Leopold I., 1690-1729, but only between 1728-29, as its name was derived from Masson, the director of the mint in succession to D'Aubonne (1728).

Matapan, the Venetian grosso. See *Grosso*.

Matthiasgroschen, a billon coin of Goslar, Hanover.

Mattier, a coin of Brunswick-Luneburg = 13 deniers of copper of small module, 18th c. Whelan says that it was = ½ mariengroschen.

Mechalaer, a Brabantine coin of the 15th c., equal to ½ groot. There was the double.

Medaglia. At Bologna under the Bentivoglio family (15th c.) it seems to have been the practice to combine, as in Germany, the medal with the coin. See Cat. Rossi, 1880, Nos. 110, 773-74.

**Medjedeer*, Turkish, silver, value 3s. 5d., 20 piastres.

**Meissner Gulden*, Saxony, money of account at Leipsic.

Merovingian money, a term somewhat loosely applied to an extensive series of coins, usually of barbarous fabric, and in gold, the metal often of a pale colour, which was concurrent with the Byzantine gold solidi and besants, and evidently aimed at copying the types of Justinian and other emperors. They are uniformly thirds of the solidus

(*tiers de sol*), and vary more or less in execution. They were very widely diffused over the western portion of the continent of Europe, and were intended to supply a convenient medium of exchange for higher values. In Southern Italy and in Visigothic Spain the same type was current in silver. But the Greek besant itself was also employed for special purposes at Venice, and possibly elsewhere. There is a piece of this kind with the name of Canterbury as the place of mintage. One result of a comparative absence in England of the Merovingian system on any appreciable scale, and of the apparent failure to employ the Roman small brass, was that in that country the indigenous silver penny and copper styca commenced at a far earlier date than on the Continent, and in Southern Britain were probably supplemented by the plentiful remains of the anterior British money in copper, tin, and billon. See *Merovingian Mints* in Cat. of M.

Merovingian moneyers. See Blanchet *ubi suprâ*. The names are extremely numerous, and many more or less doubtful. In Blanchet's list the same person is often cited under variant forms of his name.

Metica, a native African denomination, adopted, like the *pardão*, by the Portuguese Colonial Government in some of the currency for Mozambique or for East Africa. Compare *Barrinba*.

Mezzanino, a silver coin of Venice, first struck under Francesco Dandolo (1328-54). There are varieties.

Michaels gulden, a silver denomination of Bernmunster.

Mijn Heerens-stuiver, a billon coin of the Bishops of Utrecht, 15th c.

Millares, or *Moneta miliarensis*, silver pieces = 10 deniers, struck by Berenger de Fredol, Bishop of Maguelonne in 1262-63, for the benefit of those in his diocese trading with the East. They were imitations of the Arabic dirhem, and in 1266 drew from the Holy See a bull rebuking the bishop for his impiety.

**Milrea*, Portuguese, gold, value 4s. 5d.

**Milrei*, Portuguese, silver, value 4s. 5d., 1000 or 960 reis. Whelan adds that in Brazil the value was reduced to 2s. 1d.

Mining-pieces, money of two classes: (i.) that coined for mines, and (ii.) for the miners. The former are generally of silver, and often of large size and elaborate and artistic design. They occur in the Brunswick, Saxon, and Sicilian series. The latter are usually of copper and of low values, and belong to Sweden, the North of France, etc. The earliest coin of this widespread fabric which we have seen is an extremely rare 2-thaler piece, with the name and titles of John Casimir, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Juliers, Cléves, and Berg, 1629. The obv. has the Duke on horseback, and the rev. the usual many-quartered shield. There is another of later date belonging to Wismar = 1½ th., and we have engraved, for the beauty of its condition and the uncommon type, one of Brunswick, 1657. Probably the view of Blanchet (*Manuel*, 1890, i. 105), that the coins of the Carlovingian epoch with *Metal. German.* are ascribable to the product of the mines of Bohemia and the Hartz, is correct.

Minuta, apparently the recognised appellation of a small billon coin of Genoa, 15th c.

Minuta, or *Menut*, a small copper piece struck by Louis XIII. and XIV. of France during the occupation of Cataluña (1642-48) at Oliana, Puigcerda, Vique, Agramont, Perpignan, and in several varieties.

**Miobolo*, Ionian Islands, copper [? the ½ obolos].

Mirtilon, the epithet for a double louis of Louis XV., with the two interlaced cursive Ls between two palm-branches.

Mistura, the name assigned to billon money struck at Avignon under Gregory XIII., Sixtus V., and Clement VIII. (1572-1605).

Mite, a copper or billon coin of very small value current in Brabant and Holland. Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders, 1346-84, struck a billon mite with *Fl.* There are the multiples of three, four, six, and

6 Miten of Ghent, 1583-84.

twelve. A piece of 12 miten or myten of Ghent in copper is cited by Sch., Cat. ix. 420, and another of Brussels, 1593, xiv. 290*a*. Comp. *Müterken*.

Mitte royal tournois, a French billon coin struck under Philip III. and IV., 1270-1314, with the titles and a forked cross on obv., and on rev. a castle without a legend.

Mocenigo, the name given to the Venetian lira or silver piece of 10 soldi (Da Dieci) after the Doge Pietro Mocenigo (1474-76), and apparently continued, like the marcello, in the following reign.

Moidore, or *Moeda* (*Moneta*, money), a gold Portuguese coin struck both for the home currency and for the colonies. It seems to have been recognised as a name for a definite piece in the 18th c., and was equal to 4000 reis, or about 27s. English. There is the ½ (mimoeda) and the ¼ or *quartinho*.

**Monaco*, Italian, silver, value 4s. 4d. [The local name for the scudo at Monaco.]

Moneta, a token of value issued under recognised or asserted authority. It is a term which is common, with slight modifications, to all the European languages of Latin origin; and the idea is also found in the most ancient Oriental, Arabic, and Mongolian systems of currency or exchange, as in the Tartar word *tengha*, an emblem, which is reproduced in the Russian *tamgha*, the source of the well-known piece called a *denga*.

Moneta palatina, or *palaci*, a silver denier, sometimes erroneously ascribed to Charlemagne, but more probably belonging to the reign of Charles the Simple (898-923), bears on reverse this reading. The

words may have originally referred to the old rank of the house of Pepin as mayors of the palace, and illustrate the importance of the royal precincts even down to a much later epoch. The Palace is specified among the Carlovingian mints in the Edict of Pitres, 864, and at that period signified the royal abode for the time being. The elaborate and far-stretching system germinating and centring in the residence of the prince was the basis of the territorial terms *palatine* and *palatinate*. Such families as the Carrara at Padua, the Scaligers at Verona, the Gonzage at Mantua, and the Visconti (Vicecomites) at Milan were at the outset merely imperial delegates or representatives. A silver denier of Raymond, Count of Toulouse and Provence, describes him as *Comes Palaci*.

Moraglia, a copper denomination, 16th c., of Agostino Tizzone, Count of Desana, with *Moneta Deciensis* on obv., and on rev. *S. Germanvs.* with an effigy of the saint facing.

Mordowkis, imitations of kopecks by the Mordevas and others for the purpose of embellishing their dress.

Morveux, a variety of the silver teston of Charles IX. of France, with a laureated bust, below which are A and O; it is supposed to have been struck at Orleans by the Huguenots.

**Mostoska*, Russian, copper, 4 to a kopeck.

Mourisca, an early Castilian coin, current in Portugal = 2¼ *libræ* or *libras*. There was the double. 14th-15th c.

Mouton, the name of a gold coin struck in France intermittently from the reign of Philip IV. to that of Charles VI. (1314-1422), and imitated by Louis de Maele, Count of Flanders (1346-84). It is otherwise known as the Agnel, the type being that of the paschal lamb. There is the ½ or *petit agnel*.

Münzlamm. See *Lammpfenning*.

Münz-recht, the right to strike money, a commercial privilege which, like the *mark-recht*, or title to a market, was conferred in Germany and the Netherlands under a variety of conditions, as regarded the share of the accruing advantages.

Murajola, a papal silver coin of the 16th c. See Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 601.

Müterken, a piece of 6 mites. Billon, 16th c. *Nimmhegen*, etc.

Napoléon, the name conferred on the 20-franc gold piece under Napoléon I. (1805-15), and still associated with it.

Negenmanneke, a type of dute or doit, current in the Southern Netherlands under the Spanish and Austrian rule.

Neu-groschen, a Saxon denomination (1847) for a new standard, the groschen = 10 pf. There are the pieces of 2 neu-groschen, 1, and ½.

Niquet, a type of the French double tournois of billon with a *lis* surmounted by a crown (Charles VI., 1380-1422).

Niquet, an Anglo-Gallic billon coin of Henry VI. of England, with *H. Rex. Angl. Heres. Franc.* and a leopard under a *lis*.

Niquet, a billon coin of Besançon, 14th-16th c., with the half. It is one of those which bear a posthumous portrait of Charles V. of Germany, who in 1533 authorised the representatives of the Burgundian family of Bouhelier to strike this type with their own names and arms, and in this document speaks of the niquet as anciently current in Burgundy.

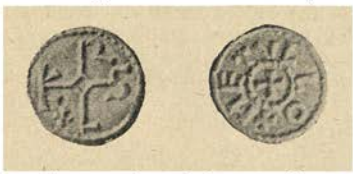
Noble, a gold coin struck for various provinces of the Netherlands in the 16th c. on the model of the rose-noble of Edward IV. The original imitation—that of Gorcum or Gorinchen—followed the lines of the English piece very closely. See Schulman, *De l'Imitation des Monnaies Etrangères aux Pays Bas Meridionaux*, 1892. There are the half and quarter of the later copies; but none is at present known of the Gorcum one. Schulman, Cat. ix. 117, cites a ½ *noble schuijtken* of Philip the Good and Maximilian (1482-97). In the Proposal addressed to Henry VIII. of England by Nicolas Tyery in 1526 for a new Irish coinage, this, the salute, the maille, the denier, the liard, etc., are named as projected denominations. It is perhaps remarkable, looking at the intimate relations between Edward III. and the Netherlands and the monetary treaty of 1345, that the Flemings or Hollanders did not attempt to copy so admirable a type even more promptly.

Nomine Domini or *Domini Nomine*, a phrase and title which constituted the prototype of *Dei Gratiâ*. The words almost invariably occur in initials only, *N.D.* or *D.N.*, and are found on the coins of the Ostrogoths in the 6th c. Eudes, King of France (887-98), adopted the form *Gratiâ Domini*, which ultimately became the modern and Western development of the notion, as contrasted with the Oriental or Mohammedan feeling resident in the original *dictum*.

Nummus (Gr. νόμος, νέμειν), like the German *scheide münze*, anything intended or suitable for distribution; the perhaps nominal unit of the

Byzantine bronze coinage, which circulated in Greece, Asia Minor, Southern Italy, and Sicily from the 7th to perhaps the 10th c. There were the multiples of 5 (*pentanummo*), 10 (*decanummo*), 20, 30, and 40, the last being = follaro or doppio follaro. The respective values are usually indicated by Roman numerals.

Obole, obolos, obool, the term applied to the half danaro or denier by a sort of analogy with the ancient Greek standard or division of value. The moiety of the Carlovingian denier is usually so called. It is more



frequently than otherwise employed from an ignorance of the correct denomination. Compare, however, *Obulus*.

Obolino, a name for an obolo of smaller module. It is always questionable how far these terms were sanctioned by authority or by contemporary usage.

Obolos, a piece of 5 lepta in the modern Greek currency.

Obulus, and the half, a silver denomination of Hungary under Bela IV., 1235-70, with the word between two lions' heads. Also the name expressly conferred on certain pfennigen of 1378 struck by the Margraves of Moravia at Glatz with *I. G[lacensis] O[bulus]*. The obulus continued to be the Hungarian unit during centuries, and was = ½ denier. 400 went to the Hungarian florin of gold by virtue of the Edict of Buda, 1447.

Ochavo, the *half quarto* or *cuarto* in the Spanish monetary system under Ferdinand and Isabella (1476-1504) and their successors. The same name, or *octavo*, appears to have been identified with the third brass Roman coins which, in the absence or dearth of other currency, long passed in Spain and the South of France as an equivalent for the local money. Whelan mentions that the word is locally corrupted into *chavo* or *chovy*.

**Ochosen*, Spanish. The smallest gold coin.

Oertli, a Swiss name for the ¼ gulden, 17th-18th c.

Oirt Stuver, an ecclesiastical coin or token. Billon or base silver. *Arnheim.*

Oncia, mezza oncia, and *quarto di oncia*, a silver denomination of the Knights of St. John at Malta, of the Two Sicilies, and of the Dukes of Savoy, 18th c. Vittorio Amedeo II. (1713-18) had the 2-oncie piece. The oncia of the Bourbon Kings was coined from the local mines, and occurs both of thick and widespread module, the former the scarcer, and of the dates 1733 and 1791. The Maltese oncia, the ½ and ¼, were = 30, 15, and 7½ tari. The type seems to have been struck only by Emmanuele Pinto, Grand Master, 1741-73.

Ongaro. See *Ungaro.*

On-le-vault, the *denier blanc* of Cambrai = 2 deniers tournois, coined in 1347 by Jehan Bougier of Arras for the Bishop of Cambrai. The *denier noir* of the same coinage was called *valtan*, which seems to have an allied sense. They were something which supplied a popular want.

Onsa. See *Livra.*

Oortje, oordje, or *oort,* a double plack or double liard.

Ör, pl. *öre,* an early Norwegian coin originally = 24 penningen and the 10th of the silver mark, but afterward reduced or debased, and practically equivalent to the Danish and Swedish pieces.

Ör, pl. *öre,* a Danish coin originating in a common source with that of Sweden, but apparently never issued to pass current for so high a value, as a modern piece of 5 öre is only equal to the 4th of an early Swedish ör.

Ör, pl. *öre,* a Swedish copper coin, which dates back to the time of John III., 1569-92, and underwent certain changes of module and weight, till it was restored to something like the 16th c. standard in the time of Frederic I. (1718-49). The öre coined in the first half of the 17th c. were derived from the copper of the mines of Dalecarlia in N. Sweden.

Ortelin, the ¼ pfenning of Strasburgh, 14th c.

Ortsthaler, or *quarter thaler,* a Saxon denomination of 1661, with the half.

Ortüg, a Swedish coin struck in the 15th c. at Stockholm under Carl VIII. (1448-70).

Ortüg, a Norwegian coin = 8 penningen. Probably similar to the last.

Osella, a term applied to a long series of coins in all metals, but usually in silver, struck by the Doges of Venice and by the Dogaresse for distribution as presents. 'Among these are some of the most varied, artistic, and pleasing examples of Venetian numismatic art. The osella was struck from the time of Antonio Grimani (1521-23) down to the close, with the exception of the reigns of Nicolo Donato (1618) and Giovanni Cornaro (1624-30). This was, after all, only a form of the practice existing in other parts of Europe. The first gold osella occurs under Alvigi Mocenigo (1570-77), and was struck to commemorate the victory at Lepanto. One in bronze, struck in 1585 by Nicolo da Ponte, seems to have been intended as a memorial of the foundation of the Rialto Bridge. On the rev. we read *Fvndamenta. Facta. Prid. Kal. Ivnii.* 1585. The Dogaressa also coined oselle at Venice in her own name. There is a silver one of the consort of Marino Grimani (1595-1606), which reads on obv. *Mavrocena. Mavrocena.* [portrait of the Dogaressa to l.], and on rev. *Mvnvs. Mavrocenae. Grimanae. Dvcissae. Venetiar.* 1597. There was the double osella in gold and in silver, and the *osella di Murano* in gold and silver.

Pagode, a gold coin struck by France under Louis XV. for Pondichéry.

Paolo, the 10th of the silver *scudo,* and equivalent to the *giulio,* a silver denomination of the dukedom of Ferrara (16th c.), of the popes, and of the Dukes of Tuscany of the house of Lorraine. Ercole II., D'Este, Duke of Ferrara (1534-59), struck several varieties. The Tuscan paolo in 1830 was = 5th of a silver florin. There is the piece of 2 paioli. Cat. Rossi, 1431.

Papetto, a silver papal coin struck by Pius VII., Gregory XVI., and Pius IX. There is the half.

Par, pl. *para,* the copper currency of the modern kingdom of Serbia or Servia. 100 para are = 1 dinar. The denomination is of Turkish origin, and used to be employed in the Russian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, 1771-74. The Russian piece was = 3 *dengi.*

Pardão, pardões, a gold Portuguese colonial coin of the 18th c. = 5 *tangas*, or about 320 reis.

Pardao or *Xerafin*, the ½ rupia of Goa, worth 300 reis. There is the meo p., and a variety known as the *pardao de Dio*, 1806, from the legend. 18th c. From a document of 1548 it appears that the piece was originally struck on a square or irregular flan; it was perhaps, like the *macuta* in Africa, an evolution from the native coinage.

Parisis, the name originally attached to French coins of the Paris standard, fixed under Philip Augustus at ¼ above that of Tours. It continued in use in such parts of France as were subject to the Crown down to the time of Louis XIV.; but it gradually lost its technical significance. There were the *p. d'or*, the *p. d'argent*, the *p. noir*, and the *denier* and *sol parisis*. There is a very rare double *p. d'argent* of Charles IV., 1328, with *Moneta Dvplex* on rev. Louis XI. struck a variety called the *p. de l'aumonerie*. The *p. d'or* first appeared in 1329. The denier and sol p. were imitated by the Dukes of Lorraine in the 14th c. See one of Ferri IV., 1312-28, figured in Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1298.

Parpajola, or *parpaillot*, a coin common to Switzerland, Italy, and Savoy. It was struck at Asti by Louis XII. of France and Charles V. of Germany. There is the half. The earliest are of Swiss fabric; Berne, and the Swiss generally, abandoned the type in 1528. At Correggio, in Italy, the piece seems to have been = 3 soldi.

Patáca, a Portuguese coin of the 17th-18th c. = 320 reis. They exist of the reign of John IV. (1640-56), and are frequently countermarked with higher or lower values.

Patáca, a copper Portuguese denomination = 2 cuartos.

Patacão, a silver Portuguese coin of the 16th c. (1555), struck for, and presumably at, Goa, and perhaps the prototype of the rupias of thick fabric of later date. Fernandes alludes (p. 333) to a *patacão* of fine silver of the present century, popularly known as a *canello* = 4 cruzados, and weighing an ounce; but he could not refer to an example.

Patacchina, a silver coin of the Republic of Genoa during the French occupation (1396-1406). It bears the titles of Charles VI. of France and of Conrad, and the quartered arms of France and Genoa. There are several varieties.

Patacón, or *patagon*, a name apparently common to the Brabantine and Portuguese series, 15th-18th c., but probably of Portuguese origin. The silver dollar = from 600 to 640 reis. The word signifies the same as *piefort*, or a heavy foot, the coin weighing an ounce; hence the sobriquet of *leg-dollar*. The Low Country patagon was = 50 stuivers.

Patacon, the Portuguese heavy copper piece of 40 reis, early 19th c.

Patard, a Brabantine billon coin (= Dutch stuiver), with the quadruple, double, and half, in the 15th c., struck at Antwerp, Malines, Cambrai, etc. The écu d'or of Cambrai was worth 40 p. The bishops of that See and of Liége issued pieces of 30 p. in silver, and Philip le Beau, Duke of Burgundy (1495-1506), the eighth of a p. for Luxemburgh, 1502.

Patard, a billon coin of Louis XI. of France, struck for Perpignan. There are two varieties. A demi-patard occurs in the Franco-Italian series of Louis XII. for Milan (1499-1513). Henry II. struck it for Provence with *P.* beneath two lis and the Provençal cross.

Patte d'oie, a variety of the gros blanc (a type of the old g. tournois of a larger module), struck under Jean le Bon (1364-80) of France, with an expanded *lis*.

Pavilion, a gold coin of the French and Anglo-Gallic series. Of the latter there are two types, both struck at Bordeaux.

Peça, a gold Portuguese coin under Maria II. (weight, 145 gr.) with a diademed bust to left on obv., and on rev. a shield resting on foliage. Another name for the *dobra*.

Peerdeke, pl. *peerdeken*, the third of the snaphaan. Silver. *Nimmhegen*, *Groningen*, etc. There is a scarce one of Zutphen with *Fata Viam Invenient*, and *Mone. Nova Civita. Zvtpha.* in the 18th c.

Peeter, or *Piètre*, a gold coin of Louvain, Brabant, 14th c., imitated by Jean d'Arkel, Bishop of Liége and Duke de Bouillon, 1364-78. The name was due to the effigy of St. Peter.

Pegione, a silver coin of the Visconti, Dukes of Milan, 14th c. On obv. occurs *S. Ambrosio Mediolan*, and the saint seated; and on rev. *Comes. Virtvtvm D. Mediolani.*

Penni, pl. *pennia*, a Russian copper coin struck for Finland = a French centime. There is the 1 penni, 2 pennia, 5 pennia, 10 pennia. 1865-66.

Peregozi, the local name given in a document of 1276 to the currency of Perigord, otherwise described as *pierregordins*. A variety of the denier. In 1305 two Florentines engaged to supply to the Count 20,000 marques of white money of pierregordins between the 20th May and the 25th July.

Perpero, and the half, silver denomination of Byzantine origin, introduced into the Republic of Ragusa in the 13th c. or thereabout. Also a gold value used at Venice as money of account.

Peseta, a Spanish silver denomination = in 1774, 2 reales; in 1868, 92 French centimes, the piece corresponding to the French *livre*. It was struck during the Peninsular War at Barcelona, and in 1873, during the Revolution, at Cartagena. In 1874 the younger Don Carlos struck, apparently out of Spain, probably in Italy, a piece of 5 pesetas with *Dios, Patria, y Rey* on rev. There was a reissue of it in 1886. Of the Barcelona series of 1811 there are the 5 p. and 1 p. in silver, and the 16 reales or 10 p. and 20 p. in gold, bearing dates between 1809 and 1813. Two 5 p. pieces of 1821 and 1823 were issued for circulation in the Balearic Isles. By the law of 1868 the peseta replaced the *escudo* as the monetary unit and money of account.

Peseta, a silver denomination struck by Christian VII. of Denmark in 1777 for Iceland, Greenland, and the Feröe Islands.

Peso, the name of a silver siege-piece struck for Girone, in France, in 1808 during the Peninsular War.

Pezza, a gold coin of the Medici family, Dukes of Florence or Etruria. There is one of Cosmo III., 1718, struck at Leghorn, somewhat similar in type to the scudo of silver which is known under the same name. It bears a rosebush and the legend *Gratia Obvia Vltio Qvæsita.* It was known as the *pezza d'oro della rosa.* Of the silver there are earlier examples in the same reign.

Pezzetta and *mezza-pezzetta* (Fr. *piecette*), billon currency of Monaco, 18th c., and of the Swiss canton of Fribourg, *id.* the single and double pezzetta or piecette.

Pfaffenfeindthaler, the name applied to a silver siege-piece or money of necessity (1622) struck during the Thirty Years' War.

Pfenning, *penning*, or *fennig*, a copper coin of North Germany and the Low Countries, equivalent to the French centime. In Alsace or Elsas it occurs in the 14th c. A copper series of ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 pf. was

in use in Cuilemborg in 1590-91. Saxe-Meiningen struck a piece of 1½ pf. in 1740. There is a *vierstuiverpenning* or 4-stuiver piece, and in 1848 the Netherlands issued a *negotie-penning* of 10 gold florins (Schulman, Cat. xv. 877). The coin entitled a Brodt Penning, 1789, was employed at Cologne for distribution among the poor during a scarcity; the Anglo-Saxons and Hollanders had an analogous currency. On an early specimen belonging to Utrecht we read *Dit is der Armen Pe.*, and (on rev.) *Moneta. S. Martini.*—from the legend of St. Martin and the beggar.

Pfenning, a silver denomination mentioned in a grant from the Emperor Charles IV., in 1363, to the town of Wertheim in Baden.

Pfetmanchen, a small coin of the Prussian abbey of Essen, 17th c. The 120th part of a reichsthaler. In the Diocese of Trèves it was a term applied to the *albus*. Comp. *Mark*.

Phenix, the name of the silver coin struck by President Capo d'Istria under the Greek Republic, 1828 = rather less than a lira. An appropriate appellation for a coinage significant of national revival.

Philipsdaalder, silver crown struck by Philip II. of Spain for the Netherlands. There are the divisions down to the 40th part. See next article.

Philippus, and the half, a name given to the silver crown and its divisions struck by or for Philip II. of Spain during his occupation of the Low Countries. There is the half, fifth, tenth, twentieth, and fortieth parts. The last was = 20 mites. A type of the *Philippus* or daalder, with his portrait and titles, was struck at Antwerp after the relinquishment of the Low Countries of Flanders by the Spaniards in 1580. There is a pattern evidently issued posterior to the occupation of Portugal by Philip, as the shield quarters the arms of that kingdom. Indeed it is remarkable that so late as 1593 coins with the name of this prince continued to appear in the country, where he had made himself so deservedly obnoxious, side by side with those associated with comparative political freedom. But the circulation of Spanish, as well as of Austrian, money in this oppressed region was not arrested till the end of the 18th c.

Piastre, a Spanish silver coin of eight reales. It dates from the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella; comp. *Piece of Eight*. The Medici of Florence coined both the gold and silver piastro; the gold p. of Cosmo II., 1610, engraved by Scipione Mola, is considered the *chef d'œuvre* of the Florentine mint. The Turkish p. is a totally different piece, worth about 3d.

Piataltinik, the Russian 15-kopeck piece.

Piatar, a piece of 5 Russian kopecks of large module, struck from 1758 down to the beginning of the present c.

Piatatchek, the Russian 5-kopeck piece in silver.

**Picchaleon*, Sardinian, copper. The centesimo.

Picciolo, a small copper coin of Malta, first struck without, and then with, the name. Apparently = ⅛ grano. There is a piece of 3 picc.

Piece of Eight. See *Real*.

Piedfort, or *Piefort*, an expression frequently employed to denote pieces of money struck on an unusually thick flan. Patterns have more often than not been issued on the Continent in this shape, and the piedforts in the French series are particularly numerous. Some evidently passed current. But among the Germans and Low Country numismatists the term is sometimes applied to what appears to be more properly a double piece; not one of small thick module, but of twice or thrice the usual weight.

Piedquailloux, the sobriquet of a liard struck under Henry IV. of France, having H. crowned between three *lis*, and on rev. a hollow cross.

Pierregordin. See *Peregozi.*

Pignatelles, the term applied to the pieces of 6 blanques struck by various personages in France during the political anarchy about 1586, and down to 1595 or later. They were nominally = 24 deniers, but fell to half their value.

Pilarte, a billon coin of Portugal, first struck by Fernando I., 1367-83, and = 2 dinheiros.

Pinto, a gold Portuguese coin of the 18th c = 400 reis. There is one of 1721. It was = the cruzado nuevo of later date.

**Pistareen*, Spanish, silver, value 10d.; the fifth of the dollar, 4 reales.

Pistole = 5 thaler, a very early gold denomination of Spanish origin, and thence introduced into the coinage of the Netherlands under the house of Nassau; into the Duchy of Lorraine (the pistole, the double, and the half) under Charles III. (1545-1608); into the Scotish currency during the colonisation of Darien; and into Switzerland. The canton of Geneva had the pistole and the triple pistole. There is also a pistole of the first King of Würtemburg, 1810, and a double one of Carl, Duke of Brunswick, 1828, with *Zehnthaler* on rev. The 10-thaler piece of Jerome Napoléon, King of Westphalia, 1812, is sometimes called a double pistole.

Pite, or *pougeoise*, an early currency of Savoy under the Count Aimon (1329-43). The unit was = ½ obole; 4 made a *fert* or *fort blanc* and 12 a *gros douzain.* The value is indicated by points.

Plappart, early currency of some of the Swiss cantons and of the city of Strasburgh. There is the half. A plappart of 1424 for St. Gall is the oldest dated piece in the Swiss series. Berne relinquished the type in 1528. Comp. *Blappert.*

Plaque, *plak*, or *plack*, the ½ butken or ⅛ groot; a billon coin of which the value probably varied in different places at different periods. There is a piece of 12 plakken struck by Philip II. in 1560 for Overijssel.

Plaque, *great* or *grande*, a billon or silver coin current, 14th-15th c., in Brabant, the Bishopric of Liége, Lorraine, and France. There is an extremely rare one of Marie de Blois, Regent of Lorraine, 1346-48. The g. pl. was first struck in France under Charles VII. (1422-61).

Plaquette, a silver coin of the Bishopric of Liége, 16th c. Sch., Cat. ix. 464. The diminutive of *plaque.*

Plötar, a Swedish siege-piece of 1715 and 1747 in copper, intended to pass for a silver daler or ½ daler.

Poillevilain, a nickname given to the *gros tournois à la queue*, struck under Jean le Bon, 1350-64, after the master of the royal mint.

Poitevin, a name given to the denier current in the ancient county of Poitou. In 1265 Alphonse, brother of Louis IX., struck as Count of P. *poitevins nouveaux* with a *demi-lis* for France and the arms of Castile, and the legend *Pictavie. Et. Thol.* (Poitou and Toulouse).

Pölk, pl. *pölker*, a billon currency of Brandenburg and of the Kings of Sweden for East Prussia and Poland. See *Driepölker.*

**Polpoltin*, Russian, silver, the quarter rouble.

Poltina, or *poltinink*, a Russian silver coin = ½ rouble.

Poltorak, a Polish denomination for the 24th of the talar. It may be the same as the *polturat*, described by Whelan as Hungarian copper.

Poltur, pl. *poltura*, money of necessity of Hungary and Transylvania,

early 18th c. (1704-6). There are pieces of 1, 10, and 20 p. Maria Theresa also struck the unit.

Poluska, pl. *poluski*, and the half = ½ and ¼ kopeck, small copper pieces struck for Siberia under Peter the Great and Catherine II. Perhaps it was originally a provincial currency.

Popolino, a name borne by the silver florin of Florence, struck in 1307. They resembled the gold in type.

Porc-epic, a type of the gold écu coined under Louis XII. of France (1497-1515), and reissued by a few of his successors. Louis introduced into his Franco-Italian series a *gros au p.* struck at Milan, with St. Ambrose on obv., and a porcupine under a crown on rev.

Portugalöser, a gold denomination of Denmark, 16th c. = 10 crowns. A ½ portugalöser of Christian IV., 1592, brought 275 marks = £13 : 15s. at the Reinmann sale in 1891-92. On the obv. the inner circle reads *Nach Portugalischen. Schrot. V. Korn.*

Portuguez, a gold Portuguese coin = 10 cruzados or 3900 reis, and weighing generally about 712 gr. It was first introduced, after the important discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in America and Asia, by Emmanuel (1495-1521) with a unique historical legend: *Primus Emanuel R. Portugalliæ Alg. Citra Ultra in Africa Dominus Guinee · In Commercii · Navigatione · Æthiopiæ · Arabiæ · Persiæ · India*[*e*]. This reading is derived from Fernandes, *Memoria*, 1856, p. 113. Mention elsewhere (p. 123) occurs of pieces of 15 cruzados struck by Emmanuel at the request of Pope Leo X. But these are not known to exist. The *portuguez* itself of the original type has the appearance of a coin not intended for general circulation, and that of John III. offers a modified legend. Both, but especially the first, are extremely rare.

Portuguez, a silver Portuguese coin of the early part of the 16th c. (1504), with the half, respectively = 400 and 200 reis. Said to have been struck from the dies of the *p. di ouro*. Fernandes (*Memoria*, 1856, p. 115) cites authorities to prove the production and existence of these coins; but no examples seem to be at present known. Perhaps they were never circulated.

Pougeoise, a variety of the ½ obole current in the 13th-14th c. in Poitou, Puy-de-Dôme, and other parts of France, as well as in Savoy, where it was also called a *pite*. Some of the small coins of the Bishops of Puy bear *Poies. Puei.* or *Poies del Puei;* and an obole, or the ½, struck at Acre, perhaps by a French crusader, has the reading *Pvges.* The name was doubtless derived from Le Puy.

Pougeoise. See *Pite.*

Pouly, Russian copper money, from *poul*, leather, from which it was doubtless an evolution.

Prämie (*præmia*, prizes), coins struck in Germany and Switzerland to

distribute at schools, usually ½ thalers.

Provinois, the product of the mint at Provins, Champagne, which attained a wide celebrity and acceptance down to the 13th c., although it was not distinguished either by originality or by excellence. Under Thibaut IV., Count of C., 1225, what were called the *nouveaux provinois* were issued, with the *peigne* or degenerate head surmounted by three towers, a recollection of the Touraine source of the Champagnois money.

Publica = 3 tornesi, a small copper coin of the Two Sicilies, 17th-18th c. The name refers to the prevailing idea of the base metal being issued for the general convenience.

**Pulzlaty*, Hungarian, silver, the half florin.

Pyramiden-thaler, a thaler in the Saxon series struck to commemorate a death or other event in the royal family, with an inscription in the form of a pyramid on the reverse.

Quarantano, or piece of 40 soldi, a silver denomination of the dukedom of Parma under Ranuccio II., 1646-94. The rev. has *Monstra Te Esse Matrem*, and the Virgin and Child supported by two angels.

Quartarolo, and the double, a Venetian bronze or copper denomination of the 13th and following c. It seems to have been first introduced under the Doge Pietro Ziani (1205-28), and the double under Lorenzo Tiepolo (1268-74). The quartarolo was also struck at Verona by the Duke of Milan during his temporary occupation.

Quartinho. See *Moeda.*

Quartino, a silver denomination of the duchy of Parma and Piacenza, and of other independent Italian States.

Quartino d'oro, the fourth of the *scudo*, struck under Pope Benedict XIV., 1740-58, Anno I.

Quarto, a silver denomination of Reggio under the Este family. The $\frac{1}{4}$ scudo.

Quarto, a copper denomination of Spain. Compare *Cuarto.* From 1801 the British Government struck copper pieces under this name for Gibraltar, and during part of the period, between 1808 and 1811, the French introduced a coinage of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 q., with and without date. Some of these are extremely rare. In 1754, or earlier, the Spaniards had a currency of quartos for Cataluña. We have seen the 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, and 6 q. of various dates down to 1841.

Quattrino, a billon, and afterward a copper coin of Venice, Rome, Florence, Reggio, the Two Sicilies, etc. The quattrino of the popes was often distinguished as *quattrino Romano.* There is a piece of 3 quattrini of Cosmo III., Grand-Duke of Florence, 1681. The Venetian quattrino (in copper) was not introduced till the reign of Fr. Foscari (1423-57). In some political dissension at Florence in or about 1417, after the election of Martin V. to the papal chair, a popular ballad contrasted his Holiness not very favourably with his opponent Braccio di Mentone, Lord of Perugia. In this fugitive composition there is a curious reference to the *quattrino:*

> "Braccio il valente,
> Che vince ogni gente:
> Papa Martino
> Non vale un quattrino."

Quattrino Panterino, a Lucchese variety of this piece with the arms

of the Republic supported by a panther. There is no legend. Rémedi Cat., 1884, No. 1626, dated 1691. The same Government put forth other types of the quattrino in copper with the figure of St. Paulinus.

Quern. See *Tern.*

Rabenpfennig. See *Rappen.*

Raderalbus, a type of the albus or blanque current in the dukedom of Juliers, 14th c., and in that of Berg, 15th c. One of Adolf, Duke of Berg, 1408-23, is cited by Sch. xiv. 456.

Raderschilling, a schilling of the same type, current in the diocese of Trèves, 16th c.

Raitgroschen, a copper coin of Bohemia, 16th-17th c. We have met

with them of 1572, 1583, and 1605.

Rapp, rappen, a small billon coin of Switzerland, equal to a $\frac{1}{2}$ centime. 10 r. appear to have been = 1 batz. The word is traced to *Raben*, or crow; a crow's or raven's head appearing on what was thence termed the *Rabenpfennig.*

**Rathspræsentger*, German, silver, value 8d. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Rathzeichen, a silver denomination issued under the authority of the city of Cologne, 1730. There are two or three varieties.

Raymondine, or *Raymondesque*, an appellation for the local money of Albi in the Toulousan, from the presence on all the coins of the name of Raymond, a Count of T. in the 10th c.

Real, originally a Spanish silver coin, worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ franc, or 5d., and apparently issued for the first time, with the double, under Ferdinand and Isabella, in a variety of types. It is possible that the coins of the same name in silver and gold, struck in the Low Countries during Spanish sway, were also known as reales; but terms are often misapplied by the authorities. A piece of 50 reales in silver was struck at Segovia at various dates by Philip III. and IV. and Charles II.; and one of 100 in gold by Philip IV., of Spain. In the Franco-Spanish series we have a piece of 5 reaux, 1641. A small silver piece, named on the face a *reaal*, was struck for the Dutch settlement of Curaçoa in 1821. Also a Portuguese silver and copper denomination, 13th-16th c. The former was = 10 dinheiros or 40 reis. There was the *r. dobrado* = 80 r. or 4 *vintems.*

Reale, a type struck by the Counts of Provence, of the house of Anjou, in imitation of the Sicilian augustale of the Emperor Frederic II., 13th c.

Regalis Aureus, the original name given to what was subsequently known as the *royal d'or.* It appears to have been first struck by Louis IX. at Noyon.

**Regensburger*, Ratisbon money of account.

Regiments thaler, the name of a silver coin struck at Ulm, during the Thirty Years' War, in 1622.

Rei, *reis*, the unit of the Portuguese monetary system and the money of account. The value has varied at different periods, but the coin approximately represents the French *centime* and Spanish *centimo*. The lowest multiple with which we have met is a 1½ piece of 1695, and the highest is the dobra = 20,000 r. 4000 r. = 1 moeda. There is a very scarce piece of 18 r. struck under John IV.

Reichsthaler, royal thaler, a thaler struck either by, or under, the authority of the German emperors.

Reine d'or, a name, probably a popular one, bestowed for some unexplained reason on the *petite masse d'or* of Philippe III. of France, 1270-85. It has been conjectured, on the other hand, that it was struck by Louis IX. in honour of his mother, Queen Blanche, and that it is the denier or florin d'or à la reine mentioned in ordinances down to the time of Philip le Bel. No coin, specifically so termed, is known.

Resellado, the word on a 5-peseta or 10-reales piece of Ferdinand VII., 1821, indicating a recoinage.

Rigsbankdaler, Royal Bank daler, a Danish silver coin.

Rijder, a name probably applied in the Low Countries to any money bearing a horseman as part of the type. The gouden-rijder is equivalent to the French *cavalier* and the Scotish rider of James VI. Schulman, Cat. xiv. 51, describes at some length an inedited one of Willem V., Count of Holland (1349-89), struck for that province. There is the half. At a later period the denomination underwent two successive changes: a transfer to a smaller and thicker flan about 1580, and, again, to a broader and thinner one about 1615. A pattern of this latter variety in piefort, dated 1620, weighs 19 gr., and varies from the ordinary coinage. Comp. *Snaphaanschelling*.

Rijderdaalder, silver crown with horseman, 16th c. *S'Heerenberg*.

Rijdergulden, properly, we apprehend, a silver coin of that denomination, having on one side a horseman.

Robustus, a term apparently applied to the silver crown of thicker module struck in the Low Countries in the 16th c., similar to the thaler of Sigismund of Austria, 1484.

Robustus, a coin with its half and quarter, temporarily current in Flanders in the 16th c. Sch., xii. 192-94. Comp. *Antwerp* in Cat. of Mints.

Roda. Comp. *Bazaruco*.

Rolabasso, a silver type of the Marquises of Saluzzo, early 16th c., with the titles on obv. and an eagle bearing a small shield in claw, and on rev. *Christvs Rex: Venit in Pace: Homo: Factvs*.

Rollbatzen, or *Rollbatz*, currency of the Bishops of Passau, Bavaria, in the 16th c.

Roosschelling, or *escalin à la rose*, a silver coin of W. Friesland, 17th c., with the legend enclosed in leaves, flowers, and fruit. Comp. *Escalin*.

**Rosina*, Tuscan, gold, value 18s. 3d. Mezza Rosina.

Rothklippe, Danish-siege-money of the 16th c.

Rouble, a Russian silver coin, originally struck under Peter the Great, and much improved in 1717. There is a rare and fine pattern for a new coinage in 1707. The word is derived from v. *roobet*, *to cut*, and preserves the tradition of the primitive money of leather cut into strips, and

stamped with values. Catherine I. in 1726 struck a large square rouble in copper, and Nicholas I. for the first time introduced pieces of 3, 6, and 12 roubles in platinum. Under Alexander I. roubles and ½ roubles were struck by Bolton at Birmingham as an experiment prior to the introduction of a similar press at St. Petersburgh.

**Roup*, Polish, silver, value 5d.

Royal, or *Aureus Regalis*, a gold coin of France, first struck under Louis IX., and continued by some of his successors down to Charles V., of whom, however, no specimen is at present known. Philip III. struck a petit r. and Philip IV. a double r.

Royalin, and pieces of 2, 4, and 8 r. Money struck by France under Louis XV. for Pondichéry.

Rozenbeker, a silver or billon variety of the groot, current in Brabant in the 14th c. There were *convention* rozenbekers and the ½ between Joanna of Brabant and Philip le Hardi (1384-89). The name appears to be derived from Roosebeke, a village near Ypres. But the same denomination was struck, later on, at Antwerp, both in gold and silver.

**Rubic*, Turkish, gold, value 1s. 9d.; 35 aspers. Rubich.

**Runstyck*, Swedish, copper, value one-sixth of a farthing.

Ruspo and *mezzo ruspo*, a gold denomination of Gio. Gastone de' Medici, Grand-Duke of Florence (1723-37), and his successors of the house of Lorraine. The type gives on obv. the titles and lily, and on rev. the seated figure of St. John to l.

Ruspone, apparently the same as the *ruspo*.

**Ryks-Ort*, Danish, silver.

S.R.I.A. Sancti Romani Imperii Archidapifer.

S.R.I.P. Sancti Romani Imperii Princeps.

Saiga, the name of certain silver pieces in the so-called Merovingian series.

Saint Andriesgulden, a gold coin of the Counts of Holland, 15th c. It occurs with the name of Philip le Bel of France and the legend *Co. Ho.* A type of the Hanoverian thaler bears on one side the saint supporting his cross. There are the divisions. Some have the titles of George III. of Great Britain as King of Hanover.

Saint Maartensgulden, a gold piece struck by the Bishops of Utrecht, 15th c.

S. Thomé, a gold Portuguese coin, struck in the Portuguese Indies as early as 1548, and in vogue down to the present c. It was = 1500 reis. There was the half, and at a later period the double. Under Alfonso VI. (1656-83) it is said to be = 4 rupias of Goa.

S. Thomé novo, a reissue of the old piece in or about 1710 (an order for its fabrication is made in 1713). It occurs in the tables published by Fernandes, pp. 346-49, and is described as extremely rare, and = 15 pardões or xerafins of Goa.

S. Vicente, a gold Portuguese coin = 1000 reis, struck at Lisbon (?) in 1555 at the time the Inquisition was introduced, with the significant legend *Zelator Fidei Usque Ad Mortem*. There is the half.

Salute, a silver coin of Sicily under the house of Anjou, which adopted this emblem in place of the eagle, and a gold one in the French and Anglo-Gallic series. The obv. represents the Salutation of the Virgin. The gold salute of Henry V. is of great rarity, that of Henry VI. very common.

Salvatorthaler, a Swedish silver coin of the 16th and 17th c., having the effigy of the Saviour on one side. A similar denomination existed at Jever in Oldenburgh. There is the half.

Sampietrino, the name of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ baiocchi piece of Pius VI. (1796). There are varieties.

Sanar, a kind of sol, doubtless in billon, specified in the ordinance of Charles V. of Spain, 1528, limiting the municipal coinage of Perpignan.

Sanctus Vultus, the expression found on the mediæval and later currency of Lucca, and apparently intended to apply to the effigy which occupies the obverse—originally an idealised one of an emperor, but at a subsequent period a mere fanciful portrait, usually crowned and bearded, and from the latter circumstance conferring on some of the pieces of the

13th c. 18th c.

Lucchese money the epithet *barbone*. The *Sanctus Vultus* seems to have been an attempt similar to the *Dei Gratiâ* movement, to convey to the ignorant and credulous majority an impression of some relationship between their ruler and the Deity.

Santa Croce, a silver coin of Lucca, 17th c. = 25 soldi. The rev. has the *Volto Santo* and a cross.

Santo Martino, a silver coin of Lucca = 15 soldi, 17th c., with *Respvblica Lucensis*, etc., and on rev. the name and legend of St Martin.

Sassnaer, the name of a type of groot and $\frac{1}{2}$ groot struck in 1489 for Philip le Bel, Duke of Burgundy, as Count of Holland. Sch., xv. 418-23, and xx. 237.

**Schaaf*, Hanoverian. Money of account at Emden.

Schauthaler, a coin of a commemorative or jubilee character struck at an accession, marriage, etc.

Schcepsschelling (*Escalin au navire*), a silver piece current in the Dutch province of Utrecht, and so called from the type of the ship, usually in full sail, on obv., 17th-18th c.

Schelling, *Fr.* Escalin, *q.v.*

Scherfe, another name for the *halbling* or $\frac{1}{2}$ pfenning. Comp. *Haller*.

Schild. See *Écu*.

Schilling, a silver coin struck in the dukedom of Prussia and by the Kings of Sweden and Poland for East Prussia. It was the currency of the Teutonic Order from the 14th to the 15th c. Also a denomination in the Swiss cantons of Glarus, Zug, and Zurich. There is a place called *Schillingsfürst* in Bavaria, and there was a mint there, but apparently not an early one.

Schinderling, a name assigned to a coin struck at Gratz and elsewhere pursuant to an order of the Emperor Frederic III. in 1461.

**Schlante*, Swedish, copper, value $\frac{1}{2}$d. Slantar, or Löo Penningar.

Schmalkaldischer Bundesthaler, silver convention-money of the circle of Schmalkalden, Hesse-Cassel, 16th c.

Schulpfenning, the money of various values (from a few batzen to 4 ducats) presented to the pupils at Swiss schools in former times at the annual examinations or breakings-up. The practice appears to have commenced about 1560, and in some of the cantons survived till the end of the last c. The majority of the pieces are undated, in order that the same die might serve from year to year. In Geneva medals were substituted for money in 1616. Comp. *Pr.* The German *Catechismus* type was probably designed for a similar purpose.

Schüsselpfenning, a silver coin current in Korbach and Waldeck.

Schüsselpfenning Heller, a billon coin of the See of Trèves, 16th c.

Schussthaler, a type of the thaler struck by David von Scrapplau, Count of Mansfeld, 1610. Sch., Cat. iii. No. 312.

Schutzenthaler, the term given to the money awarded to successful marksmen in Germany and Switzerland. The earliest of the modern Swiss series is that of Berne, 1830. In Germany, as well as in Switzerland itself, however, there were earlier productions of this character awarded under different circumstances. A square thaler of John George II. of Saxony, K.G., 1678, was struck at the inauguration of the new shooting-houses; it has on obv. the gartered shield, and on rev. Hercules standing with club and lion's skin. There is an Austrian thaler of the same kind, issued for the competition in 1868.

Schware, pl. *schwaren*, copper currency of Bremen, 18th-19th c. There are pieces of 2½, 1, and ½. Five s. were = a grote.

Schwart groschen, or *black groschen*, a term applied to a Saxon denomination of 1482.

Scudo, properly the Italian counterpart of the French *écu*, and at the outset a coin in gold or silver with a shield of arms on the reverse. The Venetians, besides their gold ducat, had a scudo d'oro under the Doge Andrea Gritti (1523-39), with the lion enclosed in a shield; there are the half and the double; but the type was not continued. The double or *doppia* seems only to have been coined under Nicolo Donato (1618) and

4 Scudi di oro of Ferdinando Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, 1612-26.

Giovanni Cornaro (1625-30). The latter reign produced a third experiment in the shape of a pattern for a gold piece on a thicker flan than the ducat and scudo, but corresponding to the former in module. It reads on rev. *Noster. Defens.* Cat. Rossi, 1880, No. 5295, 99 lire. Some very remarkable and covetable specimens of the gold *scudo*, its divisions and multiples, are found in the papal, Tuscan, Mantuan, and other series. Pieces of 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 12 *scudi* were struck by the Popes and the earlier Dukes of Mantua. A 4-scudi piece in gold of Vincenzo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua (1587-1612), is dated 1600. There is a very interesting ½ scudo of Florence of Nicolo Guicciardini, gonfalo-

niere, entering into the class of siege-money, and referable to 1530, when the city was expecting an attack by Alexander de' Medicis. It has on obv. *Iesvs. Rex. Noster. Et. Devs. Noster.* with a cross and a crown of thorns: in the field, *N.* and a shield. On the rev. is *Senatvs. Popvlvs. Q. Florentinvs.*, with a shield and the lily. A specimen sold at the Rossi sale in 1880 for 255 lire. The *scudo d' oro del sole* was a variety of the Genoese gold crown of the Conrad type, with the castle surmounted by a sun. The same denomination existed at Lucca. There is one dated 1552 with the name of Charles IV. and the *Sanctus Vultus*, but with *Libertas*, as usual, on the shield. In silver the Italian States coined numerous varieties of the scudo, including the *scudo della galera.* A silver type at Venice, known as the *scudo della croce*, was introduced under Nicolo da Ponte (1578-85) = 140 soldi. There are the half and quarter. Cat. Remedi, 1884, No. 1716, describes a silver scudo of Ferdinando Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, 1612-26, said to be inedited, with *Ferdinandos D. G. Dvx. Mant. VI.* and a bare-headed bust in armour to r., and on rev. *Et. Montis. Ferrati. IV.*, a shield of arms, and below, soldi 110. The Dukes of Modena (1737-96) struck a triple *scudo di argento.* There is one of 1739 with *Veteris Monumentum Decoris*, and a second of 1780 with *Proxima Soli* on rev., the latter an inopportune motto so near to the close.

Sechser, a copper denomination belonging to Ravensperg or Ravensburgh, Prussian Westphalia, early 17th c.

Sechsling, a copper coin of Schleswig-Holstein under Danish rule. Equal to two *drielings* and ½ schilling.

**Sechstels*, Saxony, silver, value 5d.; 4 good groschen.

Sede Vacante, a term found on a numerous assortment of papal and episcopal coins, while the See was under the control of the senior cardinal or the chapter. The later pontifical *sede vacante* pieces have the arms of the cardinal delegate. There was an actual vacancy at the period when Lladislas, King of Naples, took possession of Rome, and coined a grosso there (1413-14); but the term is not found on the money till 1549, in the brief interregnum between Paul III. and Julius III.

**Segross*, Polish, billon, value 4d.

Seisino, Franco-Spanish copper money struck at Barcelona and Gerona during the French occupation of Barcelona, 1642-48.

Semis, the half of the *solidus*, which circulated so widely in mediæval Europe in servile imitation of the imperial gold piece so called. The moiety was the least usual.

Sempreviva, a silver Milanese coin, so called from the plant *sempreviva* (house-leek), only struck under Francesco II. Sforza (1522-35). There were two values, the s. of 5 and of 10 soldi. The same prince placed the sempreviva on his *trillina.* Perhaps it was a favourite emblem with him or his moneyer.

Sesino, a billon, base silver, or copper coin of Venice, Milan, Mantua, Ancona, etc., under the old regime. It continued in use at Mantua down to the 18th c. Schulman, xv. 1791, mentions four varieties struck by Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, 1412-47. The Genoese Republic coined a silver piece of 8 sesini in 1653.

Sesthalf, Dutch, silver, value 5d.

Sestino, a bronze or copper coin struck in the name of Louis XII. of France as King of Naples (1501-3), with *Lvdo. Fran. Regniq. Neap. R.* on obv., and on rev. *Popvli Commoditas.*

**Shakee*, Turkish, silver, value 3½d.

**Shustack*, German money of account in Prussia, Poland, etc.

Siege-money, or *Money of Necessity*, pieces struck in all metals (gold, silver, copper, lead, tin), and even in leather and paper or vellum, from the Middle Ages. One of the doges of Venice in the 12th c. is said to have issued leather tokens during an expedition in the Levant for the payment of his fleet. This class of currency was of all forms, often square, and usually for artificial or abnormal values. Gold was seldom employed, and some of the siege-money in that metal is spurious. The earliest, perhaps, was the gold ducat or florin struck at Vienna in 1529 during the Turkish blockade, with a rough portrait of Ferdinand I. In

the course of the present Catalogue, and of that of *Mints*, a large number of the known examples is given; but the monograph of Maillet is naturally more complete. It should be observed that money of necessity is of two descriptions: that issued by the besieger and by the besieged; the latter only belongs to the locality itself. Comp. *Feldthaler*. In February 1573-74, during the struggle against Spain, William of Nassau, as Stadtholder, directed the magistrates of Holland, Zeeland, and West Friesland, to countermark all pieces in circulation above 7 grooten or a ½ real with an artificial and higher value, the difference being treated as a loan to the States for one year. Both prior to this date and long subsequently, the practice of countermarking the money of all countries to pass current in the Netherlands seems to have extensively prevailed. The perturbed and precarious condition of the States checked the output of ordinary currency.

Silica, or *Siliqua*, and the half, a denomination in base silver of the Gothic and Lombard Kings of Italy (5th-8th c.). Those of the former dynasty bear the names of Roman emperors on the obv., and on rev. the monogram of the Gothic sovereign, the object being to introduce a

Uniface Lombard silica or half silica, 7th c.

change of rulers only by degrees. Whelan says: "Siliqua. The carob bean. The carat weight."

Sixain, the moiety of the *douzain*, q.v. Francis I. (1515-47) struck the *sixain à la salamandre couronnée*, and we find the denomination mentioned in the ordinance of Charles V. of Spain, 1528, relative to the

coinage of Perpignan. Louis XIII. of France issued from the Barcelona mint a s. with his portrait in 1642 during the French occupation of part of Spain.

Skefpenning, or *Skef*, the half of the Norwegian penning.

Skilling, a Danish copper denomination, with its multiples in silver. It seems to have fluctuated in weight and size from time to time. Comp. *Banco*, *Courant*, and *Species*.

**Slet Dollar*, Danish. Slecht, a 4-mark piece.

Snaphaan, a piece of 3 stuivers. Low Countries. There was the ½ and the ¼.

Snaphaanschelling, escalin with horseman (escalin au cavalier), struck by Philip II. of Spain for the Netherlands.

Sol, or *Solidus*, a gold coin imitated during the Middle Ages from Byzantine models, and current in France and Italy. It was less diffused than the tremissis or triens. Both were struck for the Lombard Kings of Italy and the solidus by some of the emperors.

Sol, originally a billon, but subsequently a copper coin in the French, Swiss, and other series under variant forms of the word. It corresponds to the German *solidus*, Italian *soldo*, and Spanish *sueldo*. There is a copper series of 1, 6, and 12 sols, struck for the pay of the soldiers at Geneva in 1590. The Swiss sol continued in use both in copper and billon down to the establishment of an uniform currency. Copper pieces of 1 and 2 sols were issued under the first French Republic, l'an 2, in more than one variety, and of 2 sols 6 deniers in 1791. The sol was then evidently = 12 deniers. There are pieces of 3 and 6 sols in billon struck by Leopold II. for Luxemburgh, 1790, and of 1 sol in copper. During the siege of Mayence by the republican forces in 1793, a coinage took place of 1, 2, and 5 sols, apparently of French origin, and perhaps for the pay of the troops. During the Peninsular War Ferdinand VII. issued a silver piece of 30 sous with the corners clipped, and one of the same value for the Balearic Isles in 1821 and 1823 of circular form. At Lille (1708) the French defenders struck pieces of 5, 10, and 20 sols.

Soldino, a small silver coin introduced at Venice in the 14th c., and subsequently current in other parts of Northern Italy. Louis XII. of France struck it at Asti.

Soldino nuovo, a modified type of the older coin, introduced under Andrea Centarini (1367-82).

Soldino vessillifero, or *Vesillifero*, a type of the soldino, representing the Doge, as standard-bearer of Venice, receiving the banner of St. Mark from the patron-saint. It first occurs, we believe, under Andrea Dandolo (1328-54). On one side (obv.) we read: *Andr. Dandvlo. Dvx.*, and on rev. *Vexillifer. Venecia.* The piece, which remained in circulation till the time of Francesco Foscari (1423-57), was suggested by the Florentine dignity of *Gonfaloniere*.

Soldo, a copper coin struck for some of the Italian republics, for Austrian Lombardy, for the Napoleonic kingdom of Etruria, 1803, for the kingdom of Italy under Napoléon, 1806-13, and for the duchy of Lucca and Piombino. The *soldo* appears to be specified in the coronation-oath of the Venetian Doge, Giacomo Tiepolo, 1229, but has not been precisely identified. The Dukes of Milan made their grossi at different times = 8 and 5 s.

Soldo novo da S. Paolino, a billon coin of Lucca, 18th c., with an effigy of St. Paulinus on rev.

Soldone, a billon coin of Venice=12 soldi. In the later issues the value is marked in the exergue.

Soldone, a copper coin of Mantua, 18th c. One of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, has on rev. *Soldone di Mantova.* 1732.

Solidus, originally a billon or base silver, and eventually a copper coin of the Teutonic Order, of the Margraves of Brandenburgh as Dukes of Prussia, of the Kings of Poland, and of the early Prussian monarchs. One of 1529, described as silver, is cited by Schulman, ix. 539, and we have before us an exceedingly rare copper example dated 1568, and struck for Lithuania or Livonia. At Metz the copper solidus was current in 1655, as well as the ½ and ¼, and at Dantzic, Thorn, Elbing, etc., it survived down to the last quarter of the 18th c. There is a ¼ solidus of 1655.

Sophiendukaat, a gold denomination of Johann George, Duke of Saxony, 1616.

Sorten-gulden, a silver coin of the Archbishops of Mayence. They were also current in the 17th c.

Sörting, copper currency of Denmark under Frederic III. (1648-70).

Sovrano, a denomination struck by Francis I. of Austria in 1831 for the dukedom of Milan and Austrian Lombardy. Comp. *Sovren.*

Sovren, and the double, a gold denomination introduced into the Austrian Netherlands by the Emperor Francis. Comp. *Sovrano.*

Spadin, a denomination introduced into the episcopal coinage of Metz by Renaud, brother of the Count of Bar, bishop from 1302 to 1318, who sought to adapt his money in type and weight to that of Bar.

Spadin, a silver coin of the city of Toul, 14th c., imitated from the types of Ferri IV., Duke of Lorraine.

Species, a standard of currency in certain parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, apparently answering to the modern dollar of commerce. There is a 1 species thaler of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1783. In Denmark and Sweden the form was at first *Rigsdaler-species*, which was abbreviated, when it was sufficiently well understood. The weight of this type was formerly by no means uniform or trustworthy in those countries; but the later Kings of Denmark have restored the character of this currency. Comp. *Banco.*

Spilegroschen, a Saxon denomination for a small silver piece=a denier in size and weight, under Ernst, Albrecht, and Wilhelm, Dukes of Saxony, 1464-86. Query, a sort of card-counter.

Sprenger, a piece of two schellinks or ¼ crown in N. Holland.

Ssöiuzayia, the name given to early Russian convention-money, bearing the titles of two princes.

Stadtfenning, a pfenning struck for a township.

Statendaalder, silver crown struck for general currency in the Netherlands during the struggle for independence, 16th c. There is the moiety.

Statenschelling, a coin of the same class for the lower value. Sch., Cat. iv. No. 298; Cat. v. No. 181 (a proof weighing 9.3 gram.).

Stellino, a silver coin of Florence, only struck under the reigns of Cosmo I., De' Medici (1537-74), to repay the loan from the Genoese. On obv. occurs *Cosmvs M[ed.] R[ei] P[ublicæ] Floren. Dvx II.*, and a portrait to r. The rev. has *S. Ioannes Batista*, and the saint seated. The name is due to a star on the obv. as a mint-mark.

Stephanusdaalder, a daalder or thaler of Nimmhegen, etc., with the head or figure of St. Stephen.

Sterbdenkmünze, a species of German commemorative-money struck

at the death of a sovereign or other ruler. It passed as ordinary currency.

Sterling, or *Esterling*, a term given to the silver unit in the early coinage of many European States, and possibly derived from the original genesis of the piece in the east of Europe. The usually high standard of the sterling may have led to its gradual identification with the only sense in which it survives.

Stich, a small copper piece of Cologne, 18th c. (stich Köhlnisch), which seems to have passed current at the Swedish mines of Avestad.

Stooter, the twentieth of the silver crown, with the reputed head of the Earl of Leicester. Plated; 1586-87. The same type occurs with the titles of Rodolph II., 1577.

Stothemke, bronze currency of Bulgaria. We have a piece of 2 stothemke, 1882.

Strichli-dicken or *diken*, a silver denomination of the Swiss canton of St. Gallen, 1619=6 batzen or 24 kreutzer. There is the half. These pieces seem to have remained current in more than one variety down to 1635. In the Townshend Collection there is a pattern of the diken, 1620.

Stuber, another form of *Stuiver*, q.v.

Stuiver, *Stufe*, *Stufer*, *Stüber*, a billon or copper coin of Germany and the Low Countries, corresponding to the French *sol* or *sou*, the Italian *soldo*, etc. There are innumerable types, as well as varieties of size and weight. The *stitisch stuiver* and its moiety were struck in the 16th c. in pursuance of the monetary convention between the imperial towns of Campen, Daventer, and Zwolle. There are the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, and for the Netherlands the double. Pieces of 1 and 2 stuivers frequently occur struck in gold for the United Provinces during the 18th c. Comp. *Oirt* and *Oortje*. Of the ordinary Dutch stuiver 20 were = 1 gulden or 1s. 8d. English.

Stuiver, a silver denomination used in the multiple form during the siege of Amsterdam by the States in 1578, and existing in a series of 40, 20, 10, and 5 stuivers. There are two or three varieties, and the issue appears to have been made in two separate instalments from the silver plate of the Old and New Church. We have also the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ stuiver in copper, and the 48 stuiver in silver struck for Batavia, 1644-45. Probably there was also a piece of 24 stuivers in silver; but we have not yet met with it. A double stuiver was struck by the Bishop of Utrecht, 15th c. A proof struck in copper by the Bishop, David of Burgundy, 1455-96, is cited in Schulman, 1880, No. 426.

Stykke, pl. *stykker*, same as Dutch *stuk*, A.S. *styca*, a Norwegian silver coin, the fourth of a rigsdaler *courant*.

**Suado*, Austrian, silver, value 4s. 8d.

Suanzig, a silver type of Francis of Lorraine, Emperor of Germany, 1745-65, with the bust within a laurel wreath. Probably struck at Vienna. In Remedi Cat., 1884, No. 1387, the piece seems to be improperly assigned to the Tuscan series.

Sueldo, the Spanish form of *Soldo*, struck under Ferdinand VII. Whelan says: "12 Dineros = 1 Sueldo; 12 Sueldos = 1 Libra, value 2d."

Suskin and *Dodkin*, the names given by the authorities of London and by Stow (*Survey of London*, 1633, p. 137) to the *danari* or *obole*, brought by the Genoese and other Italian traders to Galley Quay, and prohibited by Parliament, 13 Henry IV. and 4 Henry V. according to

Stow. But it was a much older grievance, and arose from the inferior standard of the foreign currency. The historian of London recollected these pieces in use; but they were, he says, reluctantly taken. The words are of course English corruptions. They were also known as *Galley halfpence*, from Galley Quay in Thames Street, where the Italians landed their goods.

Syfert, Hanoverian, copper, current at Emden.

Szelong, the Polish and Lithuanian *solidus*, first of silver or billon, subsequently of copper. The original szelong was = 12 *denarii*, and its multiples were the dvoiak (double), troiak (triple), czvorak (quadruple), and szostak (sextuple). Comp. *Solidus*.

**Taija*, Spanish, copper, value the 4th of a real.

Talaro, talari, the designation given to the thaler of Maria Theresa of Austria, 1780, which is, or was, periodically re-struck for the commerce of the Levant, Abyssinia, Ashantee, etc.

Tallard, the name given to the silver écu of Lorraine, 16th c. Cat. Robert, 1886, No. 1454.

Tallero, the Italian thaler. It first appeared at Florence in 1570 under Cosmo I. De' Medici. The Dukes of Tuscany of the house of Lorraine continued to coin it till the present c. Some of the earlier pieces and their divisions have interesting portraits and reverses. The Venetian piece of 10 lire, 1797, is occasionally cited as a tallero; but it is worth at least 8s. English money, and is, if anything, a double t. The Rossi Catalogue ascribes this appellation to some of the later silver pieces of large module, struck about the year 1750 and afterward, with *Repvblica Veneta* and a personified bust of the republic on rev., and on the obv. the name of the doge. But these appear to belong to the *Osella* series, and it may be questioned whether, the portrait varying, it was not intended for a likeness of the dogaressa.

Tanga and *meia tanga*, Portuguese silver colonial currency for Goa, worth 60 and 30 reis respectively of local standard. The t. has on obv. bust and titles, and on reverse value crowned. Early 18th c.

Tarin, a type struck by the Counts of Provence of the house of Anjou, 13th c. The earliest bear, between two lis, *K* for *Karolus* (Charles I. of Anjou).

Taro, a gold denomination of the Arab Emirs of Sicily (10th-11th c)., Lombard Dukes, with *Opvlenta Salerno. Beneventum*, 7th c.; of the Two Sicilies under the Norman rule, 11th c.; and of Amalfi, 11th c. The two latter types were loans from Mohammedan coins. One of Roger I. of Sicily has *T* on one side for *Trinacria*. The Amalfitan *taro* may have been struck by a temporary Sicilian ruler or occupier.

Taro, a small silver coin of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta (16th-18th c.). There are pieces of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, and 30 tari. The last was = 1 scudo di argento. There is a very rare 3-tari piece of Gregorio Caraffa (1680-90), who had such a romantic escape from being executed in lieu of being raised to the head of affairs. Rossi Cat., 1880, No. 1814, cites a 2-tari piece of Gio. de Homedes, 1536-53, dated 1553; but there is one of 1538. The Maltese taro was introduced about 1525; it represented about 8½d., five = a scudo, but it differed from time to time in value and weight; the 16-taro piece is very rare. Charles II. of Spain (1665-1700) struck a 2-tari piece for the Two Sicilies.

Taro, a copper coin of the Knights of Malta, 16th c. It was confined to a few masters. Gio. Paolo Lascaris, Grand Master, 1636-57, struck

a copper 4-tari piece, seldom found in good state, and usually countermarked. There are several dates, 1636, 1641, etc.

Tchetvertak, the Russian silver piece of 25 kopecks or ¼ rouble.

Tercenario, the ½ and the ¼, a copper currency of the Norman Princes of Apulia and Sicily, 11th-12th c. Pieces occur with the value expressed: *Med. Terc.* and *Quarta. Tercenarii.*

Terlina, a billon coin struck by Louis XII. of France at Asti.

Terlino, a coin of Alba in the Abruzzi, 16th c.

Tern, a small coin of the ancient Counts of Barcelona, the 12th of the *quern.*

Ternaria, Vecchia, a value expressed on an Italian token of the 16th c., and perhaps concurrent with one in actual money of the same period.

Tersarolo, or *Terzarolo*, a billon denomination current at Milan under the Visconti, 14th c. There is one of Galeazzo Visconti, as Lord of Milan and Verona, with *Comes Virtvtvm* on reverse. The third of the *danaro.*

Testoon, teston, testone, tostao, a term applied in different languages to a coin with a head or portrait, apart from its strict denomination, and eventually given to one of a certain size irrespectively of its proper meaning. The European testoon is usually of the dimensions of an English florin and of the weight and value of a quadruple groat or double *julio.*

Thaler, daler, dalar, daalder, tallero, dollar, a silver coin widely diffused over the Teutonic countries of Europe, and adopted under varying forms of the name elsewhere. Numerous varieties occur in the *schauthaler, klippethaler, vicariatsthaler*, etc. A very remarkable and rare one of Saxon type was struck in 1584, probably at Ruremonde, in the name of Rudolph II., as Duke of Gueldres, with *Nvmvs. Dvc. Ge Ad. Leg. Imper. F.* The name is generally supposed to be taken from Joachimsthal in Bohemia, where the silver mines were worked about

1518. But the coin existed long prior to that date. A singular series or group of thalers was issued by Ludwig of Bavaria between 1825 and 1832 on all sorts of public or even personal occasions. They are, as a rule, tolerably common, and occur in unused state; but that having on rev. a small full-length of the king standing at a table, on which his hand rests, the crown and sceptre at his side, and dated 1825, is valued by Schulman of Amersfoort at 135 gulden. A very erotic type is said to have been struck by one of the early electors of Saxony *in honour* of his mistress.

Theler, a spurious copper coin struck at Frankfort in 1703, or perhaps later. Obv. has an escutcheon enclosing a cross, beneath which occur three annulets; rev. reads 1 *Theler* 1703.

Timmin. See *Trevoux* in Cat. of Mints.

Toison. Sch., Cat. vii. No. 122.

Tornese, pl. *tornesi*, a coin of base silver, and subsequently of copper, current at a very early period in the Levant, where the Venetians acquired a portion of what is now known as Turkey in Europe at the commencement of the 13th c. Also a denomination of the Two Sicilies and (under the form of *turnose*) of East Friesland, etc. The term is of course derived from the French *tournois*. There is a piece of 3 t. struck for Naples, 1648, and a series of 10, 8, 5 (1797-98, cast), 4, 2, 1, and ½ t. for the Two Sicilies under the Bourbons and the Neapolitan Republic.

Tornesello, a bronze coin, suggested by the colonial *tornese*, and introduced at Venice under the Doge Ag. Barbarigo (1486-1501).

Tornez and *meo tornez*, the Portuguese imitation of the French *gros tournois* under Pedro I., 1357-67.

Tostão, tostões, a Portuguese silver coin = 100 reis, and equivalent to the French *testone*. There is the half or *meo tostão* and the gold piece of 5 tostões or 500 r. The latter seems only to exist of Henrique I., 1578-80. It seems to be improperly designated in the absence of a portrait or head. It originally appeared in the 15th c. A countermarked t. of Philip II. of Spain as King of Portugal, struck at Lisbon, is cited by Sch., xi. 778.

Tournois, denier, the unit, first of the silver or billon, and subsequently of the copper, coinage of France. The term tournois is derived from the ancient standard of the money of St. Martin de Tours. The copper denier tournois was first introduced under Henry III. in 1575, and remained, with the *double*, in use till the middle of the following c. The last survival of this currency is in the doubles of Guernsey; but there is no denier.

Tournois, double, a copper coin of France, 16th-17th c. = 2 deniers tournois.

Tournois, gros, a coin of fine silver, first struck by Louis IX. (1250-70) at the mint of the Abbey of St. Martin, and = four silver deniers. The type of the obv. is said to be a copy of an Arabic dirhem of Acre of 1251; but the rudimentary chatel seems to be symbolical of the place of origin, and may be seen further developed in the early Brabantine *gros au portail*. Philip III., the successor of Louis, 1270-85, struck the ⅛ gros or *maille tierce*, and of the coin itself there are two varieties—*à l'O rond* and *à l'O long*. The g. t. was imitated in the Low Countries and in Germany, sometimes even to the preservation of the Touraine legend, especially by the Counts of Holland and the Dukes of Brabant and Juliers. The word occurs in the corrupt forms of *turnose* and *tornese*, *q.v.*, as well as in the Scotish *turner*.

Tournois, livre. See *Livre*.

Traro, or *Da Cinque* [*soldi* or *gazzette*], a small Venetian base silver coin of 18th c. The rev. has *Ivdicivm Rectvm* and a figure of Justice. On the obv. of one specimen occurs: *Pax. Tibi. Mar. Evan. M.*, the winged lion to l., and in the exergue, 1722.

Tremissis, the third of the *solidus* or sol of gold. See *Triens*.

Triens (tiers de sol), a gold denomination, more properly called the *tremissis*, copied throughout the greater part of Western Europe from the 6th to the 10th c. It probably sprang from a German or Netherland

source. Desiderius, King of the Lombards, 755-74, struck *tremisses stellati*, so called of course from the star used as a mark or a symbol.

Trillina, a billon piece of Milan under Galeazzo Maria and Bianca Visconti (1466-68) and some of their successors. It appears to have been $=\frac{1}{3}$ of the *testone;* and the design for both under Lodovico Maria Sforza (1494-1500) was made by Leonardo da Vinci during his stay at the court of the Duke. The same hand engraved the die for the double testone in gold.

Trouvaille, a word familiar enough to numismatists in connection with periodical discoveries under all sorts of conditions of ancient coins of all countries, by which new types and varieties are brought to light, and rare pieces sometimes made commoner. Copious notices of these finds occur in the French and other foreign Numismatic Transactions. Two of the most important of recent years were those of early papal danari at Rome and of early French royal and feudal money in the Rue Neuve du Temple at Paris.

Tuin, a Brabantine and Dutch billon coin of the 14th and 15th c. The single and double groot or groat of the type of the lion enclosed in a hedge.

Turnose, a silver coin of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, East Friesland, etc., a degenerate type of the *gros tournois*. It occurs as a coin of the Counts of East Friesland as early as 1504. Comp. *Tornese* and *Wapenturnose*.

Tweeblanksfenning, a piece of two plated pennings or pfennings, current in Brabant in the 16th c. There are some with the head of Charles V. of Spain (1515-56).

Tweeguldenstück, a piece of two silver gulden or florins. It occurs with variations, and seems to be similar to the Leeuendaalder or Lionthaler.

Tynf, or *tymf* = 18 Polish groschen, a billon coin of Poland and Prussia, 18th c., and the name of certain pieces struck by Elizabeth of Russia during her occupation of part of Prussia, 1759-62. The Polish tynfs were struck by Augustus III. at Leipsic. There is one of Frederick II. of Prussia, struck at Königsberg in 1752. Blanchet (ii. 194) states that Peter the Great struck the tynf; but this is doubtful.

Ungaro, or *Ongaro*, the Italian name for the Hungarian gold type of Matthias Corvinus, with the Virgin and Child, imitated both by several of the Italian States and in the Low Countries. We find it struck at Correggio in the Modenese, 16th-17th c., and by Cosmo III. of Tuscany, 1670-1723.

Unierijksdaalder, the rix-dollar of the Low Countries, issued concurrently with the Spanish money (1586-87).

Vacquette, or *bacquette*, a billon piece struck by the Vicomtes de Bearn in the early part of the 15th c., with a cow as the type (= obole or petit denier). The piece under this name long continued in use, and was coined under Henry IV. of France and Navarre for Bearn, with two crowned H.'s and two cows in the field. There is an imitation of the *gros de Nesle*, 1587, with *three cows* in the field.

Valtans, the name which we find given to certain billon deniers of Cambrai, 1347 = 1 denier tournois. Comp. *On-le-vault*.

Velddaalder, a daalder or thaler struck for military emergencies. One of Groningen, 1577, was so termed. Comp. *Feldthaler*.

Vereinigungsthaler, a denomination of Anhalt-Dessau, 1863.

Vereins münze, currency common to a group of districts and towns, or to a country. See *Convention-Money*.

Vertugadin, the name or *sobriquet* bestowed on the écu d'argent of 5 livres, issued by Louis XV., with the circular shield surmounted by a crown. There are the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{20}$.

Vessillifero. See *Soldino vessillifero*.

Vierch, vierchen, billon coinage of the Dukes of Pomerania of the branches of Stettin and Wolgast, 1492. The vierch was apparently $=\frac{1}{4}$ pfenning.

Vierer=4 deniers or denarii, a small coin of the Swiss canton of Berne, introduced in 1828. Also of Strasburgh-in-Elsas.

Vierlander, the double groot or gros, so named from enjoying a currency in four States. Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy (1433-67), as Count of Holland, struck the vierlander and the double or piece of 8 stivers.

Vikariat thaler, a denomination applied to the money issued by the Electors, Vicars of the Empire of Germany, during an interregnum.

Vintem, a copper Portuguese coin = 20 reis, struck for Guinea. There are the multiples of 2, 4, 6, and 12, the last = 240 reis.

Vintima, a piece of 20 soldi in silver struck by General Paoli for Corsica during the republican epoch (1755-69).

Vizlin, the name by which a silver coin equivalent to the thaler was struck at Ragusa in Dalmatia down to the close of the 18th c., with the bust of the emperors and finally that of Liberty, which is borrowed from the effigy on the thalers of Maria Theresa.

Vlieger, a piece of four patards. Base silver. 16th c. *Brabant.*

Vlieguyt, the name of a Brabantine billon piece struck in the 15th c. by the Seigneurs of Vilvorde. A *denier noir* or *swaarte.*

Voetdrager, a name for the groot in circulation within the dominions of the Counts of Holland, 13th-14th c. Silver.

Vuurijzer. See *Briquet.*

Wapenturnose, a type of the gros tournois struck in the feudal county of Berg in the 14th c., with the arms or *wapen* of the Count.

Waydir, apparently the fifth of a glockengulden or bell-thaler.

Weidertäufer thaler, the thaler of the Anabaptists, struck at Munster in 1534.

Weight, poids, pezza, etc., a term given to metallic standards, which represented the legal balance of current coins, and became in some places and instances interchangeable with the coins themselves. In the South of France and on the borders of Spain, from the 13th to the 15th or 16th c., the *livra* and its parts in bronze was in general employment as a test of the authenticity of the multiform currency, and also, it may be apprehended, as an actual coinage ; a conspicuous feature is the presence of dates, which begin as early as 1238. By a natural transition the record of the prescribed weight was afterward transferred to ordinary money, and in some countries this practice still continues. The chronological fixture of the issue was obviously of importance as an aid in identifying the weight with its counterpart. The gradual fall of such expedients into disuse, when the coinage grew less complex, mints less numerous, and education more diffused, left no vestige of the old custom beyond the suggestive appellations of certain coins, such as *peseta, drachma*, and *oncia.* The weights of ancient European pieces have been preserved and collected on an extensive scale, and include those of

many well-known and interesting coins, among which we may mention the gold Anglo-Gallic salute of Henry VI. The Franco-Spanish livra seems to have conformed to the weight of Cologne, eight ounces troy to the lb.

Weinachtsthaler, the name of the thaler of 1518, with the portrait of Maximilian I. to l., wearing berretta and the order of the Golden Fleece.

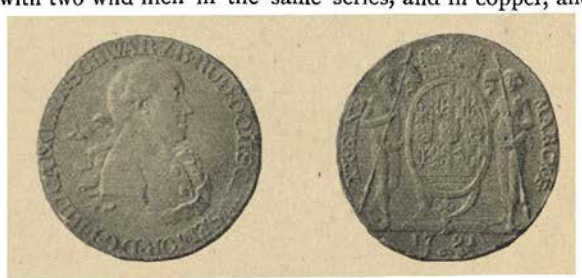
Weissgroschen, a small silver or billon coin of the Bishops of Munster.

Weisspfenning, a piece belonging to the same class current in the city of Cologne.

Wiegman, a Danish coin of the 10th c., similar in weight, value, and fabric to the silver penny or esterling. Comp. *Hamaland-Wigman* in Catalogue of Mints.

Wildemannsgulden, or *thaler*, a silver coin of Brunswick (with its divisions), bearing the curious historical type of the Wild Man. It also

occurs with two wild men in the same series, and in copper, and with a



wild man *and woman* on a silver coin of Schwarzburg, 1791. The ordinary type is imitated on a gulden of Gertrude of Bronkhorst, 1577.

Witpenning, or *Wittenpenning*, white or plated pfenning of Wismar, Rostock, Stralsund, Wolgast, and other towns in the 14th and following centuries. It is named in conventions of 1381, 1403, and 1425 = a sechsling or ½ schilling. The *albus* of the N. of Europe.

Xerafin. See *Pardão.*

* *Yuzlik*, Turkish, billon, value 2½ piastres, 3d.

* *Zahl pfennig*, German, brass, the jeton or reckoning penny.

Zanobino, a Florentine imitation of the Venetian ducat by a Zurich banker and merchant named Lampronti in 1805, struck with a view to employment in the Levantine trade, on the strength of the repute gained by the original type. But the speculation failed, and the limited number

coined are said to have been melted down with very few exceptions. Cat. Rossi, 1880, Nos. 1443-44. The piece is figured in Plate IV.

Zecchino, an Italian gold denomination, properly belonging to Venice, where the first was struck during the reign of Gio. Dandolo (1280-89). It derived its name from *Zecca*, the Venetian form of *Giudecca*, where the mint lay. It was probably suggested by the Florentine piece issued some years earlier, and was in its turn copied elsewhere. It underwent modifications of type and fabric from time to time. Cristoforo Moro, Doge (1462-71), had a copper zecchino of the gold type. Francesco Molini (1646-55), Silvestro Valier (1694-1700), etc., issued pieces of 10 z. Of Pietro Grimani (1741-52) we have the 24 z. ; of Paolo Renier (1779-89) the 12 z. ; and the last Doge, Lod. Manin (1789-97), crowned the list with a piece of 100 z.

Zehner, a 10th part of a thaler. Swiss canton of Chur. The *achtzehner* appears to be a multiple of the same piece ; but Whelan describes it as a silver coin of Sweden.

Zeskin, the name of a silver or billon coin struck by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, in 1428, as Count of Holland. Comp. *Suskin*.

Zloté, *zloty*, a copper coinage of Poland and the former republic of Cracow.

Zwaarte and *double zwaarte*, the Dutch term for the *denier noir* or unplated billon money.

Zweier, a copper piece = 2 pfennigen, current in Styria in the 16th c.

**Zweydrittel*, Mecklenburgh, silver, value 2s. Two-thirds of rix dollar. Danish, value 2s. 10d.

Zwölf-groschen, a copper coin or *Kippermünze* of Brandenburgh, 17th c.

III. SOME DATED LISTS OF EUROPEAN RULERS

The reader should be admonished that all such lists often begin abruptly, and are otherwise imperfect, owing to the absence of full information. Insertions between square brackets are supposititious. For farther particulars, for which space would be impracticable, see Grote, *Münzstudien*, 1877. It must strike the attention how very frequent, in the French lines more especially, the changes of succession are through the absence of male heirs.

I. GERMANY

Dukes of Bavaria

889 Luipold, Governor of Bavaria and of Austria.
907 Arnoul (Ratisbon, Salzburg).
937 Eberhard, afterwards Berthold, brother of Arnoul.
948 Heinrich von Saxe, brother of the Emperor Otto. *Heimricvs.*
955 Heinrich II.
976 Otto I., Duke of Suabia. *Otto.*
983-85 Heinrich III.
985 Heinrich II. (re-established). *Henricvs* or *Hinricvs.*
995 Heinrich IV. of Saxony.
1005 Heinrich V. of Luxemburgh.
1027 Heinrich VI., afterwards emperor.
1044 Heinrich VII.
1049 Conrad I. von Zutphen.
1053 Heinrich VIII.
1056 Conrad II. of Franconia.
1057 The Empress Agnès.
1061 Otho II., Duke of Saxony.
1070 Welf I. d'Este.
1101 Welf II.
1120 Heinrich IX., brother.
1126 Heinrich X.
1139 Leopold.
1141 Heinrich XI. of Austria.
1156 Heinrich XII.
1180 Otho III. von Wittelsbach.
1183 Louis I., Duke of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine.
1231 Otho IV.
1253 Louis II., Duke of Upper Bavaria.
1294 Louis III., afterwards emperor, son of preceding and brother of Rodolph, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
1347 Stephen.
1375 John, Stephen, and Frederic, brothers.
1397 Ernest and William, brothers, sons of John. *E. W.*
1438 Albert I., son of Ernest.

1460 John and Sigismund, brothers of preceding.
1467 Albert II., brother.
1508 William IV. and Louis V. *Wilh. et Lod.*
1550 Albert III. *Alberto.*
1579 William II.
1598 Maximilian I.
1651 Ferdinand Maria Francis Ignatius Wolfgang.
1679 Maximilian II.
1726 Charles Albert Joseph, afterwards emperor.
1745 Maximilian III., Joseph.
1778 Carl Theodore.
1799 Maximilian Joseph II.

Kings

1805 Maximilian Joseph I.
1825 Louis I.
1848 Maximilian II.
1864 Louis II.
1886 Regency of Prince Luitpold.

Counts and Dukes of Berg

1259 Adolphus VII. *Adolphvs.*
1308 Adolphus VIII. *Adolphvs.*
1360 William I. *Wilhelm.*
1380 William II., first Duke. *Wilhelm.*
1408-23 Adolphus IX. *Adolfvs.*

Grand-Duke of Berg

1806-7 Joachim Murat, brother-in-law of Napoléon I.

Margraves of Brandenburgh

927 Siegfried.
937 Géron, Count of Stade and Hatzfeld.
965 Thierri.
983 Lothaire, Count of Waldeck.
1003 Werner.
1010 Bernard, son of Thierri.
1018 Bernard II.
1046 William.
1056 Odo I., Count of Stade.
1082 Henry I.
1087 Odo II.
1106 Rodolph, brother.
1115 Henry II., son of Odo II.
1128 Odo III., son of Rodolph I.
1130 Conrad von Ploetzk.
1134 Albert I., von Ascanien.
1127-42 Henry Przibislav, Prince of Servia.
1156-58 Jakza, pretender. *Jakza de Copnie.*
1170 Otto I. *Otto.*
1184-88 Heinrich von Gardelegen. *He. Co.*
1184-88 Otto II., Henry and Albert.
1188-1206 Otto II. and Albert II.
1192-1220 Albert II. *Alberte.*
1220 John I. and Otto III.
1266 John II., son of John I.
1285 Otto IV. and Conrad. *Conrad, Otto. Marchio.*
1292 Otto V., Albert III., and Herman. *Otto. Alber.*
1293 Albert III. *A.*
1298 Conrad I.
1304 John III.
1307 Waldemar I. *Woldemar.*
1319 Waldemar II. von Landsberg.

1322 John IV., brother.
1324 Louis I. of Bavaria. *Lodevic.*
1352 Louis II. of Bavaria. *Lodewich.*
1365 Otto VII. *Oott.*
1373 Charles IV. of Bohemia, emperor.
1378 Wenceslas of Luxemburgh, emperor.
1411 Sigismund of Luxemburgh.
1415 Frederic I. von Hohenzollern, Burgraf of Nürnberg.
1440 Frederic II. *Fredericvs.*
1470 Albert III., Achilles. *Albt.*
1486 John Cicero. *Johs.*
1499 Joachim, with his son Albert. *Joachi et Alb.*
1513 Joachim I. *Joac. P.*
1535 Joachim II.
1571 John Georges.
1598 Joachim Frederic.
1608 John Sigismund, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Duke of Prussia.
1619 Georges William.
1640 Frederic William.
1688 Frederic III., first King of Prussia, in 1701.
1713 Frederic William I.
1740 Frederic IV.
1786 Frederic William II.
1797 Frederic William III.
1840 Frederic William IV.
1861 William Louis.
1888 Frederic V.
William III.

Dukes of Brunswick

1139 Henry the Lion, m. Matilda of England.
1195 Henry the Long and William, sons.
1213 Otto, son of the latter.
1252 Albert.
1278 Albert II.
1318 Otto, Magnus, and Ernest.
1368 Magnus II.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel

First Branch

1409 Henry I., son of Magnus II.
1416 William I. and Henry II.
1482 Frederic I. and William II., sons of William I.
1495 Henry III. and Eric, sons of William I.
1514 Henry IV., son of Henry II.
1568 Julius.
1589 Henry Julius.
1613 Frederic Ulric. *D.s.p.*

Second Branch

1634 Augustus, son of Henry of Luneburg
1666 Rod. Augustus, and his brother Antony Ulric.
1704 The latter alone.
1714 Augustus William.
1731 Lewis Rodolph.
1735 Ferdinand Albert Charles, son.
1780 Charles William Ferdinand.
1806 William Frederic
1815 Charles Frederic William.
1830 William, brother. *D.s.p.*

Brunswick-Luneburg

1409 Bernard, son of Magnus II. of Brunswick.
1434 Otto and Frederic, sons.
1478 Henry } sons of Otto.
1532 Ernest }
1546 Henry and William, sons of Ernest.
1592 Ernest II., son of William.
1611 Christian } sons of William.
1633 Augustus
1636 Frederic II.
1648 Christian Lewis
1665 George William
1705 Sophia-Dorothea, m. in 1682 George Lewis of Hanover, afterwards George I. of Great Britain.

Counts and Dukes of Cleveland

1347 John. *Iohannes.*
1368 Adolphus III. *Adolphvs.*
1394 Adolphus IV., Duke in 1417. *Adolp.*
1448 John I. *Iohs.*
1481-1521 John II. *Iohs. Senior.*, etc.
1511 John III.
1539 John William I. *Ioan. Gvili.*
1562-1610 John William II., Duke of Cléves, Juliers, Berg, etc. *Ob.s.p.*

Counts and Princes of East Friesland

1441 Ulric I. *Vlricvs.*
1466 Enno I. *E'no.*
1491 Edzard I. *Edzard.*
1528 Enno II.
1540 Edzard II., with Christopher and Johann; with Johann alone.
1599 Enno III.
1625 Rud. Christian.
1628 Ulric II.
1648 Enno Ludwig.
1660 George Christian.
1665 Christian Eberhard.
1708 Georg Albrecht.
1734-44 Carl Edzard, Prince of East Friesland.

Kings and Emperors of Germany

800 Charlemagne.
814 Louis le Debonnaire.
840 Lothair I. Louis the German.
876 Carloman. Louis the Young.
881 Charles le Gros.
887 Arnould, natural son of Carloman.
899 Louis, son.
912 Conrad I., King of Germany. Charles the Simple, King of France and Lorraine.
919 Henry the Fowler. *Henricvs.*
936 Otho I., King of Germany; King of Italy, 961; emperor, 962. *Oddo.*
961 Otho II., King of Germany; emperor in 973. *Otto.*
983 Otho III., King of Germany; emperor in 996. *Oddo.*
991-7 Otho III., and Adelaide, his grandmother. *Otto. Rex. Adaldeida* or *Ahtaltet.*
1002 St. Henry II. of Bavaria, King of Germany; King of Italy, 1004; emperor, 1014. *Heinricvs.*
1024 Conrad II., the Salic. *Chvonrad.*
1039 Henry III., King of Burgundy in 1038; emperor in 1045.

1056 Henry IV., King of Germany; emperor in 1084.
Rodolph, Duke of Suabia, pretender.
Herman of Luxemburgh, pretender.
Egbert, Margraf of Thuringen, pretender.
1106 Henry V., emperor in 1111.
1125 Lothair, Duke of Saxony; emperor, 1133.
1138 Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen. *Cvnra.*
1152 Frederic I. Barbarossa. *Frederi.*
1169 Henry VI., King of the Romans; emperor, and King of Italy and the Two Sicilies. *Heinric.*
1198 Philip, a Tuscan nobleman, King of Germany. *Philipvs.*
Otho IV., King of Germany and Italy, and emperor. *Otto.*
1212-50 Frederic II., son of Henry VI. *Fridericvs.*
1222 Henry of Suabia, King of the Romans. Deposed in 1235.
1246-8 Henry Raspe of Thuringen.
1247 William of Holland.
1250-4 Conrad IV.
1257 Richard, Earl of Cornwall, *Ricard.*
Alfonso V., King of Castile.
1273 Rodolph of Habsburgh. *Rvdolph. Rom. Rex.*
1292 Adolphus of Nassau. *Adolphvs.*
1298 Albert I. of Habsburgh, Duke of Austria. *Albtvs.*
1308 Henry VII. of Luxemburgh, King of the Romans and of Italy; emperor. *Henricvs.*
1314-22 Frederic of Austria, son of Albert I.
1314 Louis IV. of Bavaria. *Lvdovicvs.*
1347 Charles IV. of Luxemburgh; King of the Romans, Italy, and Bohemia, and emperor. *Karol.*
1349 Gunther of Schwarzburgh, King of the Romans; a few months only.
1378 Wenceslas of Luxemburgh.
1409 Robert, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
1410 Jossus of Luxemburgh.
1411 Sigismund of Luxemburgh; King of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Bohemia, and emperor. *Sigismvndvs.*
1438 Albert II. of Austria.
1440 Frederic V. *Fri.*
1493 Maximilian I.
1519 Charles V. *Carolvs. Karo.*
1558 Ferdinand I., brother.
1564 Maximilian II.
1576 Rodolph II.
1612 Matthias.
1619 Ferdinand II.
1637 Ferdinand III.
Leopold I.
1705 Joseph I.
1711 Charles VI.
1740 Maria Theresa of Austria, daughter.
Charles VII. of Bavaria.
1745 Francis I. of Lorraine and Maria Theresa.
1764 Joseph II.
1792 Francis II.
1806-71 No emperors or kings of Germany.
1871 William I. of Hohenzollern.
1888 Frederic.
William II.

Landgraves of Upper Hesse and Hesse-Cassel

1308 Otto.
1328 Heinrich II.
1377 Hermann.
1413 Ludwig II.
1458 Ludwig III. of Hesse-Cassel.
1471 Wilhelm I.
1493 Wilhelm II.
1509 Philipp.
1567 Partition into Cassel and Darmstadt branches.

Electors of Hesse-Cassel

1567 Wilhelm IV.
1592 Moritz.
1627 Wilhelm V.
1637 Wilhelm VI.
1663 Wilhelm VII.
1670 Carl, brother.
1730 Friedrich I.
1751 Wilhelm VIII.
1760 Friedrich II.
1771 Wilhelm IX., Count of Hanau.
1802-21 The same, Elector of Hesse.
1821 Wilhelm II.
1847-66 Friedrich Wilhelm.

Landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt

1567 Georg I.
1596 Ludwig V. (of undivided Hesse).
1626 Georg II.
1661 Ludwig VI.
1678 Ludwig VII. Ernst Ludwig.
1739 Ludwig IX.
1768-90 Ludwig X.
1806-30 The same, Grand-Duke of Hesse.
1830 Ludwig II., Grand-Duke of Hesse.
1848-66 Ludwig III., Grand-Duke of Hesse.

Landgraves of Hesse-Homburg

d. 1638 Friedrich I.
d. 1708 Friedrich II.
d. 1736 Casimir Wilhelm.
d. 1751 Friedrich Carl.
1751-1820 Friedrich Ludwig.
1820 Friedrich III.
1829 Ludwig.
1839 Philipp.
1846 Gustaf.
1848-66 Ferdinand.

Dukes of Juliers

1357 Guillaume I. *Wilhmvs.*
1361 Guillaume II. *Wilhelmvs.*
1393 Guillaume III. *Wilhelmvs.*
1402 Reinhold. *Rein'.*
1432 Adolphe. *Adolf'.*
1437 Gerhard VI. *Gerhdvs.*
1475 Wilhelm IV. *Wilh.*
1511-22 Johann III. *Johs.*

Dukes of Mecklenburg

1483 Magnus II.
1503 Albrecht VI.
1547 Johann Albrecht I.
1576 Johann V.
1592 Johann Albrecht II.
1622-33 Albrecht von Waldstein.
1636-95 Gustaf Adolf.

Dukes and Grand-Dukes of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin

1592 Adolf Friedrich I.
1658 Christian Ludwig I.
1688 Friedrich Wilhelm.
1713 Carl Leopold.
1747 Christian Ludwig II.
1756 Friedrich.
1785 Friedrich Franz I.
1837 Paul Friedrich.
1842 Friedrich Franz II.

Grand-Dukes of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz

1658 Adolf Friedrich.
1708 Friedrich III.
1752 Adolf.
1794 Friedrich IV.
1816 Georg.
1860 Friedrich Wilhelm.

Counts Palatine of the Rhine

959 Egon von Ehrenfried.
989 Herman I., Count Palatine of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1035 Otto I.
1045 Henry I., younger son of Egon, named Count Palatine of the Lorraines by some historians.
1061 Herman II., brother.
1085 Henry II., son of Henry I., Count Palatine of the Rhine.
1095 Siegfried von Ballenstadt, grandson.
1140 Herman III., Count of Staleck.
1143 Willem von Ballenstadt.
1156 Conrad von Hohenstaufen.
1196 Henry III. of Saxony, son of Henry, Duke of Bavaria.
1213 Henry IV.
1215 Louis I. of Wittelsbach, Duke of Bavaria.
1228 Otto II.
1253 Louis II.
1294 Rodolph I. and Louis.
1317 Adolf.
1327 Rodolph II., brother.
1353 Ruprecht I., brother.
1390 Ruprecht II. *Rvpert.*
1398 Ruprecht III., emperor in 1400.
1410 Louis III. *Lvdwi. C.P.R. Dvx Ba.*
1436 Louis IV.
1449 Frederic I., brother.
1476 Philip, nephew.
1508 Louis V. *Lvdwic.*
1544 Frederic II., brother.
1556 Otto Henry and Philip. *Otto and Phi.*
1559 Frederic III., grandson of Ruprecht III.
1576 Louis VI.
1592 Frederic IV.
1610 Frederic V., afterward King of Bohemia, married Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of Great Britain, 1613.
1650 Charles Louis I.
1680 Charles II.
1685 Philip William of Bavaria-Neuburg.
1690 John William Joseph.
1716 Charles Philip, brother.
1743 Charles Theodore of Bavaria-Deux-Ponts; in 1777 Duke of Bavaria.
1799 Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria; king in 1806.

Electors of Saxony

960 Herman Billing, Duke of Saxony by imperial concession.
973 Bernard, Duke of Angria. *Bernhardvs.*
1010 Bernard II.
1062 Otto or Ordulph.
1073 Magnus.
1106 Lothaire of Supplenbourg, by imperial concession.
1137 Gertrude of Supplenbourg and Henry the Proud: Henry the Lion.
1180 Bernard III. of Ascania-Anhalt. *Bernhard.*
1211 Albert I. *A.*
1260 Albert II.
1298 Rodolph I.
1356 Rodolph II.
1370 Wenceslas, brother.
1388 Rodolph III.
1418 Albert III., brother.
1423 Frederic I., Margraf of Misnia and Landgraf of Thuringen.
1428 Frederic II. *F.*
1464 Ernest. *E.*
1486 Frederic III.
1525 John, brother.
1532 John Frederic.
1547 Maurice, grandson of Albert III.
1553 Augustus, brother.
1586 Christian I.
1591 Christian II., with John Georges and Augustus.
1611 John Georges I., son of preceding.
1656 John Georges II.
1680 John Georges IV.
1695 Frederic Augustus II.
1733 Frederic Augustus II.
1763 Frederic Christian.
Frederic Augustus III.

Kings

1806 Frederic Augustus I.
1827 Anthony I.
1836 Frederic Augustus II.
1854 John.
1873 Albert.

Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order

1195 Heinrich Walbot.
1200 Otto von Kerpen.
1206 Hermann Bart.
1210 Hermann von Talga.
1239 Konrad, Margraf of Thuringen.
1253 Peppo von Osterna.
1257 Hanno von Sangerhausen.
1274 Hartmann.
1284 Bouchard.
1290 Konrad von Feuchtwangen.
1303 Siegfried von Feuchtwangen.
1311 Carl Beffart.
1324 Werner von Orsein.
1331 Louis, Duke of Brunswick.
1335 Dietrich von Altenberg.
1342 Ludolf von Weitzau.
1345 Heinrich von Dusemer.
1351 Winric von Kniprode.
1382 Konrad I.
1390 Konrad II.
1393 Konrad von Jungingen.
1407 Ulric.
1410 Heinrich von Pleuen.
1413 Hermann Gans.
1414 Michael von Sternberg.
1422 Paul Russdorf.
1441 Konrad von Erlichshausen.
1450 Ludwig von Erlichshausen.
1467 Heinrich III.
1470 Heinrich IV. von Richtenberg.
1477 Martin von Wetzhausen.
1489 Johann von Tiefen.
1498 Frederic, Duke of Saxony.
1512 Albert, Margraf of Brandenburgh, first Duke of Prussia.

II. SOUTHERN GERMANY, HUNGARY, ETC.

Margraves, Dukes, and Arch-Dukes of Austria

928 Leopold.
983 Albert I. and Henry, brothers.
Leopold II.
1040 Leopold III.
1044 Albert II.
1056 Ernest.
1075 Leopold IV.
1096 Leopold V.
1136 Henry II., first Duke of Austria.
1177 Leopold VI., brother of preceding.
1194 Leopold VII.
1246 Frederic II. *F.*
1251 Ottokar, King of Bohemia in 1253.
1273 Rodolph I. of Hapsburg, afterwards emperor.
1308 Albert, Duke of Austria and of Styria, emperor.
Frederic.
1330 Albert II., brother of preceding. *Dvx Albertvs.*
1358 Albert III.
1395 Albert IV. and William. *W. A.*
1404 Albert V., emperor.
1404-10 Ernest. *Ern.*
1406-11 Leopold IV. and Albert V. *L. A.*
1406-39 Frederic IV. *F.*
1411 Albert V., emperor 1438-39. *Alb.*
1453 Ladislas, King of Hungary. *L. R.*
1457-63 Albert VI. *Albertvs. Archidvs. Avstrie.*
1458 Frederic III., emperor 1452. *Frid. Ro. Imp.*
1493-1519 Maximilian. *Maximilianvs*, etc.

Emperors of Austria

1806 Francis I.
1836 Ferdinand I., abdicated in 1848.
1848 Francis Joseph I.

Dukes and Kings of Bohemia

871 Borzivoi, son of Hustivitus, first Christian Duke of Bohemia.
895 Spitignew I.
907 Wratislas I., brother.
928 Wenceslas I.
936 Boleslas I. the Cruel, brother. *Boezlav.*
967 Boleslas II., the Pious. *Bolezlavs. Boveslav.*,
999 Boleslas III., the Blind. *Bolizlavs.*
1002 Jaromir. *Jaromi. Dvx.*
1012 Udalric, brother. *Odalricvs. Vdalricvs.*
1037 Bracislas I. *Bracizlav.*
1055 Spitignew II. *Spitilnev.*
1061 Wratislas II., brother, King of Bohemia in 1066. *Wratizlvs.*
1092 Conrad I., King of Bohemia.
1093 Bracislas II., King of Bohemia. *Bracizlavs.*
1100 Borivoi, son of Wratislas II., King of Bohemia. *Borivoi.*
1107 Sautopluk, brother, King of Bohemia. *Svatopole.*
1109 Otto of Moravia. *Otto Servs Dei.*

1109 Wladislas, duke. *Dvx Wladislavs.*
1125 Sobieslas I., duke. *Dvx Svazolslavs.*
1140 Wladislas II., duke; king in 1157. *Wladizlavs.*
1174 Sobieslas II.
1180 Frederic, duke. *Dvx Fridricvs.*
1190 Conrad Otto, grandson of Conrad I.
1191 Wenceslas II., son of Sobieslas I.
1192 Przemislas Otakar I., king in 1200. *Rex Otackarvs.*
1193 Henry Bracislas.
1196 Wladislas V.
1230 Wenceslas I. *Wenceslavs D.*
1253 Przemislas Otakar II. *Otakarvs Rex.*
1278 Wenceslas II., King of Bohemia and of Poland. *Wen. Rex.* or *W. II.*
1305 Wenceslas III., King of Hungary (1301-5). *Wenceslavs Tertius.*
1306 Rodolph.
1307 Henry of Carinthia.
1310 John of Luxemburgh. *Johes.* or *Johannes Primvs.*
1347 Charles of Luxemburgh, emperor in 1355. *Karolvs Primvs.*
1378 Wenceslas IV., emperor. *W. Rex.*
1419 Sigismund, brother.
1437 Elizabeth and Albert of Austria. *A.*
1440 Ladislas or Wladislas.
1458 Georges of Kunstadt, seigneur of Podiebrad. *Georgivs Primvs.*
1471 Wladislas II., son of Casimir IV., King of Poland. *Wladislavs Secvndvs.*
1516-26 Louis. *Lodovicvs Primvs.*

Kings of Hungary

1000 Saint Stephen, son of the Duke Geiza, and descendant of Toxis, chief of the Huns. *Stephanvs Rex.*
1038 Peter the German, nephew of preceding. *Petrvs.*
1042 Samuel Owon or Aba, brother-in-law of Saint Stephen. *Samvhel.*
1044 Peter the German.
1047 Andrew I., descendant of Toxis. *Andreas.*
1061 Bela I. *Dvx* or *Rex.*
1063 Salomon. *Salomoni.*
1074 Geiza or Geyeza I., called Magnus. *Dvx Mvxnas*, or *Geyca Rex.*
1077 Ladislas I. *Ladislavs.*
1095 Coloman or Colan. *Calman. Lvbanvs* or *Colvmbanvs Re.*
1114 Stephen II. *Ste* or *Stephanvs.*
1132 Bela II. *Bela.*
1151 Geiza II. *Geisæ Re.*
1161 Ladislas II., usurper, uncle. *Ladivslas.*
Stephen III. *S.V.R.*
1172 Stephen IV.
1173 Bela III., brother of Stephen III. *Bela.*
1196 Emeric, or Henry. *Henricvs.*
1204 Ladislas.
1205 Andrew II. *Andreas.*
1235 Bela IV. *Bela Qvartvs*, or *Bele.*
1260 Stephen IV. *Stephan.*
1272 Ladislas III. Cumanus. *Ladislai.*
1290 Andrew III. *Andreas.*
Charles Martel d'Anjou, pretender.
1301 Wencelas of Bohemia.
1305 Otto of Bavaria. *Ottonis.*
1310 Charles I. d'Anjou. *Karolvs.*
1342 Louis I. d'Anjou. *Lvdovicvs.*
1383 Marie d'Anjou. *Maria.*
1385 Charles II., the Little.

1387 Sigismund of Luxemburgh, emperor. *Sigismvndi.*
1437 Albert of Austria. *Albertvs.*
1440 Ladislas IV. of Poland. *Wladislavs.*
1441 John Huniades, Governor. *Johanes N.D.R. Vngarie Gv.*
1452 Ladislas V. Posthumus. *Ladislavs.*
1458 Mathias Corvinus. *Mathias.*
1490 Ladislas VI. *Wladislavs.*
1516 Louis II. *Lodovicvs.*
1526 John Zapoly, Count of Scepuse. *Joani Zapol*, or *Joannes.*
1527 Ferdinand I.
1540 John Stephen, or Sigismund.
1564 Maximilian I.
1576 Rodolph II.
1608 Mathias.
1619 Ferdinand II.
1637 Ferdinand III.
1656 Ferdinand Francis and his brother Leopold Ignatius.
1705 Joseph I., son of the Emperor Leopold I.
1711 Charles IV., brother.
1740 Maria Theresa of Austria and Francis of Lorraine.

Princes or Waiwodes of Transylvania

1526 Johann I. Zapoly.
1540 Johann II. Sigismund Zapoly (*Iohan. Sigism.*), and till 1560 his mother Isabel, guardian. *Ysabe.*
1571 Stephen I. Bathory. *S.B.D[e] S[omlyo].*
1576 Christof Bathori. *Chr. Bath. De. Som.*, or *C.B.D.S.*
1581 Sigismund Bathori. *Sigi. B.D.S.*
1598-1605 Rodolph II., Emperor of Germany.
1602 Moses Zekel von Semenfalva.
1604 Stephen Botskay. *Stepha Bochkay*, or *Stephanvs.*
1607 Sigismund Rakoczy. *Sigismvndvs Racocii.*
1608 Gabriel Bathory. *Gab.* or *Gabriel Bathory.*
1613 Gabriel Bethlen Gabor. *Ga. Bet.*, or *Gabriel.*
1630 Catherine of Brandenburgh, widow. *Cath. D.G.N[ata] M[archionissa] B[randenburg].*
Stephen Bethlen. *Stepha. Bet.*
1631 Georges Rakoczy I. *Georgivs Rakoci.*
1649 Georges Rakoczy II. *Geor. Rako.*
1658 Achatius Bartsay. *Acha. Bar.*
1660 Johann Kemény. *Ioan Kemeny.*
1662 Michael I. Apafi.
1682-99 Emerich Tököli, or Teckly. *Eme. Thököli*, or *Tockel.*
1690-99 Michael II.
1703-11 Franz II., Rakoczi. *Franciscvs II.*

III. POLAND, COURLAND, RUSSIA, ETC.

Kings of Poland

964 Miecislav, or Miesko, Prince of Poland. *Mesico.*
992 Boleslav the Great, King of Poland. *Bolaslav.*

1025 Miecislav, or Miesko II. *Misico. Polonii.*
1034 Rixa, widow, regent.
1040 Casimir I.
1058 Boleslav II., Smiali. *Bzlvas*, or *Blezlvas.*
1079 Vladislav I., Hermann. *Vladislav.*
1102 Bolislav III., Vouyywousty. *Dvcis Bolezla*, etc.
1139 Vladislav II. *Vloavs*, or *Voldislavs.*
1148 Boleslav IV., Kedzierzawy. *Bolezlas.*
1173 Miesko III., Stary. *Mesico.*
1202 Vladislav III., Laskonogi. *Venelav.*
1207 Leszek Bialy, the Wise. *Letncvs.*
1227 Boleslav von Wstyliwy. *Bolezlavs Dvx.*
1279 Leszek II.
1289 Henrich Lagodny.
1295 Przemislas.
1300-5 Wenceslas, King of Bohemia. *Ven.*
1300-33 Vladislav IV. Lokietek.
1333 Kasimir III., Wielki, the Great. *K.R.*, or *Kazimiri.*
1370 Louis d'Anjou. *Lodvici. R. Vugarie.*
1382 Vladislas V., Jagello. *Wladislavs Rex.*
1434 Lladislas VI. *W.R.* or *Vladislai.*
1447 Kasimir Jagello. *Kasimirvs.*
1492 Johann Albert. *I. Alberti.*
1501 Alexander Jagello. *Alexander.*
1506 Sigismund I. *Sigismvnd Prim.*
1548 Sigismund II., Augustus.
1573 Henri de Valois, Duc d'Anjou.
Stephen Bathory, Prince of Transylvania.
1586 Maximilian of Austria.
1587 Sigismund III.
1632 Lladislas Sigismund.
1648 Johann Kasimir.
1669 Michael Koribut Wiesnowiski.
1674 Johann III., Sobieski.
1696 Interregnum.
1699 Frederic Augustus I. of Saxony.
1704 Stanislas I., Lezinski.
1709 Frederic Augustus I. again.
1733 Frederic Augustus II.
1763 Frederic Christian of Saxony
1764 Stanislas II., Augustus.[1]

[1] The last resigned in 1795, and died at St. Petersburgh in 1798.

Dukes of Courland

1563 Gothard Ketler.
1587 Friedrich.
1639 Jacob.
1683 Friedrich Kasimir.
1698 Friedrich Wilhelm.
1711-37 Interregnum.
1737 Jean Ernest de Biron.
1741 Ludwig Ernst V., of Brunswick-Bevern.
1759 Carl Christian, son of Friedrich Augustus, King of Poland.
1762 Jean Ernest de Biron again.
1769-95 Pierre.

Grand-Dukes of Kief

988 Wladimir I., Swiatoslavitch.
1016 Swiatopolk.
1018-54 Jaroslav I., Wladimirovitch.
1073-78 Swiatoslav Jaroslavitch.

Grand-Dukes of Moscow

1362 Dmitri Ivanovitch Douskoi.
1389 Vasili Dmitrivitch.
1425 Vasili Vasilievitch Tiomny.
1462 Ivan III., Vasilievitch.
1505 Vasili Ivanovitch.
1533 Ivan IV., Vasilievitch, Tzar of Russia.
1584 Feodor Ivanovitch.
1598 Boris Feodorovitch Godounov.
1605 Dmitri Ivanovitch.
1606 Vasili Ivanovitch Chouiski.
1610 Vladislas Vasa, son of Sigismund III. of Poland.
1613 Michael Feodorovitch Romanof.
1645 Alexei Michaelovitch.
1676 Feodor Alexievitch.
1682 Ivan Alexievitch, brother.
Peter Alexievitch, the Great, brother.
Sophia, sister, at first Regent.
1725 Catherina I. Alexievna.
1727 Peter II., Alexievitch.
1730 Anna Ivanovna.
1740 Ivan IV., Antonovitch.
1741 Elisabeth I., Petrovna.
1762 Peter III., Feodorovitch.
Catherina II., Alexievna.
1796 Paul I., Petrovitch.
1801 Alexander I., Paulovitch.
1825 Nicolas I.
1855 Alexander II.
1881 Alexander III.

IV. NORTHERN KINGDOMS

Kings of Sweden

995 Olaf Skötkonung. *Olvf, Rex. Zhevm.*
1022 Anund Jacob. *Anvnd, Rex. S.*
1051 Ernund III.
1056 Stenkill.
1066 Eric VII. and VIII.
1067 Haquin I.
1080-90 Halstan.
1080-1112 Ingo I.
1112 Philip.
1118 Ingo II.
1129 Suerker I.
1155 Eric IX.
1161 Charles VII.
1167 Cnut. *Kanvtvs, Rex. S.*
1196 Suerker II.
1208 Eric X. or XI. *Er.*
1215 John I. *Ihs. Hesn.*
1250 Waldemar. *Walr.*
1275 Magnus I. *M.*
1290 Birger.
1319-63 Magnus II. *M.*
1350-9 Eric XII.
1361 Haquin II.
1363 Albert.
1389 Margaret.
1396 Eric II. of Pommern. *Ericvs.*
1440 Christopher. *Kristofer.*
1448-70 Charles VIII. *Knutsvn.*
1457-64 Christiern I. *Crissternne.*
1465-7 *Interregnum.*
1497-1501 John II. of Denmark.
1520 Christiern II.
1523 Gustavus Vasa.
1560 Eric XIV.
1568 John III.
1592 Sigismund III. of Poland.
1604 Charles IX., Duke of Sudermania.
1611 Gustavus II., Adolphus.
1632 Christina.
1654 Charles X., Gustavus.

1660 Charles XI.
1697 Charles XII.
1719 Ulrica Eleonora, sister, and Frederic of Hesse-Cassel.
1751 Adolphus Frederic II.
1771 Gustavus III.
1792 Gustavus IV., Adolphus.
1809 Charles XIII., Duke of Sudermania, uncle.
1818 Charles XIV., Bernadotte.
1844 Oscar I.
1859 Charles XV.
1872 Oscar II.

Kings of Denmark

935 Harold II.
985 Sven Tveskaeg, King of Denmark and England.
1014 Canut.
1035 Harthacanut.
1042 Magnus.
1046 Magnus and Harald Haardraade.
1047 Sven Aestrithson.
1076 Harold Hein.
1080 Canut II.
1086 Olaf Hunger.
1095 Erik Hezegod.
1104 Niels.
1134 Erik Emune.
1137-47 Eric Lam.
1138-41 Olaf.
1147-57 Sven Graths.
Canut V.
1154 Waldemar I.
1182 Canute VI.
1202-41 Waldemar II.
1232 Erik Ploupennig.
1250 Abel.
1252 Christopher I.
1259 Erik Glipping.
1286 Erik Menved.
1319-33 Christopher II.
1340 Waldemar IV.
1376 Olaf Haakonson.
1387 Margaret, Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.
1396 Erik of Pommern.
1440 Christopher III. of Bavaria.
1448 Interregnum of a few months.
Christiern I. of Oldenburgh.
1481 John. *Iohs.*
1513 Christiern II., King of Sweden, 1520.
1523 Frederic I. of Denmark and Norway.
1533 Interregnum.
1534 Christiern III. of Schleswig-Holstein.
1559 Frederic II.
1588 Christiern IV.
1648 Frederic III.
1670 Christiern V.
1699 Frederic IV.
1730 Christiern VI.
1746 Frederic V.
1766 Christiern VII.
1808 Frederic VI.
1839 Christiern VIII.
1848 Frederic VII.
1863 Christiern IX. of Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Kings of Norway

933-35 Erik I., Blodöxe. *Eric. Rex.*
995-1000 Olaf I., Tryggvesson. *Onlaf, Rex Nor.*
1000-1014 Sven Tjugeskegg. *Zven,* etc.
1000-1015 Erik Haakonsson Jarl.
Olaf Svonske. *Olvf. Rex Zbevgx.*
1014-15, 1028 Knut. *Cnvt. Rex Anglor.*
1015 Haakon Eriksson Jarl. *Aacone.*

1015-28 Olaf II., Haraldsson. *Vnlafi + E + Anov.*
1035. Magnus I., Olafsson. *Magnvs. Rex Nar.*
1046 Magnus I., Olafsson, and Harald III., Sigurdsson. *Mahnvs. Aralt, Rex.*
1047 Harald III., Sigurdsson. *Harald, Rex No.*, or *Arald. Rex Nar.*
1066-69 Magnus II.
1067 Olaf III., Kyrre.
1093 Magnus III.
1103-22 Eystein I.
1103-30 Sigurd I.
1130-35 Magnus IV.
1130-36 Harald IV.; Sigurd II.
1136-61 Ingo I.
1142-57 Magnus V. and Eystein II.
1161-84 Magnus VI.; Haco III.; Sigurd III.
1177-1202 Swerre, competitor.
1201-4 Haakon IV.
1205 Ingo II., Baardsson.
1217 Haakon V.
1263 Magnus IV., Haakonsson. *Rex Magnvs.*
1280-99 Erik II., Magnusson. *Ericvs.*
Haakon V., Magnusson. *Haqvin. dvx, Norwegie.*
1219 Haakon V., Eriksson.
1255 Haakon VI., Magnusson. *Haqvinvs, Rex.*
1380 Olaf V., Haakonsson.
1389 Erik III. of Pommern.

V. GREECE AND THE ISLES

Princes of Achaïa

1205 Guillaume de Champlitte.
1209 Geoffroy I. de Villehardouin.
1218 Geoffroy II. de Villehardouin.
1245 Guillaume I. de Villehardouin. *G. Princeps.*
1278-1285-1287 Charles I. and Charles II. d'Anjou. *Naples, K. R. Princ. Ach.*
1289 Florent de Hainaut and Isabelle de Villehardouin. *Florens, P. Ache.*
1297 Isabelle de Villehardouin. *Isabella, P. Ach.*
1301 Philippe de Savoie and Isabelle. *Phs. D. Sab. P. Ache.*
1307 Philippe de Tarente. *Phs. P. Ach. Tar. D. R.*
1313 Louis de Bourgogne and Mahaut de Hainaut. *Lodovic. D. B. P. Ache.*
1315-16 Ferdinand of Majorca, pretender. *Fnans. P. D. Maioric.*
1316 Mahaut de Hainaut, alone. *Mahav*, or *Mahavta.*
1318 Jean d'Anjou-Gravina. *Iohs. P. Ache.*
1333 Catherine de Valois-Tarente and Robert de Tarente.
1346 Robert d'Anjou - Tarente. *Robt. P. Ache.*
1364 Marie de Bourbon and Hugues de Lusignan-Galilée.
1370 Philippe II. d'Anjou-Tarente.
1374-81 Jeanne of Naples and
1376-81 Otto of Brunswick.
1381 Jacques des Baux.
1383 Interregnum.
1396 Pierre de St. Exupery.
1402 Marie de St. Exupery, Regent.
1404 Centurione Zaccaria.

Dukes of Athens

1205 Othon de la Roche.
1225 Gui I. de la Roche. *Dns Athen (G.)*
1263 Jean de la Roche.
1280 Guillaume I. de la Roche. *G. Dvx Athens.*
1287 Gui II. de la Roche. *Gviot, Dvx Ath'*, or *Gvi.*
1308 Gauthier de Brienne. *G.*

Despots of Epirus

1205 Michael I. Angelus Comnenus.
1214 Theodorus Angelus Comnenus.
1230 Manuel.
1237 Michael II.
1271 Nicephorus I.
1296 Thomas.
1318 Nicolo Orsini.
1323 Gio. Orsini. *Iohs. Despotvs.*
1335 Nicephorus II.

Signori of Mytilene and of Aenos in Thrace

1355 Francesco I., Gattilusio. *F.G.*, or *Franciscvs Gatilvxivs.*
1376 Jacopo Gattilusio. *Jacobvs Gatilvxivs.*
1396 Francesco II. Gattilusio.
1400 Doimo Gattilusio. *Dorinvs Gatelvxis.*
1449 Domenico Gattilusio. *D. Domincvs G.*
1459 Nicolo Gattilusio. *Nicolavs G.*, or *Nyovlaoys.*

Genoese Lords of Chio

1304 Benedetto I., Zaccaria.
1307 Palæologo Zaccaria.
1314 Martino and Benedetto II., Zaccaria. *M. and B. Zacharie.*
1314 Martino alone. *M. Z. S[ervus] Impator[is].*
1362 The Giustiniani.

Sebastocrators of Thessaly

1271 Johannes I. Angelus Comnenus.
1296 Constantinus Angelus.
1303-18 Johannes II. Angelus Comnenus.

VI. THE NETHERLANDS

Seigneurs, Counts, and Dukes of Gueldres

870 Guichard.
910 Gerlac I.
937 Geoffroi.
978 Guichard II.
Mengose
1001 Wiking.
1025 Guichard III.
1079 Alix. Otho of Nassau, Count of Gueldres.
Gerard of Nassau.
1134 Henry. *Henricvs.*
1163 Gerard II. *G.*
1182 Otho I.
1207 Gerard III. *Gerar.*
1229 Otho II. *Otto.*
1271 Raynald I., Duke of Gueldres. *Reynaldv.*
1326 Raynald II.
1343-44 Eleonora, regent or guardian. *Alynora Dvcissa.*
1344-61 Edward. *Edewardvs.*
1371 Raynald III.
1372 Mary and William of Juliers. *Wilh.*
1402 William IV.
1423. Arnould, Count of Egmont. *Arnold.*
1472 Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Burgundy, the last duke of Gueldres having disinherited his heir Adolphus.

Counts of Holland

863 Thierri I.
Dates uncertain: Thierri II. / Thierri III. / Thierri IV. / Florent I. [? de Voogd.]
1061 Thierri V.
1091 Florent or Floris II.
1122 Thierri VI.
1157 Florent III. *Florenz.*
1190 Thierri VII.
1203 Ada.
1204 Willem I.
1223 Florent IV. *Florens.*
1235 Willem II.
1257-58 Florent of Holland, regent.
1266 Florent V. *F.* or *Florentivs.*
1296 John I. *I.* or *Iohes.*
1299 John II. of Hainault.
1304 Willem III. *W.* or *Gvillelm.*
1337 Willem IV.
1356 Willem V. *Gvill. Gvll.*
1377 Albert of Bavaria. *Albert.*
1404 Willem VI. *Gvill. Gvillelm.*
1417 Jacqueline.
1421 John of Bavaria. *Ioh'.*
1428 Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy.

Dukes of Limburg in Brabant

1061 Waleran.
1081 Henry.
1118 Waleran II.
1139 Henri II.
1170 Henri III.
1210 Waleran III.
1226 Henri IV.
1246 Waleran IV.
1276 Ermengarde and Raynald, Duke of Gueldres.

Counts and Dukes of Luxemburgh

963 Sigefroi, brother of Godefroi, Count of Verdun.
998 Frederic I.
1019 Gilbert I.
1057 Conrad I.
1086 Henri I.
1128 Conrad II.
1136 Henri II., the Blind, son of Godefroi, Count of Namur, maternal grandson of Conrad I. *Hanri.*
1196 Guillaume I.
Thibaut, Comte de Bar.
1214 Ermesinde de Luxemburgh and Waleran, Duke of Limburg.
1226 Henri III., Count of Luxemburgh and of Ligny, Marquis of Arlon. *Hanri.*
1280 Henri IV.
1288 Henry V., emperor in 1308. *H.* or *Henricvs.*
1309 John, the Blind, King of Bohemia and Poland.
1346 Charles, King of Bohemia and emperor. *Karol.*
1353 Wenceslas, first duke, and Jeanne. *Wincel.*
1383 Wenceslas II., emperor. *Wencel.*
1388 Jodocus of Moravia, emperor. *Iodoc. March. Dns. Moravie.*
1402 Louis d'Orleans.
1407 Jodocus restored.
1411 Anthoine de Bourgogne, Duc de Brabant. *Antho.*
1415 Elizabeth of Goerlitz and John of Bavaria. *Elizab. Ioh.*
1451 Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, by purchase.

Counts of Namur

908 Berenger of Lomme.
973 Ratbode I., Count of Lomme and Namur.
Ratbode II., Count of Namur.
Albert I., his brother.
1016 Albert II.
1037 Albert III., Count of Namur and Brugeron. *Albertvs.*
1105 Godefroid.
1139 Henri I., the Blind. *Einric.*
1189 Baudouin V.
1196 Philippe the Noble.
1212 Pierre de Courtenay et Yolande.
1216 Philip II.
1226 Henry II.
1229 Margaret and Henry of Vianden.
1237 Baudouin de Courtenay.
1263 Gui de Dampierre. *G.* or *Gido.*
1297 John I., Heer van Slijs. *Iohes.*
1331 John II., *Io.*
1335 Guido. *G.*, or *Gvydo.*
1336 Philip III. *Phis.*
1337 William I. *Gvillelmvs.*
1391 William II. *Gvilleln.*
1418 John III., called Thierri.[1] *Iohannes.*

Kings of the Netherlands

1814 Willem I.
1840 Willem II.
1849 Willem III.
1889 Wilhelmina I.

∴ The grand-duchy of Luxemburgh has passed to the Duke of Nassau.

Seigneurs of Reckheim

1397 Willem I.
1400 Willem II.
1442 Willem III.
1480 Isabel and John of Pirmont.
1501 Gerard of Pirmont.
John of Pirmont and Anne de la Marck.
1541 Robert de la Marck.
1545 John of Hamin.
16th c. The Vlodorp family.
Herman van Lynden.
1603 Ernest.
1636 Ferdinand.
1665 François Gobert.
1703-8 Ferdinand Gobert.

Counts of s'Heerenberg

1331 Adam III. *Ade. D. Mote.*
Margaret, his widow. *Margreta.*
1354 William I. *Wilhelmvs.*
1387 Frederic III. *Fredericvs.*
1416 William II. *Wilhelm, Dn. de Berge.*
1465. Oswald I.
1506 William III.
1511 Oswald II. *Oswald.*
1546 William IV. *Gvil*, etc.
1577 Frederic of Berg. *Fre. C. D. Mo.*, etc.
1626 Henry. *Henricvs.*
1627-31 Herman Frederic. *Her. Frid.*

Bishops of Utrecht

870 Odibald.
900 Egibold.
901 Ratbod.
918 Balderic.
977 Folkmar.
991 Baudouin.
995 Ansfrid.
1010 Adelbold.
1028 Bernold. *Bernoi*, or *Bernoldvs.*
1054 Wilhelm. *Wilhelmvs.*
1076 Conrad. *Conradvs.*
1099 Burckhard. *Bvrcardv.*
1113 Godebald.
1128 Andrew de Cuyk, administrator.
1138 Heribert.
1152 Herman. *Hvman.*
1156 Godefroi.
1178 Baudouin.
1196 Arnould.
1197 Thierri I. *Theodoricvs.*
1198 Thierri II. of Namur.
1213 Otho I. of Gueldres.
1215 Otho II. of Lippe.
1228 Willebrand.
1235 Otho III.
1249 Godwin.
1250 Henry of Vianen. *Henricvs.*
1267 John I. of Nassau.
1288 John II. of Zirk.
1296 Willem II.
1301 Gui of Hennegau.
1312 Jacob.
John III. of Diest.
1317 Frederic II.
1341 Nicolo Capucci.
John IV. of Arkel.
1364 John V.
1371 Arnould of Horn.
1379 Florent. *Floren.*
1393 Frederic III. *Frederic.*
1425 Suederus.
1433 Rodolph of Diepholt. *Rodlp.*
1456 Gisbert.
1457 David de Bourgogne.
1496 Frederic of Baden.
1519 Philippe de Bourgogne.

Counts of West Friesland

Dates not known } Bruno I. Bruno II.

1038-57 Bruno III.
1057-68 Egbert I.
1068-90 Egbert II.

Kings of the Belgians

1831-65 Leopold I. of Saxe-Coburg. 1865 Leopold II., son.

Counts of Flanders

862 Beaudouin I., son-in-law of Charles le Chauve, and Grand Forester of Flanders.
879 Beaudouin or Baudouin II., Count of Flanders, Boulogne, and Ternois.
918 Arnould I., Count of Flanders, and, on the death of his brother Adolphe in 933, of Boulogne and Ternois. He associated in 958 his son Baudouin III., who died in 961.
965 Arnould II. *Rainolidvs.*
988 Baudouin IV. *Baldvinvs Marchio.*
1036 Baudouin V.
1067 Baudouin VI., Count of Hainault, *jure uxoris.*
1070 Robert I., Count of Flanders and Alost. *Roberti.*
1093 Robert II.
1111 Baldwin VII.
1119 Charles of Denmark, cousin-german.
1127 Guillaume de Normandie, cousin.
1128 Thierri D'Alsace, cousin.
1168 Philippe D'Alsace, Count of Flanders and Vermandois. *Ph. Comes* or *Philippus.*
1191 Marguerite, sister, with Baudouin V. of Hainault and VIII. of Flanders.
1194 Baudouin IX., Count of Flanders and Hainault, Emperor of Constantinople. *B. Comes.*
1206 Jeanne and Ferdinand of Portugal.
1244 Marguerite, sister, and Guillaume de Dampierre, her son.
1280 Gui de Dampierre, brother of Guillaume.
1303 Philippe de Thielte, administrator. *Filp.*
1305 Robert de Béthune. His son Louis d. *vitâ patris.*
1322 Louis de Crecy, Count of Flanders, Nevers, and Rethel.
1346 Louis de Maele, Count of Flanders, Nevers, and Rethel.
1384 Marguerite, daughter, *m.* Philippe le Hardi, Duke of Burgundy.

Counts of Haïnault

998 Rainier IV.
1013 Rainier V. *Rennadvs.*
1030 Rainier VI.
1031 Richilde, and Baldwin V., Count of Flanders.
1071 Baldwin II.
1099 Baldwin III. *Baldevin.*
1120 Baldwin IV.
1170 Baldwin V.
1195 Baldwin VI.

1206 Jeanne.
1244 Margaret of Constantinople.
1280 Jean II., D'Avesnes. *Iohs. Iohannes.*
1304 Guillaume I., le Bon. *G.* or *Gvllelmvs.*
1337 Guillaume II. *Gvllelmvs.*
1345 Marguerite II. and Louis IV. of Bavaria, emperor.
1356 William III. of Bavaria. *Gvllvs.*
1389 Albert of Bavaria, regent. Albert of Bavaria, Count of Hainault.
1404 William IV. *Gvilm.*
1417 Jacqueline of Bavaria, *m.* (1) John IV., Duke of Brabant, (2) Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.
1427 Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy. *Phs.*

Bishops of Liège to 1744

856 Francon.
903 Etienne.
920 Richer.
945 Hugues I.
947 Farabert or Floribert.
954 Rathier.
956 Baudri I.
959 Eraclius.
972 Notger or Notker.
1008 Baudri II.
1018 Walbodon.
1021 Durand.
1025 Reginard.
1039 Nithard.
1042 Wazo.
1048 Theodwin.
1076 Henri. *Henric.*
1092 Otbert. *Obertvs.*
1119 Frederic.
1121 Alberon I. *Albero.*
1128 Alexandre. *Alexand.*
1136 Alberon II. of Gueldres.
1145 Henri II. of Limburg. *Henricvs Secvndvs.*
1166 Alexandre II. *A.*
1167 Raoul. *Rot. Rode.*
1191 Albert I. *Alb.*
1194 Albert II.
1200 Hugues II.
1229 Jean II. *Iohs.*
1238 Guillaume.
1240 Robert. *Robt.*
1247 Henri III.
1274 Jean III. of Enghien.
1282 Jean IV. *Iohannes.*
1292 Gui.
1296 Hugues III. of Chalon. *Hvgonis.*
1301 Adolphe of Waldeck. *Advlf.*
1303 Thibaut of Bar. *Theob.*
1313 Adolphe II. de la Marck.
1345 Engelbert de la Marck.
1364 Jean V. of Arckel.
1378 Arnould of Hornes.
1390 Jean VI. of Bavaria. *Iohs de Bavaria.*
1418 Jean VII. of Walenrode.
1419 Jean VIII. of Heinsberg. *Iohes.*
1456 Louis de Bourbon. *Zvdo.*
1484 Jean IX. of Hornes. *Io. de Hor.*
1506 Erard de la Marck.
1522 Cornelius van Berghen.
1544 Georges of Austria.
1557 Robert II. of Berghen.
1562 Gerard van Grosbeck.
1581 Ernest of Bavaria.
1600 Ferdinand of Bavaria.
1649 Maximilian Henry of Bavaria.
1688 Jean Louis of Elderen.
1694 Jean Clement of Bavaria.
1724 G. Louis of Berghen.
1744 Jean Theodore of Bavaria.

Counts of Loos

1107 Arnould V.
1146 Louis I.
1171 Gerard I.
1191 Louis II.

1218 Arnould VI.
1223 Louis III.
1229 Arnould VII.
1256 Jean.
1280 Arnold VIII. *A.* or *Arnoldvs.*
1328 Louis IV. *Lvdovicvs.*
1336 Thierri de Heinsberg. *T. Com.*
1361 Godefroi de Dalembrock. *Gotfridvs.*
1363 Arnould d'Orey, Sire de Rummen.
Jean d'Arkel, Bishop of Liège.

VII. ITALY AND SICILY

Kings of Italy

1805-14 Napoléon I.
1861 Vittorio Emmanuele II. (of Sardinia).
1878 Umberto I.

Ostrogothic Kings

493 Theodoric.
526 Amalasunda.
Athalaric. *D. N. Athalaricvs Rex.*
534 Theodath. *D. N. Theodathos Rex.*
536 Witiges. *D. N. Witiges Rex.*
536 Matasunda, widow. Monogram.
540 Ildibad.
541 Eraric.
Baduila or Totila. *D. N. Badvila Rex.*
552 Theia or Thila. *Domnvs Theia. P. Rex* or *D. N. Theila Rex.*

Lombard Kings

568 Albwin or Alboin.
573 Cleph.
Government of the Thirty.
586 Antharis.
591 Agilhulf.
615 Adelwalt.
625 Ariowalt.
636 Rotharis or Rudhar.
652 Rodoald or Rudwalt.
654 Aripert.
661 Pertharit or Gunbert.
662 Grimoald.
672 Pertharit again.
680 Cunipert and his father, 679-88. *D. N. Cvnincpert.*
702 Luitpert.
Raginbert.
Aripert II. *D. N. Aripert Rex.*
713 Ansprand.
Luitprand. *D. N. Ltpran.*
744 Hildebrand.
Rachgis.
749 Astulph. *D. N. Aistvlf Rex.*
756 Desiderius. *D. N. Desider.*
774 Athalgis. Monogram.

Kings of Italy and Emperors of the West

754 Pepin le Bref.
774 Charlemagne.
781 Pepin II. or Carloman.
812 Bernard, natural son.
814 Louis le Débonnaire.
820 Lothair I.
844 Louis II.
876 Charles le Chauve.
Carloman of Bavaria.
The imperial throne vacant.
879 Charles le Gros.
888 Berenger of Friuli.
Rodolph II. of Burgundy.
889 Guy of Spoleto.
891 Lambert, son.
896 Arnold of Bavaria, son of Carloman of Bavaria.
899 Louis III. of Provence.
Louis IV., the Young.
926 Hugh of Provence.
931 Lothair, son, associated.
946 Alberic of Tuscany.
950 Berenger II. of Ivry.
Otho I., King of Germany.

Norman Dukes of Apulia

1075 Robert Guiscard. *Ro.* or *Rober.*
1085 Roger Borsa. *Rogerivs Dvx; Rog. Dvx, Salerno*, etc.
1111 William. *W. Dvx Apulia*, or *Gvi. Dvx.*
1127 Roger II. *R.*
Roger III.

Dukes of Beneventum

651 Grimoald I., king in 662.
663 Romoald I.
683 Grimoald II.
690 Gishulf I.
707 Romoald II. *R.*
721 Andelas.
722 Gregory. *G.*
729 Godescalc.
733 Gishulf II.
750 Luitprand. *L.*
758 Arrigis. *A.*
787 Grimoald III. *Grimvald.*
806 Grimoald IV. *Grimoald Filivs Ermenrici.*
817 Sigo I. *Sigo Princeps.*
832 Sicardus. *Sicardv.*
840 Radelchis. *Radelchis Princeps.*
851 Radelzar.
854 Adelchis.
878 Galderis.
881 Radelchis II.
884 Ajo.
890 Ursus.
892 Greek domination.
896 Guido, Duke of Spoleto.
897 Radelchis II. again.
900 Atenhulf, Prince of Capua.
1043-61 Pandulfus, Prince of Capua.
Landulfus, Prince of Capua.

Princes of Capua

900-10 Atenhulf.
943-1059 (?) Pandulfus I.
Landulfus II.
1059 Richard I. *Richard. Princeps.*
1106 Robert. *Robertvs. Princeps.*
1136 Anfusus.
Anfusus, and his father Roger II., King of Sicily. Obv. *A. P.*, rev. *R. R.*

Dukes of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio

1195 Salinguerra, Ghibeline chief.
1196 Azzo I., D'Este, Podesta of Ferrara.
1208 Azzo I., D'Este, perpetual signore, Marquis of Ancona.
1212 Salinguerra and Aldrovandini, son of Azzo.
1215 Salinguerra and Azzo II., brother of Aldrovandini.
1264 Obizzo D'Este, grandson of Azzo II., Lord of Ferrara, Reggio, and Modena.
1294 Azzo III.
1308 Fulco, natural son.
1317 Rainaldo and Nicolo, nephews of Azzo III.
1344 Obizzo II., D'Este. *Op. Mchiò.*
1353 Aldrovandini II., son.
1361 Nicolo II., brother. *Nichol. Marchio.*
1388 Alberto, brother.
1393 Nicolo III.
1441 Lionello, natural son. *Leonellv Marchio.*
1450 Borso, brother, first duke. *Borsivs Dvx.*
1471 Ercole I., brother. *Hercvles.*
1502 Alfonso I. *Alfonsvs.*
1534 Ercole II. *Hercvles II.*
1559 Alfonso II. *Alfonsvs II.*
1597 Cesare, grandson of Alfonso I.
1628 Alfonso III., Duke of Modena.
1629 Francesco I.
1658 Alfonso IV.
1662 Francesco II.
1694 Rainaldo.
1737 Francesco III.
1780-96 Ercole III. Rainaldo.

Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta [1]

1534 Pietro da Ponte.
1535 Desiderius de Saint Jaile.
1536 Jean d'Homèdes.
1553 Jean de Lavalette Parisot.
1568 Pietro da Monté.
1572 Jean Levesque de la Cassière.
1586 Hugo de Loubens Verdale.
1595 Martin de Garzez.
1601 Alof de Wignacourt.
1622 Louis Mendez de Vasconcellos.
1623 Antonio de Paule.
1636 Paul Lascaris Castellard.
1657 Martin de Redin.
1660 Annet de Clermont.
1660 Raphael Cotoner.
1663 Nicolas Cotoner.
1680 Gregorio Caraffa.
1690 Adrien de Wignacourt.
1697 Raimond Perellos de Rocafort.
1720 Michele Antonio Zondonari.
1722 Antonio Manuel de Vilhena.
1736 Raimond Despuig de Montenégre.
1741 Emmanuele Pinto de Fonseca.
1773 Francisco Ximenes de Texada.
1775 Emmanuel de Rohan.
1797 Ferdinand de Hompesch.

[1] The coinage of the Order, prior to its settlement in Europe, does not come within the scope of the present work.

Captains, Marquises, and Dukes of Mantua

Before 1272 { The Countess Matilda. / Republic. / Lodovico, Count of San Bonifacio.

1272 Pinamonte Bonacossi, Lord of Mantua.
1293 Bardellone Bonacossi, Lord of Mantua.
1299 Bottesilla Bonacossi, Lord of Mantua.
1310 Passerino and Bectirone Bonacossi, Lords of Mantua.
1329 Lodovico I., Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua.
1360 Guidone Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua.
1369 Lodovico II., Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua.
1382 Francesco I., Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua. *Francischvs.*
1407 Gio. Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua. *Iohs. Fracisc.*
1444 Lodovico III., Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua.
1478 Federigo I., Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua.
1484 Gio. Francesco II., Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua.
1519 Federigo II., Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua and (c. 1533) Marquis of Monteferrato. *Fed.*
1540 Francesco III., Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua and Marquis of Monteferrato.
1550 Guglielmo and Margherita, Dukes of Mantua and Marquises of Monteferrato.

Mezzo-testone, 1564: silver.

1587 Vincenzo I. *Vincentivs.*
1612 Carlo I., son of Lodovico Gonzaga, Duc de Nevers, and grandson of Federigo II.
1637 Carlo II., grandson, and Maria regent till 1647.
1675 Ferdinando Carlo and Isabella Clara of Austria.
1709 Mantua added to the empire and Monteferrato annexed to Savoy.

Dukes of Milan

1257 Martino della Torre, Lord of the Milanese.
1263 Filippo, brother.
1265 Napoléon, relative.
1277 Ottone Visconti, Archbishop of Milan.
1295 Matteo Visconti, nephew.
1322 Galeazzo Visconti.
1329 Azzo Visconti. *Azo.*
1339 Luchino, uncle, and Giovanni. *Iohes and Lvchinvs.*
1349 Giovanni, son of Matteo I.
1354 Matteo II., Bernabo and Galeazzo, illegitimate sons.
1385 Gio. Galeazzo, son of Galeazzo. *Iohs.*
1402 Gio. Maria. *Iohanes.*
1412 Filippo Maria, brother. *Filip. Maria.*
1450 Francesco Sforza Visconti, who married Bianca, daughter of last duke.

1466 Galeazzo Maria Sforza Visconti.
1476 Giovanni Galeazzo Maria and Bonne of Savoy. *Io. Ga. Bona.*
1494 Lodovico Maria, son of Francesco Sforza Visconti. *Lvdovicvs M. Sf.*
1500 Louis XII., King of France.
1512 Maximilia[illegible]n of Lodovico-Maria.
1515 Francis [illegible]g of France.
1521 Francesc[illegible]laria II., son of Lodovico Maria Sforza Visconti. *Franciscvs II.*
1535 Annexed to the Empire.
Annexed to Spain.
1714 Annexed to the Empire.

Signori and Princes of Mirandola

1306 Francesco I., Pico, imperial vicar, Signore of Mirandola.
1321-54 Interregnum. [Brendiparte. Paolo.]
1354 Francesco II.
1399 Francesco III.
1461 Giovanni Francesco I.
1467 Galeotto I.
1499 Giovanni Francesco II.
1533 Galeotto II.
1550 Lodovico II.
1568 Galeotto III.
1590 Federigo, Prince of Mirandola and Marquis of Concordia.
1602 Alessandro I.
1637 Alessandro II.
1691-1708 Francesco Maria.

∴ The title merged in that of Modena.

Princes of Monaco

1275 Rainerio I., Grimaldi.
1300 Rainerio II., Grimaldi.
1330 Carlo I., Grimaldi.
1363 Rainerio III., Grimaldi.
1407 Giovanni Grimaldi.
1454 Catalano Grimaldi.
1457 Lamberto Grimaldi.
1505 Luciano Grimaldi.
1525 Onorato I., Grimaldi.
1581 Carlo II., Grimaldi.
1589 Ercole I., Grimaldi.
1605 Onorato II., Grimaldi.
1662 Lodovico Grimaldi.
1701 Antonio Grimaldi.
1731 Onorato III., Goyon-Grimaldi.
1793-1815 Interregnum.
1815 Onorato IV.
1819 Onorato V.
1841 Fiorestano.
1856 Carlo III.

Marquises of Monteferrato

967 Date of original concession.
In or before 991 { Alram or Adelram. Ottone.
991-1031 Girolamo I.
1040-84 Ottone.
1093 Girolamo II.
1111 Reginbar.
1140 Girolamo III.
1183 Conrad.
1192 Bonifacio I.
1207 Girolamo IV.
1225 Bonifacio II.

1255 Girolamo V.
1292 Giovanni.
1305 Teodoro I., Palæologo.
1338 Giovanni I., Palæologo.
1372 Secondotto Palæologo.
1378 Giovanni II., Palæologo.
1381 Teodoro II., Palæologo.
1418 Giovanni Giacomo Palæologo.
1445 Giovanni III., Palæologo.
1464 Girolamo I., Palæologo.
1483 Bonifacio I., Palæologo.
1494 Guglielmo II., Palæologo.
1518 Bonifacio II., Palæologo.
1530 Giovanni Giorgio Palæologo.
1533-36 Carlo V., Palæologo.

Signori of Padua

Jacopo da Carrara, d. 1190.
Marsilio da Carrara.
1318-24 Jacopo da Carrara, Signore of Padua.
1337-38 Marsilio da Carrara, Signore of Padua.
1339-45 Ubertino da Carrara, papal legate in Padua.
1345 Jacopo da Carrara, Signore of Padua.
1350 Jacobino da Carrara, Signore of Padua.
1355 Francesco I. da Carrara, Signore of Padua.
1388 Francesco II. da Carrara, Signore of Padua. } Put to death at Venice, 17th-19th Nov. 1406.
1406 Francesco III. da Carrara, Signore of Padua. }

Dukes of Parma and Piacenza

1546 Pietro Lodovico Farnese, son of Pope Paul III.
1547 Ottavio Farnese. *Oct. Far.*
1586 Alessandro Farnese. *Alex. Far.*
1592 Ranucio I. Farnese. *Ran. Far.*
1622 Odoardo Farnese. *Odoardvs Far.*
1646 Ranucio II. Farnese. *Ran. Far.*
1694 Francesco.
1727 Antonio, brother.
1731 Carlos of Spain.
1737 Filippo of Spain.
1765-1802 Ferdinand of Spain.
1815 Marie Louise, consort of Napoléon I.
1847 Charles III. de Bourbon.
1854-59 Robert.

Counts and Dukes of Savoy

1000 Berold or Berthold, Count of Maurienne.
1024 Umberto I., grandson of Louis III., King of Burgundy.
1048 Amadeo I.
1050 Pietro I., Marquis of Turin.
1070 Amadeo II., brother.
1080 Umberto II., Marquis of Susa and Turin. *Vmbertvs.*
1108 Amadeo III. *Amedevs.*
1148 Umberto III., Count of Savoy. *Vmbertvs.*
1188 Tommaso, Count of Savoy, vicar-general of the emperor in Piedmont and Lombardy.
1233 Amadeo IV., Count of Savoy, Duke of Chablais and Aosta, vicar-general of the empire. *Amedevs.*

1253 Pietro II., brother, and Bonifacio, his nephew. *Petrvs.*
1268 Filippo, Archbp. of Lyons, brother of Amadeo IV.
1285 Amadeo V., brother of Amadeo IV. *Ameds.*
1323 Odoardo. *Edvard.*
1329 Aimone. *Aimo.*
1343 Amadeo VI., "the Green Count." *Amedevs.*
1383 Amadeo VII., the Red. *Amedevs.*
1391 Amadeo VIII., Count of the Genevois, first Duke of Savoy.
1439 Ludovico. *Lvdovicvs.*
1465 Amadeo IX. *Amedevs.*
1472 Filiberto. *Philip.*
1482 Carlo I. *Karolvs.*
1490 Carlo II. and Bianca, regent.
1496 Filippo, brother of Amadeo IX.
1497 Filippo II. *Philibtvs.*
1504 Carlo III., brother. *Carolvs.*
1553 Emmanuele Filiberto. *Em. Philip.* or *Filib.*
1580 Carlo Emmanuele I. *Car. Em.*
1630 Vittorio Emmanuele I. *V. Amedevs.*
1637 Francesco Hiacinto.
1637-40 Spaniards occupy Turin.
1638-47 Carlo Emmanuele II. and his mother, Maria Cristina, regent.
1647-75 Carlo Emmanuele II., alone.
1675 Vittorio Amadeo II., King of Sicily and Sardinia.
1730 Carlo Emmanuele III.
1773 Vittorio Amadeo III.
1796 Carlo Emmanuele IV.
1802 Vittorio Emmanuele I.
1821 Carlo Felice.
1831 Carlo Alberto.
1849 Vittorio Emmanuele II.

Barons de Vaud

1284 Louis I., Comte de Vaud, Seigneur de Bugey (son of Thomas, Count of Piedmont, Flanders, and Maurienne).
1302 Louis II.
1350 Catherine, Dame de Vaud. She sells the domain to Amadeo VI. of Savoy.

Marquises and Dukes of Tuscany and Grand-Dukes and Kings of Etruria

828 Bonifacio, Count of Lucca and Marquis of Tuscany.
845 Adalbert I., duke and marquis.
890 Adalbert II., duke and marquis.
917 Guido.
929 Lambert, brother.
931 Boso.
936 Hubert, Duke of Tuscany and Spoleto, Marquis of Camerino.
961 Hugo.
1001 Adalbert III.
1014 Renier.
1027 Bonifacio II of Modena.
1052 Federigo Bonifacio.
1055 Beatrice of Haute-Lorraine, mother, and Geoffroi le Barbu.
1076 Mathilde and Guelf of Bavaria, of the house of Este.
1115 Henry V., emperor.

1116
1119
1131
1133
1153
1195
} Imperial vicars.

1195-1533 Florentine Republic: The Gonfalonieri.
1533 Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of the Republic of Florence.
1536 Cosmo I. de' Medici, Grand-Duke of Etruria.
1574 Francesco Maria.
1587 Ferdinando I.
1608 Cosmo II.
1620 Ferdinando II.
1630 Christine de Lorraine, widow of Ferdinando I.
1670 Cosmo III.
1723 Gio. Gastone I., last of the Medici.
1737 Francis of Lorraine.
1765 Pierre Leopold Joseph of Lorraine.
1790-1801 Ferdinand III.
1801-7 Charles Louis, King of Etruria.
1807 Ferdinand III. again.
1854 Leopold II.
1859 Ferdinand IV.

∴ The grand-duchy was annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

Vicars, Counts, Podeste, and Dukes of Urbino

1155 Antonio di Montefeltro, imperial vicar in Urbino.
His son.
1236 Boncohte, Count of Urbino.
1255 Montefeltrano, Podesta of Urbino.
1298 Guidone di Montefeltro.
Federigo, Count of Urbino.
1322-59 Rolfo.
Federigo.
1375 Antonio, Count of Urbino.
1404 Guidone Antonio.
1443 Ottone Antonio.
1444 Federigo.
1482 Guidone Ubaldo I.
1508 Francesco Maria della Rovere, Duke of Urbino.
1538 Guido Ubaldo II.
1574 Francesco Maria II.
1621 Federigo Ubaldo.
1623 Vittoria, m. Ferdinando II., Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

Signori of Verona

Jacobino della Scala of Verona.
1262 Martino I., Capitano del popolo.
1277 Alberto I., Signore of Verona.
1301 Bartolomeo I.
1304 Albovino, imperial vicar in Verona.
1311 Alberto II.
1329 Martino II.
1351-52 Can-Grande II.
1359 Paolo Albovino.
1365 Cane.
1375 Bartolomeo II.
1381 Antonio.
1387-92 Gianfrancesco.

Norman Kings of Sicily

1072 Roger I., Grand-Count of Calabria and Sicily. *Rogerivs Comes.*
Simon.

1105 Roger II. *Rogervs Comes.* [after 1130[1]] *Ro. Rx.; Rogervs. Rex; R. II.*, etc.
1154 William I. *W. Rex Dvx Apvl.*
1166 William II. *W. R. Sicil. Dvcat' Apvl' Princ. Cap.* or *W. Rex II.*
1190 Tancred. *Tacd.* or *Rex Tancre.*
1193 Tancred, and Roger III. son, Kings of Sicily.
Tancred, and William III. son.
1194 William III. alone. *G. R.* or *Gvi* or *Gvil.*

[1] He became King of Sicily in 1130.

Kings of Sicily

1194 Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, and Constance. *E. He. C.*
1197 Frederic I. *F.*, etc.
1231 Frederic II. *Friderict.*
1250 Conrad I.
1254-68 Conrad II., or Conradin.
1258-66 Manfred, his uncle, usurper.
1266-82 Charles I. of Anjou.
1282 Constance, daughter of Manfred, and Pedro I. of Arragon. *Costa P.*
1285 James I.
1296 Frederic II.
1337 Peter II.
1342 Louis.
1355 Frederic III.
1377 Maria of Arragon and Martin I.
1409 Martin II. of Arragon.
1410 Blanche, widow of Martin I.
1412 Ferdinand of Arragon.
1416 Alfonso I. of Arragon.
1458 John I. of Arragon.
1479-1504 Ferdinand III. of Arragon, the Catholic.

Kings of Naples

1282 Charles I. of Anjou.
1285 Charles II.
1309 Robert, brother.
1343 Joanna, *m.* (1) Andrew of Hungary, (2) Louis of Taranto.
1381 Charles III. of Durazzo.
1382 Louis I. of Anjou.
1386 Louis II. of Anjou.
Ladislas of Hungary.
1414 Jeanne II. and Jacques de Bourbon.
1417 Louis III.
1433 Alfonso I. of Aragon.
1438 René.
1458 Ferdinand I. of Arragon.
1494 Alfonso II. of Arragon.
1495 Ferdinand II., Louis XII. of France.
1496 Frederic III.
1501 Francis I. of France.

Kings of the Two Sicilies

1504 Ferdinand the Catholic.
1516 Charles V. of Spain.
1536 Philip II. of Spain.
1598 Philip III. of Spain.
1621 Philip IV. of Spain.
1655 Charles II.

1701 Philip V. of Spain.
1707 Charles VI. of Germany.
1735 Charles III.
1759 Ferdinand I.
1806 Joseph Napoléon.
1808 Joachim Murat.
1815 Ferdinand I. again.
1825 Francis I.
1830 Ferdinand II., Bomba.
1859-60 Francis II.

Dukes of Salerno

840 Siconulphus.
851 Sigo II.
853 Ademar.
861 Waiferius.
880 Waimar I.
899 Atenulfus. *Atn.* or *Ad. Pri.*
900 Waimar II.
933 Gisulf I. *Gisvlfvs.*
978 Pandulfus I., Prince of Capua.
981 Pandulfus II.
Manso, Duke of Amalfi.
983 Johannes.
994 Waimar III.
1030 Waimar IV.
1052-77 Gisulf III. *Gisvlfvs Prices.*

VIII. FRANCE

Sovereigns of France

987 Hugues Capet.
996 Robert.
1031 Henri I.
1060 Philippe I.
1108 Louis VI.
1137 Louis VII.
1180-1123 Philippe II. Auguste.
1223 Louis VIII.
1226 Louis IX.
1270 Philippe III., le Hardi.
1285 Philippe IV., le Bel.
1314 Louis X., le Hutin.
1316 Philippe V., le Long.
1322 Charles IV., le Bel.
1328 Philippe VI., de Valois.
1350 Jean II., le Bon.
1364 Charles V.
1380 Charles VI.
1422 Charles VII.
1461 Louis XI.
1483 Charles VIII.
1498 Louis XII.
1515 François I.
1547 Henri II.
1559 François II.
1560 Charles IX.
1514 Henri III.
Charles X., Cardinal de Bourbon.
1589 Henri IV.
1610 Louis XIII.
1643 Louis XIV.
1715 Louis XV.
1774 Louis XVI.
1792-1804 First Republic.
1804 Napoléon I., emperor.
1815 Louis XVIII.
1824 Charles X.
1830 Louis Philippe I.
1848 Second Republic.
1851 Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, president.
1852 Second Empire.
1870-93 Third Republic.

Anglo-Gallic Princes who struck money in France

1151-1202 { Eleonore d'Aquitaine.
Henry II.
1189-99 Richard Cœur-de-Lion.
1216-72 Henry III., Duke of Aquitaine.
1277-1377 { Edward I.
Edward II.
Edward III.
Edward the Black Prince.
Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Derby, etc., 1347-51.
John of Gaunt.
1377-99 Richard II.
1399-1460 { Henry IV.
Henry V.
Henry VI.
John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, ob. 1435.

∴ The last point actually retained was Calais, lost in 1558. But the Kings of England were titular Kings of France till 1813.

Comtes d'Angoulême

839 Turpion, brother of Bernard, Comte de Poitiers, Comte d'Angoulême and de Perigord.
863 Emenon or Imon, brother.
866 Wulgrin.
886 Alduin.
Guillaume, Comte de Perigord.
916 Guillaume I., Taillefer, Comte d'Angoulême.
962 Arnaud Buration, Comte de Perigord and d'Angoulême.
975 Arnaud Manzer, Comte de Perigord and d'Angoulême.
1001 Guillaume Taillefer II.
1028 Alduin II.
1033 Geoffroi Taillefer.
1048 Foulques Taillefer.
1089 Guillaume III., Taillefer.
1120 Wulgrin II., Taillefer.
1140 Guillaume IV., Taillefer.
1178 Wulgrin III., Taillefer.
1181 Mathilde, with her uncles, Guillaume V. Taillefer and Aimar.

Vicomtes, Comtes, and Ducs d'Anjou

879 Ingelger.
899 Foulques I., le Roux.
940 Foulques II., le Bon.
962 Geoffroi I., Grisegonelle.
987 Foulques III., le Noir.
1040 Geoffroi II., Martel. *Gosfridus Cos.*
1060 Geoffroi III., le Barbu, nephew.
1069 Foulques IV., le Rechin, brother.
1109 Foulques V., King of Jerusalem.
1129 Geoffroi IV., Plantagenet, Comte d'Anjou, etc.
1151 Henry II., King of England.
1189 Richard, King of England.
1199 John, King of England.

1202 Philippe II. l'Auguste, by sequestration.
1246 Charles I. de France, eighth son of Louis VIII.
1285 Charles II. de France, King of Naples.
1290 Marguerite d'Anjou and Charles de Valois.
1325 Reunion to the Crown by Philippe.
1356 Louis I. of France, son of Jean de Valois, and King of Naples.
1384 Louis II. of France, son of Jean de Valois, and King of Naples.
1417 Louis III. of France, son of Jean de Valois, and King of Naples.
1434 René, brother.
1480 Charles IV., King of Naples, cousin.
1481 Reunion to the Crown.
Henri, Duc d'Anjou, afterwards Henri III.
1576 François, Duc d'Alençon.
Philippe d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIV.
1668 Philippe de France, son of Louis XIV.
1672 Louis François de France, son of Louis XIV.
Philip V., King of Spain.
1710 Louis XV., afterwards King of France.
1790 Louis Stanislas Xavier, afterwards Louis XVIII.

(i.) *Kings of Aquitaine*

630 Caribert, King of Aquitaine, son of Clotaire II. *Charibertvs.*
631 Ildéric or Chilpéric, King of Toulouse, died in 632.
636 Boggis and Bertrand, brothers of preceding, recognised Dukes of Aquitaine, of Toulouse, and of Gascony by Dagobert.
688 Eudes, Duke of Toulouse and of Gascony, son of Boggis.

(ii.) *Kings of Aquitaine*

781 Louis I., son of Charlemagne, afterwards known as Louis le Débonnaire.
814 Pepin I. contests the crown with Charles le Chauve.
839 Pepin II.
855 Charles, second son of Charles le Chauve.
867 Louis II., le Begue.

∴ Aquitaine united to France.

(iii.) *Dukes of Aquitaine.*

845 Rainulf I., Comte de Poitou.
880 Rainulf II.
893 Guillaume, Comte d'Auvergne.
918 Guillaume II.
926 Acfred, Comte d'Auvergne & de Velay.
928 Ebles Manzer, Comte de Poitou, Auvergne, & Limousin.
932 Raimond Pons, Comte de Toulouse & d'Auvergne.
951 Guillaume III.
963 Guillaume IV.
990 Guillaume V.
1029 Guillaume VI.
1038 Eudes.
1039 Guillaume VII.
1058 Guillaume VIII.
1087 Guillaume IX.

1127 Guillaume X., Count of Poitou, Limousin, Saintonges, and Gascogne.
1137 Eleonore d'Aquitaine, *m.* (1) Louis VII. of France; (2) Henry II. of England.
1169 Richard I. of England.
1196 Otto of Brunswick.
1199 John I. of England.
1216 Henry III. of England.
1272 Edward I. of England.
1307 Edward II. of England.
1327 Edward III. of England.
1362 Edward IV., the Black Prince.
1377 Richard II. of England.
1399 Henry IV. of England.
1413 Henry V. of England.
1422 Henry VI. of England.
1469-74 Charles, brother of Louis XI.

Comtes & Dauphins d'Auvergne

819 Warin.
839 Geraud, son-in-law of Pepin, King of Aquitaine.
841 Guillaume I., father of Geraud.
846 Bernard I.
858 Guillaume II.
862 Etienne.
864 Bernard Plantevelue.
886 Guillaume III., first hereditary Count, Duke of Aquitaine.
918 Guillaume IV., son of Acfred, Comte de Carcassonne.
926 Acfred, brother.
928 Ebles, Comte de Poitiers.
932 Raymond Pons, Comte de Toulouse.
951 Guillaume Tête d'Etoupe, Comte de Poitiers.
963 Guillaume III., Taillefer, Comte de Toulouse & Pons, son.
979 Gui, son of Robert II., Vicomte d'Auvergne.
989 Guillaume IV., brother.

Dauphins

1145 Guillaume le Jeune.
1169 Robert, Comte de Clermont.
1234 Guillaume.
1246 Robert II.
1262 Robert III.
1282 Robert IV.
1324 Jean Dauphinet.
1351 Beraud I.
1356 Beraud II., le Comte *Camus*.
1400 Beraud III., Comte de Clermont & de Sancerre.
1426 Jeanne, *m.* Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Montpensier.
1436 Louis de Bourbon alone.
1486 Gilbert de Bourbon.
1496 Louis II. de Bourbon.
1501 Charles, Duc de Bourbon, brother.
1527 The King of France.
1582 François de Bourbon, son of Louis II.
1602 Henri de Bourbon.
1608 Marie de Bourbon Montpensier, *m.* Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duc d'Orleans.
1617 Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans, Mademoiselle de Montpensier.

Counts

1155 Guillaume VIII., le Vieux.
1184 Robert IV.
1194 Guillaume IX.
1195 Gui II., brother.

1224 Guillaume X.
1247 Robert V., Comte d'Auvergne & de Boulogne.
1277 Guillaume XI.
1279 Robert VI., brother.
1314 Robert VII.
1326 Guillaume XII.
1332 Jeanne, *m.* Philippe de Bourgogne.
1360 Philippe le Hardi, Duc de Bourgogne.
1361 Jean I., great-uncle.
1386 Jean II.
1394 Jeanne II., *m.* Jean, Duc de Berri.
1422 Marie de Boulogne, *m.* Bertrand, Seigneur de la Tour.
1437 Bertrand I., de la Tour.
1461 Bertrand II.
1494 Jean III.
1501 Anne, *m.* John Stuart, Duke of Albany.
1524 Catherine de' Medici, wife of Henri II. of France.
1589 Charles de Valois.
1606 Marguerite de Valois.
Louis, Dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII.

Counts and Dukes of Bar

951 Frederic d'Ardennes.
984 Thierri I.
1024 Frederic II.
1034 Sophie de Bar, and Louis, Comte de Mousson and Montbeliard.
1093 Thierri II., Comte de Mousson, Montbeliard, Bar, and Verdun.
1104 Thierri III., Comte de Montbeliard, Bar, and Verdun.
1105 Renaud I., brother, Comte de Montbeliard and Bar.
1150 Renaud II.
1170 Henri I.
1191 Thibaut I., brother.
1214 Henri II. *Henricvs Comes.*
1240 Thibaut II.
1296 Henri III.
1302 Edouard I. *Ed. Comes.*
1337 Henri IV. *H. Comes Barri.*
1344 Edouard II. and his mother, Yolande of Flanders, regent.
1352 Robert, first DUKE OF BAR (1355).
1411 Edouard III.
1414 Louis, cardinal. *Lvdovicvs Kar.*
1419 René d'Anjou, first DUKE OF LORRAINE AND BAR (1431).

Comtes de Blois

1218 Marguerite, eldest daughter of Thibaut V. and her third husband, Gauthier d'Avesnes.
1230 Marie de Chatillon, *m.* Hugues de Chatillon, Comte de Saint-Pol.
1241 Jean de Chatillon, Comte de Blois and Chartres.
1279 Jeanne de Chatillon, *m.* Pierre, Comte d'Alençon.
1292 Hugues de Chatillon, cousin-german. *H. Comes.*
1307 Gui, Comte de Blois and Dunois, Seigneur d'Avesnes. *Gvido Comes.*
1342 Louis I., Comte de Blois and Dunois.
1361 Louis II.
1372 Jean II., brother.
1381 Gui II., brother, sold Blois and Dunois in 1391 to the Duc d'Orleans.
1407 Charles d'Orleans.
1466 Louis d'Orleans, afterwards Louis XII.
1498 Reunion with the Crown.

Counts of Boulogne

88– Hennequin, nephew of Baldwin le Chauve, Count of Flanders.
882 Regnier.
896 Erkenzer.
89– Baldwin le Chauve.
918 Adolphe, second son.
933 Arnould, Count of Flanders, brother.
965 Ernicule or Le Petit Arnould, son of Guillaume, Count of Ponthieu.
973 Gui à la Barbe Blanche.
97– Baldwin II.
1046 Eustache I.
1049 Eustache II., à l'Œil.
1095 Eustache III. aux Grenons. *Evstachivs.*
1125 Mahaut de Boulogne, *m.* Etienne de Blois.
1150 Eustache IV.
1153 Guillaume II., brother. *Wilhelmvs.*
1159 Marie, sister of the two former, *m.* Matthieu d'Alsace. *Mathevs.*
1173 Ide d'Alsace, *m.* four times.
1216 Mahaut de Dammartin, *m.* Philippe Hurepel, son of Philip Augustus.
1260 Marie, widow of the Emperor Otho IV., etc. The fief eventually passed to Robert VI., Comte d'Auvergne.

Sires, Barons, and Ducs de Bourbon

916 Aimar, Sire de Bourbon.
944 Aimon I., son.
980 Archambaud I.
1034 Archambaud II.
1078 Archambaud III.
1104 Archambaud IV.
1105 Aimon II., brother of Archambaud III.
1116 Archambaud V., brother.
1171 Mahaut I., *m.* (1) Gautier de Vienne; (2) Gui II. de Dampierre.
1215 Archambaud VI. de Dampierre.
1242 Archambaud VII.
1249 Mahaut II. de Dampierre, *m.* Eudes de Bourgogne.
1262 Agnes, sister of Mahaut, *m.* Jean de Bourgogne.
1287 Beatrix de Bourgogne, *m.* Robert de France, Comte de Clermont.
1310 Louis I., first Duc de Bourbon.
1342 Pierre I.
1356 Louis II.
1410 Jean I.
1434 Charles I.
1456 Jean II.
1488 Pierre II.
1505 Susanne de France, *m.* Charles II. de Bourbon.
1527 Confiscated to the Crown.
1651 Louis II., Prince de Condé, by exchange with Louis XIV. for Albret and other domains.

Kings, Counts, and Dukes of Brittany

843 Noménoé, King of Brittany.
851 Erispoé, King of Brittany.
857 Salomon, King of Brittany.
874 Pasquiten, Comte de Vannes.
877 Gurrand, Comte de Rennes.
Alan I., Comte de Vannes.

907 Interregnum. The Norman invaders.
937 Alan II., Barbetorte, grandson of Alan I.
952 Drogo, son of Alan II.
980 Suerech, Bishop of Nantes, son of Alan II.
985 Hoel I., natural brother.
987 Conan le Tors, Comte de Rennes.
992 Geoffroi I., son, Comte de Rennes and Duke of the Bretons.
1008 Alan III., Duke of the Bretons. *Alai. Rix.*
1040 Conan II.; his uncle, Eudes de Penthièvre, guardian. *Conanvs Comes.*
1066 Havoise, sister, *m.* Hoel II., Comte de Cornouaille.
1084-85 Geoffroi II., Comte de Rennes. *Gavfridvs.*
Alan IV., Fergent. *Alanvs Dvs.*
1112 Conan III., le Gros.
1148 Hoel III. Berthe, sister, *m.* Eudon, Comte de Porhoët. *Evdo Dvx.*
1156 Geoffroi III., Comte de Nantes.
Conan IV., le Noir.
1169 Geoffroi IV. of England.
1181-1201 Constance. Arthur I., son.
1203 Gui de Thouars, guardian and regent for his daughter Alix.
1206 Brittany seized by Philip Augustus.
1213 Alix de Bretagne, *m.* Pierre Manclerc de Dreux.
1237 Jean I., le Roux. *Iohannes Dvx.*
1286 Jean II.
1305 Arthur II.
1312 Jean III. le Bon.
1341 Jean de Bretagne, Comte de Montfort, contests the duchy with Charles de Chatillon de Blois.
1364 Jean IV. de Montfort.
1399 Jean V.
1442 François I.
1450 Pierre, brother. *Petrvs Dvx.*
1457 Arthur III., uncle, Comte de Richemont.
1458 François II.
1488 Anne de Bretagne, *m.* (1) Charles VIII.; (2) Louis XII.
1514 Claude de France, *m.* François, Comte d'Angoulême, afterwards Francis I.
1536 François de France, dauphin. Henri, brother, afterward King of France as Henri II.

(iv.) *Counts and Dukes of Burgundy*

915 Hugues le Noir, brother of Richard le Justicier, Count and Duke of Burgundy.
923 Gislebert, brother-in-law.
956 Letalde I., brother-in-law, Comte de B.
969 Alberic I., son, Comte de B.
975 Letalde II., brother, Comte de B.
979 Alberic II.
995 Otto Guillaume, Comte de B., Dijon, & Macon.
1027 Renaud I., Comte de B. *Rainaldvs.*
1057 Guillaume I., Comte de Macon.
1087 Renaud II., Comte de Bourgogne and Vienne.
1097 Guillaume II. L'Aleman.
11— Guillaume II. L'Enfant.
1127 Renaud III., Comte de Bourgogne, Vienne, and Macon.
1148 Beatrix, wife of Frederic Barbarossa.
1190 Otto I.
1200 Beatrix and Otto II. de Meran.
1234 Otto III., le Jeune.

1248 Alice de Meran and Hugues de Chalon.
1279 Otto IV., Count Palatine of Burgundy, son of Hugues.
1302 Robert l'Enfant.
1315 Jeanne I., sister, and Philip V., King of France.
1330 Jeanne II. de France and Eudes IV., Duc de Burgundy.
1347 Philippe le Hardi.
1361 Marguerite de France, daughter of Philip V. of France, and Louis de Nevers.
1382 Louis de Maele, Count of Flanders and Nevers.
1384 Marguerite de Flandre and Philip II., Duc de Bourgogne.
1404 Jean Sans Peur.
1419 Philip le Bon.
1467 Charles le Temeraire.
1477 Marie de Bourgogne and Maximilian of Austria.
1482 Margaret of Austria and Charles VII.
1493 Philippe le Beau, brother of Margaret.
1506 Margaret of Austria, again, on his death.
1530 Charles V., nephew.

Comtes & Vicomtes de Carcassonne

(819)? Oliba I. of the house of Touraine.
836 Louis Eliganius.
86– Oliba II. and Acfred I.
906 Bencion.
908 Acfred II.
934 Arsinde, spouse of Arnaud de Comminges.
957 Roger I.
1002 Raimond I. *Rvmando* or *Ramvin Co.*
1012 Pierre and Guillaume, grandsons, and Pierre Roger and Bernard, sons, of Roger I.
1034 Raimond Guillaume and two other sons of Guill. Raimond.
1060 Roger III. *Rodger* or *Roiger.*
1067 Ermengarde, sister, *m.* Raimond Bernard, Vicomte d'Alby.
1070 Raimond Berenger I., Count of Barcelona.
1076 Raimond Berenger II.
1083 Bernard Atton, Vicomte d'Albi and first Vicomte de Carcassonne.
1130 Roger I. *Roger Comes* or *Con.*
1150 Raymond Trencavel I., brother.
1167 Roger II.
1194 Raymond Roger.
1209 Raymond Trencavel II.

The last Vicomte ceded his domain to the King of France through the Seneschal of Carcassonne.

Comtes de Chartres and de Blois

922 Thibaut I., le Tricheur, Comte de Blois, Chartres, and Tours.
978 Eudes I., Comte de Blois, Chartres, Tours, and Meaux.
995 Thibaut II., Comte de Blois, Chartres, Tours, Meaux, Beauvais, and Troyes.
1004 Eudes II., Comte de Blois, Chartres, Tours, and Champagne.
1037 Thibaut III. Lost the C. of Tours in 1044.
1089 Etienne or Henri.
1102 Thibaut IV., Comte de Blois, Chartres, and Brie.
1152 Thibaut V., Comte de Blois and Chartres.

1191 Louis, Comte de Blois, Chartres, and Clermont, etc.
1205 Thibaut VI., Comte de Blois, Chartres, and Clermont, etc.
1218 Isabelle, daughter, Comtesse de Chartres.
1249 Mahaut, daughter, by the Sire d'Amboise.
1269 Jean de Chatillon, Comte de Blois.
1279 Jeanne de Chatillon. Sold the C. of Chartres in 1286 to Philippe le Bel.
1293 Charles I., Comte de Valois, brother of the King.
1325 Charles II.
1346 Reunion with the Crown.

Seigneurs of Dombes

13— Humbert VII., Sire de Thoire and Villars.
1402 Louis II., Duc de Bourbon.
1410 Jean I.
1434 Charles, Duc de Bourbon.
1459 Jean II., Duc de Bourbon. *Johs.*
1475 Pierre II., Duc de Bourbon and Comte de Clermont. *Petrvs.*
1503 Susanne de Bourbon, wife of Charles de Bourbon, Comte de Montpensier and Dauphin d'Auvergne.
1523 François I., King of France.
1560 Louise II. de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier.
1582 François de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier.
1592 Henri de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier.
1608 Marie de Montpensier and Gaston d'Orleans.
1627 Gaston d'Orleans, beneficiary Prince of Dombes.
1650 Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans (Mademoiselle).

Counts of Dreux

1137 Robert I., by gift of Louis le Gros his father.
1184 Robert II.
1218 Robert III.
1234 Jean I., and his mother Eleonore de Saint Valery.
1249 Robert IV.
1282 Jean II.
1309 Robert V. *Robertvs.*
1329 Jean III., brother.
1331 Pierre, brother.
1345 Jeanne I.
1346 Jeanne II., aunt, second daughter of Jean II., *m.* Louis, Vicomte de Thouars.
1355 Simon de Thouars.
1365 Peronelle and Marguerite de Thouars, coparceners in the fief, which they sold in 1377-78 to Charles VI. The latter conferred it on the house of Albret.

Comtes de Foix

1012 Bernard Roger, second son of Roger I., Count of Carcassonne.
1038 Roger I.
1064 Pierre, brother.
1070 Roger II.

1125 Roger III.
1149 Roger Bernard I.
1188 Raymond Roger.
1223 Roger Bernard II.
1241 Roger IV.
1265 Roger Bernard III.
1302 Gaston I.
1315 Gaston II.
1343 Gaston III. Phebus.
1391 Matthieu de Castelbon.
1398 Isabelle, sister, *m.* Archambaud de Grailli.
1412 (?) Jean de Grailli.
1436 Gaston IV.
1470 François Phebus, afterwards King of Navarre.

(i.) *Dukes of Basse-Lorraine*

959 Godefroi I., created duke by Otho I.
964 Godefroi II.
976 Charles, brother of Lothair, King of France.
992 Otho.
1006 Godefroi III. of Eename. *Godefridivs.*
1023 Gothelon I., his brother. *Goaelo Dvx.*
1043 Godefroi IV. *Godefridivs.*
1048 Godefroi V.
Godefroi VI.
1095-1140 Godefroi VII.

(ii.) *Dukes of Lorraine*

1048 Gerard d'Alsace. *Gerardvs.*
1075 Thierri. *Deodericvs.*
1115 Simon I. *Simon Dvx.*
1131 Matthieu I. *Mahus.*
1176-95 Berthe de Souabe, widow and regent, with Simon II. *Berta. S.*
1205 Ferri I. de Bicht.
1206 Ferri II. *F. Dvx Lotor.*
1213 Thibaut I.
1220 Matthieu II. *M.*
1251 Ferri III.
1303 Thibaut II. *T. Dvx.*
1312 Ferri IV. *F. Dvx* or *Fericvs.*
Gauchet de Chatillon, Comte de Porcien. *G. Comes Por.*
1329 Raoul. *R.* or *Radulphvs.*
1346 Marie de Blois, widow and regent, and Jean I. *Iohannes. Dvx Marchio.*
1390 Charles II. *Karolvs.* Antoine de Vaudemont, competitor. *Anthonivs.*
1431 René I. of Anjou, FIRST DUKE OF LORRAINE AND BAR. *Renatvs.*
1453 Jean II. d'Anjou.
1470 Nicole d'Anjou.
1473 René II. de Lorraine-Vaudemont. *Renatvs.*
1508 Anthoine. *Anthon.* or *Anthonivs.*
1544 François I. *Franciscvs.*
1545 Nicole de Lorraine, regent. *Nico. C. Vavd. Adm. Loth. B.*
1555 Charles III. *Caro.*
1608 Henri.
1624 Charles IV. and Nicole.
1625 François II.
1626 Charles IV.
Nicole François.
1634-43 French occupation.
1638 Charles IV. again.
1675 Charles V.
1690 Leopold.
1729 François III.

Counts of Louvain, afterwards Dukes of Brabant

Lambert.
1015 Henri the Old or the Elder.
1038 Otho.
1040 Lambert II. Balderic.

1062 Henri II.
1075 Henri III.
1095 Godefroi I.
1140 Godefroi II.
1143 Godefroi III. *Godefridvs.*
1190 Henri I., le Guerroyeur. *Henc.* or *Hainricvs.*
1235 Henri II.
1248 Henri III.
1272 Jean I. *I.* or *Iohannes.*
1294 Jean II. *Iohannes.*
1312 Jean III. *Iohis.*
1355 Jeanne of Brabant, *m.* (1) Guillaume III., Count of Hainault, (2) Wenceslas, Duke of Luxemburgh.
1404 Marguerite, Duchess of Burgundy, niece of Jeanne.
1405 Antoine de Bourgogne, second son of Philippe le Hardi. *Anthonivs.*
1415 Jean IV. *Iohanes.*
1427 Philippe, Count of Saint-Pol, Ligny, Limburg, Brabant, and Luxemburgh. *Phs.*
1430 Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy. *Phs. Dvx Burg.*

Bishops of Metz, Marsal, and Epinal

929 Adelberon I. *Adelbero.*
964 Thierri I. *Deoderic.*
984 Adelberon II. *Adelbero.*
1006 Thierri II. *Deodericvs.*
1047 Adelberon III. *Adelbero.*
1073 Heriman. *Herimannd.*
1090 Poppo. *Poppo.*
1103 Adalberon IV. *Adalbero.*
1118 Theodgere.
1120 Etienne de Bar. *Stephanvs.*
1164 Thierri III. *Teoderic'.*
1171 Frederic de Pluvoise. *Frideric'.*
1173 Thierri IV. *Teoderic'.*
1180 Bertrand. *Bertrann'.*
1213 Conrad I. of Scharpeneck. *Conradvs.*
1224 Jean I. d'Apremont. *Iohannes.*
1239 Jacques de Lorraine. *Iacobvs.*
1261 Philippe de Floranges.
1265 Guillaume de Traisnel.
1270 Laurent.
1280 Jean II. de Flandre.
1282 Bouchard d'Avesnes. *Bovcardvs.*
1297 Gerard de Relanges. *Ierad* or *Ge.*
1302 Renaud de Bar. *R.* or *Rena.*
1318 Henri Dauphin.
1325 Louis de Poictiers.
1327 Ademar de Monthil. *Ademarivs.*
1361 Jean III. de Vienne. *Ioh'es.*
1365 Thierri V. de Boppart. *Theodc.*
1383 Pierre de Luxembourg.
1388 Raoul de Coucy. *Rad'. D'Cocy.*
1416 Conrad Bayer de Boppart. *Conrad'.*
1459 Georges de Bade.
1484 Henri de Lorraine.
1505 Jean IV. de Lorraine. *Io. Cardinalis.*
1550 Nicolas de Lorraine.
Charles de Lorraine.
1551 Robert de Lenencourt. *Robertvs Card'.*
1555 François de Beaucaire.
1568 Louis de Lorraine.
1578 Charles II., de Lorraine. *Carol. Card.*
1608 Anne D'Escars de Givry.
1612 Henri de Verneuil. [Vicar.] *Henri.*

Master-Sheriffs of Metz who have struck money

1562-67 Jean le Braconnier.
1577-88 Wiriat Copère.
1588-1605 Jacques Praillon.
1600-1 Claude Noblet.

1601-8 Jean de Villers.
1602-9 Jean Bertrand de Saint Jure.
1602-18 Nicolas Maguin.
1606-7 Charles Sartorius.
1610-38 Absalom Fabert.
1620-32 Jean Baptiste de Villers.
1630-31 Isaac Bague.
1633-40 Philippe Praillon.
1640-41 Adrien de Bonnefoi.
1641-48 Henri de Gournay.
1648-59 Nicholas Auburtin (echevin-trésorier).
1659-63 François Fabert.

Vicomtes de Narbonne

78- Milon. *Milo.*
802 Cixilane.
851 Alaric and Francon I.
878 Lindoin.
Mayeul.
911 Gaucher and Alberic.
Francon II.
924 Odo and Wlerad.
933 Matfred.
966 Raimond I. *Raimvnd.*
1023 Raimond Berenger. *Berengari.*
1067 Raimond II., Bernard, and Pierre.
1080 Aimery, son of Bernard. *Eijmericus.*
1105 Aimery II.
1134 Alphonse Jourdain, Comte de Toulouse. *Anfos. Dv.*
1143 Ermengarde, daughter of Aimery II.
1192 Pierre de Lara, nephew.
1194 Aimery III. *Aimericvs.*
1239 Amaury I. *Almaricvs.*
1270 Aimery IV.
1298 Amaury II.
1328 Aimery V.
1336 Amaury III.
1341 Amaury IV., brother.
1388 Guillaume I.
1397 Guillaume II.
1424 Pierre de Tinieres, called Guillaume III., uterine brother.
1447 Gaston I., Comte de Foix.
1472 Jean de Foix.
1500 Gaston. In 1507 the viscounty was exchanged with the Crown for the duchy of Nemours.

Kings of Navarre

8— Inigo-Ymenez (Arista).
852 Garcia Ymenez.
86- Garcia Ymenez.
880 Fortun Garces.
905 Sancho I., Garces.
926 Jimeno Garces.
931 Garcia I., Sanchez.
970 Sancho II., Garces.
974 Garces II.
1000 Sancho III., the Great.
1035 Garcia III., Sanchez. *Garcia.*
1054 Sancho IV. *Sancivs.*
1076 Sancho V., Ramirez, King of Aragon.
1094 Pierre I., King of Aragon.
1104 Alphonse., King of Aragon.
1134 Garcie IV., Ramirez, King of Navarre, grand-nephew of Sancho IV.
1150 Sancho VI.
1194 Sancho VII. *Sancivs.*
1234 Thibaut I., Count of Champagne, nephew of preceding. *Tebald. Rex.*
1253 Thibaut II. de Champagne. *Tiobald. Rex.*
1270 Henri I.
1274 Jeanne de Champagne and Philippe le Bel, King of France. *Johana.*

1305 Louis X., King of France.
1316 Philippe le Long, King of France.
1322 Charles le Bel, King of France
1328 Jeanne de France and Philippe d'Evreux.
1349 Charles II., le Mauvais, Count of Evreux. *Karolvs.*
1387 Charles III.
1425 Blanche and Juan II. of Aragon. *J. & B.; Johanes.*
1475 Eléonore, Queen of Navarre; François Phébus de Foix, grandson; and Madeleine of France, mother and guardian.
1483 Catherine de Foix and Jean d'Albret. *Johanes. Katherina.*
1512 Ferdinand V., King of Castile. *Fernandvs.*
1516 Henri II. d'Albret.
1555 Jeanne d'Albret and Antoine de Bourbon.
1572 Henri I. de Bourbon, afterwards King of France.

Comtes & Ducs de Nevers

888 Richard le Justicier, Duc de Bourgogne.
918 Seguin.
943 Hugues le Blanc, Duc de Bourgogne & des Francs.
956 Otto, Duc de Bourgogne.
965 Henri.
987 Otto Guillaume, Comte de Bourgogne and de Nevers, son-in-law.
992 Mathilde, daughter, Comtesse de Nevers, *m.* the Seigneur de Maers, Monceaux, and Auxerre.
1028 Renaud I., Comte d'Auxerre and Nevers.
1040 Guillaume I.
1076 Renaud II., Comte de Nevers.
1089 Guillaume II., son, Count of Nevers and (1095) Auxerre.
1147 Guillaume III.
1161 Guillaume IV., Comte d'Auxerre, Nevers, and Tonnerre. *Comes Guiilm.* or *Gviimo.*
1168 Gui, brother. *Comes Gvidonis.*
1175 Guillaume V.
1181 Agnes de Nevers, *m.* Pierre de Courtenay. *Comes Petrvs.*
1192 } Mahaut de Courtenay, *m.*
1199 } (1) Hervé de Donzy. *Comes Ervevs.*
1226 } (2) Gui de Forez. *Gvido. Comes.*
1257 Mahaut II. de Bourbon, grand-daughter of preceding, *m.* Eudes de Bourgogne. *M. Comitissa. Odo Comes.*
1266 Yolande de Bourgogne, Comtesse de Nevers (*I. Comitissa.*) *m.* (1) Jean Tristan de France, Comte de Valois (*I. F. Regis. Francie*), (2) Robert de Dampierre. *Robertvs Comes.*
1296 Louis I. of Flanders.
1322 Louis II. of Crecy.
1346 Louis III. of Maele.
1384 Marguerite, daughter, *m.* Philip le Hardi, Duke of Burgundy.
1404 Philippe de Bourgogne, Comte de Nevers, Duc de Brabant, etc.
1415 Charles de Bourgogne.
1464 Jean de Bourgogne, brother.
1491 Engilbert de Cléves, grandson.
1506 Charles I. de Cléves.
1521 François I. de Cléves, first Duke of Nevers.
1562 François II.
1563 Jacques, brother.
1564 Henriette, sister, *m.* Ludovico Gonzaga.
1601 Charles II., Gonzaga.
1637 Charles III., Gonzaga.

∴ The last sold all his French property in 1659 to Cardinal Mazarin.

Dukes of Normandy

912 Rollo.
927 Guillaume I., Longue Epée.
943 Richard I.
996 Richard II.
1026 Richard III.
1027 Robert le Diable.
1035 Guillaume le Conquérant.
1087 Robert II., Courteheuse.
1106 Henri I.
1135 Etienne.
1144 Geoffroi le Bel.
1151 Henri II.
1189 Richard I., Cœur-de-Lion.
1199 Jean sans Terre; Arthur, pretender.
1204 Philippe Auguste, King of France.
1361 Normandy is definitely reunited to the Crown.

Counts and Princes of Orange

1173 Bertrand II., prince in 1178.
1183 Guillaume II.
1225 Guillaume II. and Raimond I.
1239 Raimond I. and Guillaume IV.
1248 Raimond I. and Raimond II.
1279 Raimond III. and Bertrand II.
1282 Bertrand III. and Raimond III. *Bt.* or *Btdvs.*
1314 Raimond III. *R. Priceps.*
1340 Raimond IV. and Catherine de Courtrezon. *R. de Bavico.*
1393 Jean I. of Chalon and Marie de Baux. *Johs. De. Cabil.*
1418 Louis de Chalon. *Lvdvcvs.*
1470 Guillaume V. de Chalon. *Gvillm. D. Cab.*
1475 Jean II. de Chalon. *Johs. D. Cabillone.*
1502 Philibert de Chalon. *Phs. de Cabillon.*
1530 René de Nassau, nephew of preceding.
1544 Guillaume VI. de Nassau-Dilenbourg, cousin. *Gvill.* 3.
1584 Philippe Guillaume de Nassau. *Philip. Gvilli.*
1618 Maurice de Nassau.
1625 Frédéric Henri de Nassau.
1647 Guillaume VII. de Nassau.
1650 Guillaume VIII.
1702 François Louis de Bourbon-Conti.
1717 Louis Armand de Bourbon.
1718 Louis François de Bourbon.

Comtes de Poitou

778 Abbon, Comte de Poitiers.
832 Ricuin and Bernard I.
838 Emenon, brother of last.
839 Rainulf I., Duke of Aquitaine in 845.
867 Bernard II., son of Bernard I.
880 Rainulf II., King of Aquitaine, 887-93.
893 Aimar, son of Emenon.
902 Ebles Manzer, son of Rainulf II.
932 Guillaume I., Tête d'Etoupe.
963 Guillaume II., Duc d'Aquitaine.
990 Guillaume III.
1029 Guillaume IV.
1038 Eudes, brother, Duc d'Aquitaine & de Gascogne.
1039 Guillaume V., brother.
1058 Gui Geoffroi, called Guillaume VI.
1087 Guillaume VII.

1127 Guillaume VIII.
1137 Eleonore d'Aquitaine, *m.*, 1152, Henry II. of England.
1169 Richard I. of England.
1197-98 Otto of Brunswick, nephew.
1199 John I. of England.
1204 Reunited to the French Crown.
1241 Alphonse, brother of Louis IX.
1271 Final reunion to the Crown.

Counts of Saint-Pol

1003 Roger.
1067 Hugues I., Candavène.
1070 Gui I. and Arnould, Baron d'Ardres, his father-in-law and guardian.
1083 Hugues II., brother of Gui I.
1130 Hugues III. *Hvgo.*
1141 Enguerrand.
1150 Anselme, brother. *Ansel. Comes.*
1174 Hugues IV. *Hvgo Comes.*
1205 Elizabeth and Gaucher de Chatillon.
1219 Gui II.
1226 (?) Hugues V., brother. *Hvgo.*
1248 Gui III.
1289 Hvgves VI.
1292 Gui IV., brother. *Gvido.*
1317 Marie de Bretagne, widow and regent, and Jean de Chatillon
1344 Gui V. and Jean de Landas, his father-in-law and guardian. *Gvido.*
1360 Mahaut, sister of Gui V., and hei consort Gui VI. de Luxembourg, Seigneur de Ligny.
1371 Waleran de Luxemburgh. *Valranvs.*
1415 Jeanne de Luxembourg, sister, and Philippe de Bourgogne. *Phs.*
1429 Jeanne de Luxembourg alone.
1431 Pierre I. de Luxembourg, grandson of Gui IV.
1433 Louis.
1476 Pierre II.
1482 Marie, *m.* (1) Jacques de Savoie; (2) François de Bourbon-Vendôme.
1495 François II. de Bourbon.
1545 François III.
1546 Marie, sister, *m.* (1) Jean de Bourbon; (2) François de Cléves; (3) Leonor d'Orleans.
1601 François d'Orleans.

House of Sully

8— Hercenaud de Sully. Herbert.
99- Hercenaut II. (died before 1064).
109- Gilon II. de Sully, son-in-law of the Vicomte de Bourges.
11— Mahaut de Sully, *m.* Eudes Arpin, who became *jure uxoris* Vicomte de Bourges.
110- Agnes de Sully, sister, *m.* Guillaume de Champagne, Comte de Chartres.
1150 Eudes Archambaud de Champagne, Sire de Sully.
1163 Gilon de Champagne.
1177 Archambaud II.
1217 Henri I.
1252 Henry II., Seigneur de Sully, Boisbelle, and Orval.
1269 Jean I.
1281 Henri III., brother, *m.*, c. 1286, the heiress of Chateaumeillant.
1285 Henri IV., and his mother Marguerite as guardian.
1320 Jean II.
1360 Louis.
1381 Marie de Sully, Dame d'Orval, Chateaumeillant and Boisbelle, *m.* (1) Gui VI., de la Tremouille, (2) Charles d'Albret, Comte de Dreux.

Seigneurs de Sully

1398 Georges de la Tremouille.
1446 Louis, Vicomte de Thouars.
1483 Louis.
1515 François, Prince de Talmond.
1524 Charles, Prince de Talmond.
1541 Louis, Duc de Thouars.
1577 Claude de la Tremouille.

Seigneurs de Boisbelle

1415 Charles II., D'Albret.
1455 Arnaud Amanieu d'Albret, Seigneur d'Orval.
1463 Jean d'Albret d'Orval.
1528 Marie d'Albret, *m.* Charles de Cléves, Comte de Nevers.
1538 François I. de Cléves.
1665 Henriette de Cléves, *m.* Ludovico Gonzaga.
1695 Charles Gonzaga, Duc de Nevers.

1597 Maximilien de Béthune, Seigneur de Sully by acquisition, Prince de Henrichemont and de Boisbelle, Marquis de Rosny, etc. The great Minister of Henri IV. His son Maximilien II. died *vitâ patris.*
1641 Maximilien III., François, Duc de Sully, Prince de Henrichemont and Boisbelle.
1661 Maximilien IV. Pierre François.
1694 Maximilien V.
1712 Maximilien VI., brother.

Comtes de Toulouse

778 Chorson or Torsin.
790 Guillaume I., kinsman to Pepin le Bref.
810 Raimond Rafinel.
818 Berenger.
835 Bernard, Duke of Septimania.
844 Guillaume II.
850 Fredalon.
852 Raimond I., hereditary Comte de Toulouse.
864 Bernard.
875 Eudes.
919 Raimond.
923 Raimond Pons.
950 Guillaume Taillefer. *Wilelmo* or *Gvilelmvs Co.*
1037 Pons. *Poncio Comes.*
1060 Guillaume IV. *Wielmo Come.*
1088 Raimond IV. de Saint Gilles. Guillaume, Duc d'Aquitaine.
1105 Bertrand.
1112 Alphonse Jourdain.
1114 Guillaume le Jeune.
1120 Alphonse again.
1148 Raimond V. Alphonse II.
1194 Raimond VI. Simon and Amauri de Montfort, competitors in succession, 1214-18.
1222 Raimond VII.
1249 Alphonse de France. *A. Comes, Fil. Reg. Fran.* or *Alfvs. Com.*
1271 Reunion to the Crown.

Comtes and Vicomtes de Turenne

8— Raoul, Comte de Turenne.
Godefroi.
Rainulf.
897 Robert.
Bernard, Vicomte de Turenne.
Aimar.

897 Archambaud, Vicomte de Comborn, son-in-law.
Ebles.
Guillaume.
Boson I.
1091 Raimond I.
1122 Boson II.
1143 (?) Raimond II.
1191 (?) Raimond III.
1214 (?) Raimond IV.
1243 Raimond V. Seigneur de Serrières, brother.
1245 Raimond VI.
1287 Raimond VII.
1304 Marguerite, *m.* Bernard, Comte de Comminges.
1335 Jean de Comminges.
1339 Cecile de Comminges, *m.* James of Arragon.
1350 Guillaume Roger, Comte de Beaufort, etc., by purchase.
1395 Raimond Louis de Beaufort.
1417 Eleonore, sister.
1420 Amanieu, cousin.
Pierre de Beaufort-Limueil, brother.
1444 Anne de Beaufort, *m.* Agne de la Tour.
1490 François I. de la Tour.
1494 Antoine, brother.
1528 François II.
1532 François III.
1557 Henri de la Tour, Maréchal de France.

Comtes and Ducs de Vendôme

958 Bouchard I., Comte de Vendôme, Paris, & de Corbeil.
1012 Renaud, Bishop of Paris, son.
1016 Eudes, son of Landry, Comte de Nevers, nephew.
10— Bouchard II. and his mother Adèle.
10— Foulques l'Oison, brother, and his mother.
1031 Geoffroi Martel, Comte d'Anjou, uncle, by purchase from Adèle.
1050 Foulques l'Oison, again, by donation of his uncle Geoffroi, Comte de Vendôme.
1066 Bouchard III. and his uncle Gui de Nevers, guardian.
1085 Euphrosine, sister, *m.* Geoffroi Jourdain, Sire de Preuilly.
1102 Geoffroi Grisegonelle.
1136 Jean I.
1192 Bouchard IV.
1202 Jean II., grandson.
1207 Jean III. de Lavardin, grandson of Jean I. *Ieha.* or *Iohan.*
1218 Jean IV. de Montoire, nephew. *Iohan. Comes.*
1239 Pierre de Montoire. *Petrvs.*
1249 Bouchard V. *Bocard.*
1271 Jean V. *Johs.*
1315 Bouchard VI., Seigneur de Castres. *Bo. Comes.*
1336 Jean VI.
1366 Bouchard VII. and Jeanne de Castille his mother, guardian.
1374 Catherine, sister, *m.* Jean de Bourbon.
1412 Louis I. de Bourbon.
1466 Jean VII. de Bourbon.
1478 François de Bourbon, Comte de Saint-Pol and de Soissons.
1495 Charles de Bourbon, first Duke of Vendôme.
1537 Antoine de Bourbon and de Vendôme, King of Navarre in 1555, having married Jeanne D'Albret, daughter and heiress of Henri, King of Navarre.
1562 Henri, Duc de Vendôme and King of Navarre.
1598 César, natural son of preceding, by Gabrielle d'Estrées.
1665 Louis II.
1669 Louis III. Joseph.
1712 Reunion to the Crown of France.

IX. SPAIN

Kings of Leon alone.

1157 Fernando II. *Fernandvs.*
1188-1230 Alfonso IX. *Adefonsvs* or *Anfons.*

(i.) *Kings of Castile alone.* (ii.) *Of United Spain.*

1157 Sancho III. *Sancivs Rex.*
1158 Alfonso VIII. *Anfvs.*
1214 Henriquez I. *Enricvs.*
1230 Fernando III., King of Castile and Leon. *F. Rex.*
1252 Alfonso X.
1284 Sancho IV. *Sanch. Rex.*
1295 Fernando IV.
1312 Alfonso XI. *Alfonsvs.*
1350 Pedro the Cruel. *Petrvs.*
1368 Henriquez II. *Enricvs.*
1379 Juan I. *Iohanis.*
1390 Henriquez III. *Enricvs.*
1406 Juan II. *Iohanes.*
1454 Henriquez IV. *Enricvs Qartus.*
1455-68 Alfonso, brother, pretender or rival.
1474-1504 Isabel or Elizabeth I. of Castile, and Fernando V. of Arragon.
1475 Alfonso V. of Portugal. *Alfonsvs.*
1504 Joanna of Arragon and Philip I. of Austria.
1516 Carlos I., King of Castile and Arragon.
1536 Filippo II., King of Castile and Portugal.
1598 Filippo III., King of Castile and Portugal.
1621 Filippo IV., King of Castile and Portugal.
1665 Carlos II., King of Spain.
1700 Filippo V. of Anjou, King of Spain.
1724 Luis. Filippo V. again.
1746 Fernando VI.
1759 Carlos III.
1788 Carlos IV.
1808 Fernando VII.
1833 Isabel II.
1870 Amadeo of Savoy.
1873 Republic.
1875 Alfonso XII.
1885 Alfonso XIII. and Maria Christina of Austria, regent.

X. PORTUGAL

Counts and Kings of Portugal

1094 Henri de Bourgogne, Count of Portugal.
1112 Alfonso I., Henriquez, first King, and his mother Teresa of Castile. *Afusi* or *Alphonsvs.*

1185 Sancho I. *Sancivs Rex.*
1211 Alfonso II. *Domini Alfonsi.*
1223 Sancho II., Capel. *Rex. Sancivs.*
1248 Alfonso III. *Alfonsv.*
1279 Denis. *D.* or *Dionisii Regis.*
1325 Alfonso IV. *Alf.*
1357 Pedro I. *P.*
1367 Fernando I. *Fernandvs.*
1383 Joam I. *Ihns.*
1433 Duarte I. *Edwardvs.*
1438 Alfonso V. *Alfonsvs Qvinti.*
1481 Joam II. *Iohannes* or *Iohannes Secvndvs.*
1495 Manoel, cousin. *Emanvel.*
1521 Joam III. *Ioas* or *Ioanes. III.*
1557 Sebastian, grandson.
1578 Henriquez, son of Manoel. *Henrriqvs.*
1580 Anthonio, illeg. grandson of Manoel.
Filippo I. [II. of Spain].
1598 Filippo II. [III. of Spain].
1621 Filippo III. [IV. of Spain].
1640 Joam IV. of Braganza.
1656 Alfonso VI.
1683 Pedro II., brother.
1706 Joam V.
1750 Josef I.
1777 Pedro III., brother.
1786 Maria Francisca Elizabeth, widow.
1816 Joam VI.
1826 Maria II. Da Gloria.
1827-34 Don Miguel, pretender.
1853 Pedro V.
1861 Luis I.
1889 Carlos.

A DESCRIPTIVE OUTLINE OF THE COINAGES OF EUROPE

I. GERMANY

CONFORMABLY with the principle which we laid down and attempted to justify in the Introduction, we now proceed to supply a general synopsis, commencing with Germany, of the numismatic productions of the European continent down to the present time; and we shall endeavour to overlook no features of interest or monuments of importance in any of the numerous series which are comprised within our scheme. It must be obvious that to dwell on any but salient and typical points and examples in a moderate compass is an impossibility; nor can it be requisite to bestow much attention on coins or classes of coinage other than such as appeal to our sympathy under some definite or special aspect. As in the three previous divisions of the undertaking we have spoken at considerable length of the prevailing characteristics, sources, and nomenclature of the several branches of this study, it remains the leading object to group together in their geographical sequence particulars most likely to be of service to the collector and amateur, whether desirous of following the policy of the writer or of working on different lines. Within the limits of Northern Germany alone, were we to go no farther, we find abundant material for illustrating the progress of coinage, and an inexhaustible store of examples belonging to all the successive stages of the art from its rudest infancy: its gradations of

archaic work, its attainment and long preservation of the highest excellence, and its gradual decline to the modern mechanical and unheroic standard.

The former distribution of Germany into circles, long after the date when it had been formed into a separate kingdom by the election of Conrad I. at the Diet of Worms in 811-12, while to a large extent it is a mere matter of history, necessarily governed during centuries, and through nearly the whole of the most important period of our inquiry, the operations and incidence of the coinage, as it affected the relationship of the varying component parts of that great political fabric to the Crown and to each other. At three distinct epochs the entire German territory was apportioned into four, six, and ten circles. In 1387, into Upper and Lower Saxony; the Rhenish Provinces; Austria, Bavaria, and Suabia; Thuringia and Franconia. In 1438 the divisions were changed and multiplied, and embraced the temporal or ecclesiastical sovereignties of Brandenburgh, Saxony, Cologne, Würtemburg, Salzburg, and Mayence. But in 1512 a readjustment, which with two or three important exceptions lasted down to the date of the Confederation of the Rhine under Napoléon, was effected by the Emperor Maximilian I., and the country constituted thereafter ten circles: Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Upper and Lower Rhine, and Burgundy. The loss of Burgundy, the erection of Prussia into a kingdom in 1701, and the dismemberment of Poland, were three agencies which sensibly affected the balance of Europe; but so long as the antique constitutional framework and sentiment survived, personal and even dynastic changes did not, for the most part, interfere with the internal organisation of Germany or of the German Empire, and left matters of executive detail unmolested; and if this was true of the portion of the imperial dominions under more immediate central control, it was apt to be more so of those at a distance—of the Netherlands, Italy, and Sicily. The resistance of the monetary economy, vocabulary, and general complexion to political disturbances and disruptions, contri-

butes to satisfy us that it was in principal measure of municipal or other local origin, even where the coins pay titular homage to the sovereign or suzerain for the time being; and the circumstance is a fortunate one, since it has been instrumental in preserving a countless variety of types and in the transmission of many interesting social and popular traits.

The feudal coinage of Germany and the rest of the Teutonic family may be considered the not unnatural result of the dismemberment of the unwieldy and incongruous empire of Charlemagne and its partition among several rulers, of whom none possessed sufficient power and weight to establish another great central authority. Charlemagne himself had begun to feel the growing influence of the larger territorial proprietors, both clerical and secular, and had in some cases associated his name with theirs on the local currency; but, on the whole, he found it possible to replace the lax Merovingian system, by which coins were struck at an enormous number of places without an indication of any supreme jurisdiction, by one which reduced the aggregate of mints, and made the imperial name the most conspicuous feature on a piece, wherever it was produced. It is difficult to determine to what causes such a phenomenon may be due; but, although the immediate successors of that great prince promptly betrayed their unfitness to fill his place, it is not till the tenth century that we seem to discern very clearly the symptoms of political disintegration so far as the coinage of the Franco-German Empire is concerned, and find documentary evidence of the investiture of a host of vassals of the Crown with a right alike politically and commercially valuable.

In treating the German series it may be more convenient to follow the modern classification which has been our guide in the Catalogue of Mints; and we shall accordingly survey this and the other succeeding fields of research and material in the order adopted by M. Blanchet, making it our aim to draw attention to every object of more than usual interest under each head from different points of view, and seeking

to avoid repetitions of particulars already furnished in our Catalogues and Introduction.

It will probably have struck the attentive observer of this description of record, that each region has in early times, and down to the close of the old *régime*, carried and fondly preserved on its coinage, tokens and memorials of popular belief, local worship, and national observances and peculiarities. This is very true of Germany, with the primitive and quaint symbolism, the intricate heraldic blazon, significant of the union or division of families, the testimony to feelings and pursuits, and the innumerable tributes to public and private occasions which might have otherwise passed into oblivion, inscribed on its multifarious currency during so many centuries. The domestic and social annals of this great country could not be written in the absence of such archives, which have alike survived paper, parchment, and oral tradition. And is not such the case with the whole area involved in the present undertaking?

The imperial series of coins is broken in its continuity by the periodical changes of dynasty. We have a rich assemblage and succession of money, at first in silver or billon only, but eventually in all metals and denominations, and in the lower values, belonging to the Carlovingian, Saxon, Franconian, Suabian, Hapsburg, and Hohenzollern lines. Many of the earlier productions of the denier type have not only their points of numismatic and archæological interest, but are carefully and tastefully engraved. With the fifteenth century, however, commenced the best period of medallic art, to which we are indebted for some of the finest and most attractive specimens forthcoming from any part of the world.

It can scarcely be predicated of any items in this division or category, when we have crossed over into the sixteenth century, that they are extravagantly rare; and with a few exceptions, independent of date, condition is always a more insuperable difficulty and barrier than the actual occurrence of coins. Among the German imperial thalers, those of Maximilian I. and II., Matthias and Ferdinand II.,

are less easily procured, while those of Ferdinand III., Leopold I., Charles VI.[1] and all the later reigns are abundant. The German gold—the ducat or florin with its divisions and multiples—has a tendency to grow less plentiful, as the call for it is extremely limited, and the heavier values, ascending to 10 ducats, are too costly to hold in the absence of some special recommendation. Those of Leopold I. are among the commonest and the least inviting. The rarest and most desirable are, perhaps, the minor parts of the gold unit and the favourite Hungarian pattern. In the majority of cases, where absolute rarity is an attribute, it occurs that the coin was struck at an obscure mint or under special circumstances. The continental numismatists and experts have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly in the acquaintance with these niceties.

Since 1876 the mints of the German Empire have been: Berlin (A. or AA.), Hanover (B. or BB.), Frankfort-on-Maine (C. or CC.), Munich (D. or DD.), Dresden (E. or EE.), Stuttgart (F. or FF.), Karlsruhe (G. or GG.), Darmstadt (H. or HH.), and Hamburgh (J. or JJ.).

Westphalia.

Making Westphalia our starting-point, it is necessary to refer to our Catalogues, and to mention that in 1179 this district became part of the See of Cologne, after having formed a feudal duchy, which determined in the person of Henry the Lion; that portions of it were acquired at a later date by Prussia; that it was one of the Napoléonic kingdoms from 1806 to 1813; and that it then reverted to its former rulers. Westphalia comprised the territories between the Weser, the Rhine, and the Ems: Eastphalia (*Ostphalen*) those between the Elbe and the Weser. The former naturally embraced within its confines places of coinage and numismatic monuments which recalled its successive rulers and numerous feudal subdivisions. The most conspicuous coins in this district are those of the Archbishops of Cologne, the Bishops of Paderborn and Munster, the Abbeys of Corvei and Hervord, the Counts of Salm, Bronkhorst, and Mark, and the town of Dortmund. The

[1] A ½ thaler of this prince, struck in the last year of his reign (1740), has been attributed to the Prague mint, and is said to be scarce.

See of Cologne struck money early in the thirteenth century, and some of the abbatial pieces date from the same period. In certain instances there was a convention between the Church and the town, and in others the latter received the privilege of a mint from the tenant-in-chief.

Notice may be taken of two very rare coins of Walmoden-Gimborn, struck by Count Ludwig, 1736-1811, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a natural son of George II. of Great Britain by the Countess of Yarmouth. They are a ducat and a convention-gulden, both in silver and of the year 1802. The former sold at the Reinmann sale in 1891, No. 782, for 48 marks.

Jerome Napoléon, King of Westphalia, 1806-13, left behind him fairly copious numismatic memorials of his reign. In gold we find pieces of 40 franks, 1813, 20 franks, 1809, and 10 and 5 franks, 1813; in silver, the gulden or $\frac{2}{3}$ thaler, 1808-9-10-11-12-13, the 5-frank piece, 1809, the convention-thaler of 1810-11-12-13, and one of 1811 with *Siegen des Mansfelder Berghaues* on reverse; in base silver or billon, the xxiv. marien-groschen, the 20 and 10 centimes; and finally, in copper, the 5, 3, 2, and 1 centimes. The least usual in occurrence are the 40 franks in gold and the type of the $\frac{2}{3}$ thaler, with the unfilleted head to left. But none is common in fine state.

Rhenish Provinces.

In this portion of the Fatherland we have to look for several important sources of coinage, as it comprehends so many townships and governments which have possessed independent rights and undergone striking vicissitudes. Among these we may specify the cities of Cologne and Trèves, the town of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the dukedoms of Berg, Clèves, and Juliers, originally separate jurisdictions, and in the course of time united under the Electors of Saxony. Aix-la-Chapelle struck some of the earliest dated money; and in the early currency of the three duchies will be found many examples remarkable for their variety and workmanship. The Dukes of Clèves entered into a monetary union in the sixteenth century (1511) with other Powers, including the Duke of Bavaria,

and quartered the arms of their associates or allies on the reverses. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Saxony, Prussia, and Bavaria at different points of time exercised monetary control in this region, and issued *landmünz* or local currency in stubers or pfennigen for Berg alone or Clèves and Berg; and the ephemeral grand-duchy of Berg and kingdom of Westphalia, from 1806 to 1813, have left their footprints or vestiges in a coinage of the same class under the auspices of Murat and of Jérome Napoléon. The coins of Cologne, emanating from many sources, added *Sancta* to the name *Colonia* in the time of Charles le Gros. The Rhenish circle included, like that of Westphalia, many abbatial and other seigniorial seats of coinage, some of an occasional or temporary character, and a few which are only known to us from documentary evidence. Of the princely house of Hohenzollern, the two branches of Hechingen and Siegmaringen formerly exercised monetary rights: that of Hechingen down to 1804, the Siegmaringen line to 1842. A very fine convention-thaler exists of Hermann Frederic Otho, Prince of H—H, with the first-named date and *I·L·W·* under the bust. The Prince subscribed to the monetary treaty of 1838.

There is comparatively little to remark on the numismatic productions of these three principalities, of which all have early work, in the form of the sterling and denier, to shew. They adopted the thaler and gold florin or ducat in due course; the Counts of Nassau-Weilburg had leave to strike gold in 1398. The Counts of Schauenburg-Lippe possessed a coinage down to the close of the eighteenth century; the Princes of Waldeck and Dukes of Nassau to the present century. There is a well-executed and carefully-struck Waldeck thaler of 1813, and a regular series in all metals of Nassau. At several places in Nassau the Archbishops of Mayence struck money; Hachenbuch was a mint of the Counts of Sayn, fifteenth century, and Westerburg of the Counts of Leiningen-Westerburg in 1681. Of the Dukes themselves the best-known and principal one is Wiesbaden. The in-

Nassau. Lippe. Waldeck. Lichtenstein.

dependent money of Lichtenstein appears to have ceased in 1778.

There are bracteates belonging to this electoral domain in its undivided state, and money of Sophia, Duchess of Hesse, daughter of the Landgraf Louis IV., and of her son Henry. The most ancient mint seems to have been Marpurg or Marburg, which occurs on the mute bracteates with the Hessian lion. There must have been a very extensive coinage from first to last; but the existing remains are not abundant beyond the small values in silver and copper of the last and present century.

Hesse-Cassel.

The Hessian series of thalers, at first of the Cassel branch only, seems to go back to 1502, when we meet with the thaler of Wilhelm, Landgraf of Hesse, and its divisions. The thaler reads *Wilhemvs : D : G : Lantgravivs : Hassie* +, and on reverse *Gloria Rei-Pvblice.* 1502. There is from this point of time to the present a continuous series in all metals, of which the earlier are very seldom found out of Germany. We may be permitted to refer to the Reinmann Catalogue, 1891-92, for an extraordinarily complete sequence of the landgraves and their money, which it must have occupied a lifetime to accumulate. Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Homburg have formed part of Prussia since 1866.

We may take the opportunity to note a thaler of Hedwig Sophia of Brandenburgh, 1669, as regent or guardian; a piece of 15 pfennigen of Frederic, Landgraf of Hesse-Darmstadt and Cardinal-Bishop of Breslau, 1680, with the shield of arms on the reverse surmounted by a cardinal's hat; a $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler of Mary, daughter of George II. of Great Britain, and consort of Frederic, Landgraf of Hesse-Cassel, 1763, as administratrix of the county of Hanau, with her portrait and a shield quartered with the arms of England; and thalers of Wilhelm IX., Landgraf of Hesse and Count of Hanau, 1771 and 1794, with a large portrait to right. The thaler of 1771 reads (obv.) *Wilhelm' D. G. Landg. & Pr. Her Hass. Com. Han.*, and (rev.) *Ex Visceribvs Fodinæ Bieber.*, 1771—alluding to the mines at Biber in the district of Neuvied. Several seigniorial mints, both secular and

ecclesiastical, are found within the duchy, and some, of which there are no known or identified specimens; the Sees of Cologne, Mayence, and Paderborn also struck money at Amoeneberg and elsewhere.

Hesse-Darmstadt. Hesse-Homburg.

The grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, since 1866 the sole remaining sovereign branch, was detached from the main stem in 1567, and the landgraviat of Hesse-Homburg from the latter in 1596. Of both, but especially of Hesse-Homburg, the currency transmitted to us is unusually scanty.[1] The grand-duchy, however, embraces many places, notably Mayence and Worms, which were busy and continuous seats of coinage, besides a number of minor localities, such as Burg-Friedberg, Hatzfeld, Isenburg, and Oppenheim, of which we have interesting numismatic relics. Taking Isenburg as an illustration of the intermittent survival of a currency which probably proceeded without interruption from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, it seems singular that we have met with no more than four pieces connected with this fief: a $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler of Wolfgang Ernst à Birstein, 1618, a gulden of 1676, and a reichsthaler and 12-kreutzer piece of 1811.

Frankfurt-am-Main.

In the Catalogue of Mints there is a perhaps sufficient account of the monetary history of this free city, now part of the German Empire, but once the Frankish capital, and during centuries a republic. During two or three years (1810-13) it became under Carl Von Dalberg the seat of a grand-duchy, of which there are slight numismatic recollections in the form of kreutzers and hallers.

Hochberg. Baden. Baden-Baden. Durlach.

The Margraviat, subsequently and at present grand-duchy, originally severed from Hochberg in 1190, was divided in 1517 into the two branches of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, of which the former became extinct in 1771. The coinage is not very remarkable or varied, and

[1] The late Grand-Duke, Louis IV., who died in 1892, left to the public his hereditary collection, of which a catalogue would certainly be interesting, and would greatly add, no doubt, to our knowledge of the series.

Baden was till 1572 the sole mint. The territory was perhaps more distinguished by the independent seats of coinage, such as Breisach, Constanz, Freiburg-in-Brisgau, Leiningen, Mannheim and Ulm, some of which enjoyed concessions long anterior to that to the Margraviat in 1362. The earliest money of Baden was of the mute bracteate type, and legends do not occur before the time of the Margraf Christoph (1475-1527).

Würtemburg.

This, one of the duchies erected into kingdoms by Napoléon in 1806, was formed in 1496 out of the countships of Urach and Neuffen. As a duchy it dated from 1492; the countship of Montbeliard was incorporated with it in 1631, and annexed to France in 1792. The coinage does not seem to go back beyond the fourteenth century, and had not attained much importance till the fifteenth, from which time down to the present there is an unbroken numismatic series in all metals, but more especially silver and billon. Stuttgart was long the chief, before it became the only mint. The coins in gold, silver, and billon, exhibit the titles of the reigning prince as Count or Duke of Würtemburg and Teck, Count of Montbeliard, and Lord of Heidenheim. We may specify the double thaler of 1621 of the Duke Johann Friedrich, with a four-quartered shield, and notice should be taken of the very striking sterbdenkthaler issued to commemorate the death of the Duchess Elizabeth Maria, 1686, with a very elaborate veiled bust.[1] There was no copper money of ducal or regal origin, except for Montbeliard, till 1840. For that fief we have a 4-kreutzer piece of 1698 and a liard of 1715. But within this frontier, as elsewhere, a variety of personages had mints from a remote period, particularly at Hall, Ravensperg, and Rottweil; by reason, no doubt, of the more limited output, these feudal issues are of far greater rarity in all the series than the ordinary money of the Crown. Several of the townships struck copper for local use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The coins of Frederic, the first King of Würtemburg, down to

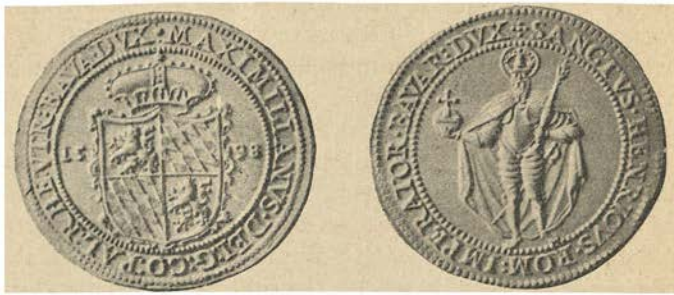
[1] Dillon Catalogue, 1892, No. 473.

1810 or 1812, especially the gold, are scarce. It may be of service to the collector to mention the rich assemblage of thalers of Würtemburg in the three portions of the Reinmann Catalogue, 1891-92. The numerous mints of the Counts of Hohenlohe, of whom there were different branches (Neuenstein, Langenburg, etc.), have bequeathed to us some excellent specimens, particularly of the thaler, not in the Reinmann Catalogue, during the seventeenth century. The small uniface pieces belong to the era of the Thirty Years' War.

Bavaria.

This ancient and historical domain, which existed as a duchy from the sixth century, and underwent various modifications and redistributions at successive epochs, is associated, numismatically speaking, with a long series of imperial and ducal coins of the denier class, commencing with the tenth century and with an unusually important body of what may be termed external coinage, arising, in the first place, from the Palatinate of the Rhine, and secondly from numerous seigniorial, municipal or urban centres, of which we must content ourselves with naming Augsburgh, Baireuth, Bamberg, Dillingen, Fugger, Heidelberg, Ingolstadt, Kempten, Landshut, Leuchtenberg, Lindau, Memmingen, München (or Munich), Nürnberg, Regensburg (or Ratisbon), Spire, and Würzburg. The early rise of these and other townships within the duchy into prominence and power tended to reduce the electors of Bavaria to the rank of grand feudatories under the empire; and to the numismatic student the productions of the subordinate mints are apt to be of at least equal interest with those of the ducal moneyers. From the sixteenth century, however, the coinage of the electorate began to assume considerable importance and to develop great artistic merit; and the thalers especially, from the reign of Albert III. (1550-79), are to be particularly commended to notice. There are very beautiful examples of Maximilian Emmanuel (1679-1726), Carl Theodor (1777-99), and Maximilian Joseph (1799-1825), and a curious series of Ludwig I. (1825-48). Probably the *chefs d'œuvre* of the Bavarian mint are the heavy gold piece of Maximilian I.

(1596-1651), dated 1598, with the effigy of the canonised



Emperor Henry II., and the constitutional thaler of 1818, with the reverse exhibiting on a block of granite the words *Charta Magna Bavariæ.* The Virgin and Child type on the reverse of several of the earlier thalers may have been borrowed from Hungary.[1] Some of the gold money of Maximilian (1848-64) was from the Hartz ore (*Ex Auro Rheni.*), and presents a view of Munich on the reverse.

Of the copper money little is to be said: that of the duchy and kingdom belongs to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries only; but Würzburg, Augsburgh, Baireuth, and the Fugger family struck hellers and kreutzers in the seventeenth, some in connection with the Thirty Years' War. There was a sparing and shy resort to this metal characteristic of a majority of the German Powers in early times. The uniface pieces, which we encounter between 1621 and 1623, are to be regarded as money of necessity.

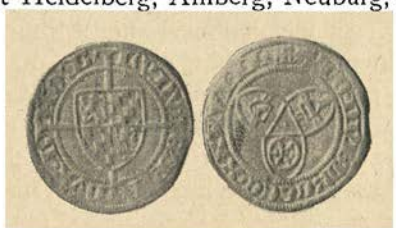
The several independent coinages within the Bavarian territory emulated that of the electorate in importance of character and beauty of workmanship. We have before us two rare pieces connected with Ratisbon: (1) a $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler of Joseph II. struck here in 1774, *vitâ matris*, with his portrait on obverse, and the cross-keys on the reverse with the readings *Non Dormit Custos*, and *Mon. Reip. Ratisp. xx. Eine F. Mark*, 1774; (2) a thaler of the see with the shields of the bishops encircling the papal type of St. Peter

[1] In the Dillon Catalogue, 1892, No. 834, the piece of John of Leyden, King of Munich, is almost certainly a medal.

in a boat with the keys and no legend, and on reverse in eight lines, *Regnans Capitvlvm Ecclesiae Cathedralis Ratisbonensis Sede Vacante*, MDCCLXXXVII. 10, *Eine F. Mark.* The shield of the late prelate is left blank, and is surmounted by his mitred effigy. There is also the episcopal coinage of Eichstadt (Catalogue of Mints *in v.*) down to the end of the eighteenth century. It was struck, however, at Nürnberg (where there does not appear to have been any output of local municipal money) from the fifteenth century. The later bishops issued some very handsome pieces; but the *chef d'œuvre* of the series is the *sede vacante* double thaler of 1790.

The Palatinate.

This classic and unhappy region, the theatre of much of the tragical and grim drama known as the Thirty Years' War, after certain political vicissitudes, was ultimately incorporated with Bavaria by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), carrying with it the electoral title and dignity. It is invested with no slight historical interest in the eyes of Englishmen on account of the inauspicious marriage of Elizabeth Stuart with the Elector Frederic V. in 1613, and the fortunes of their children in the persons of Prince Rupert and the Electress Sophia. The numismatic annals of the Phalz or Palatinate seem to extend from the fourteenth century to the union with Bavaria, and include, amid a copious assortment and succession of lower denominations and unimportant coins, the currencies of the counts in their several branches, those coins struck at Heidelberg, Amberg, Neuburg, and elsewhere



in alliance with the Duke of Bavaria or the See of Mayence, and some interesting examples in the more precious metals, for instance, the dated gold florin of 1437 struck at Bacharach. Several independent coinages were constantly running

parallel with those of the electors and dukes by virtue of privileges or concessions accorded to bishops, abbots, towns, and territorial dignitaries of all kinds; and political boundary lines did not preclude the employment of mints by personages outside the immediate jurisdiction, on a principle foreign to modern ideas and possibilities. We see this traversing and entangled system exemplified at every turn; and it is not so apt to take us by surprise in the case of great temporal or even ecclesiastical rulers, as where the Burgraf of Nürnberg in the absence of local facilities is found with liberty to strike money for the city at a distance. It was an inversion of the Merovingian plan, by which, as we judge, the moneyer brought his primitive apparatus to every man's door.

In the Catalogues we have already dealt with all the principal numismatic features of this division either under the one or the other head. We have to add here, that, in common with Silesia and the rest of the great battlefield, the Palatinate issued in or about 1621 uniface copper hellers of flimsy fabric for public convenience from more than one mint, and that no expedient was neglected, and no scruple used, to obtain, during that desperate and murderous struggle in the name of Religion, the material for paying the expenses of the campaign. The collector should be aware that there is money coined by Christian of Brunswick out of the silver shrine of the Cathedral of Paderborn with the legend: *The friend of God and the enemy of the priests*, and pieces with *Altera restat*, struck on the amputation of the King's left arm, to signify that his right one remained to him for use. We call attention to the interesting coinage of the princely house of Fugger, the curiously archaic work on some of the thalers of Leuchtenberg, of which none is later than 1555, and to the fine Augsburgh inauguration-piece of the Emperor Francis I. in 1745. Some of the earlier money of Nürnberg is deserving of attention; the license to strike in gold dates from 1390. A ducat in that metal of 1618 exhibits the St. Laurence type, which was copied at Wismar. The thalers are of various dates: one of 1629 has on the obverse the arms of the Palatinate and

on reverse those of Ferdinand II. with his titles. The more

recent money down to 1770, among which we find small square gold pieces, sometimes presents a view of the city. We have to refer to the present group or circle the coinage of the Princes of Schwarzenberg, among which the amateur will meet with a few highly attractive pieces. We may cite a thaler of 1696 with the accollated busts of the prince and his consort and two crowned shields. The legend on obverse is *Ferdinand' Et · Maria · Anna ·* , and on reverse *Princeps · A · Schwarzenberg Hæres · Landgravia' in Sulz.*

Saxony: Margraviat, Duchy, and Kingdom.

We now find ourselves entering on the threshold of a vast network and honeycomb, of which the central feature constitutes a comparatively insignificant portion, as in this case there is in a larger measure than in the other divisions of Germany, at which we have been looking, *imperium*, or rather *imperia, in imperio*, and the reigning house bore to the minor constituents a relationship purely feudal. Moreover, both here and in the remainder of the Saxon circle, the principle of partition among the more or less numerous members of the ducal family was carried into operation at certain intervals to an extent which tended still farther to decentralise authority; and altogether, throughout the Middle Ages down to the last century, the Elector of Saxony, like that of Bavaria, was little more than the superior lord and representative before the Diet of the numerous virtually independent subsections of the extensive region over which he presided. But the division which is most generally quoted and understood is that of 1485 into the *Albertine* and *Ernestine* branches.

The most ancient possessors of the title of Margraf or

Duke of Saxony associated with it that of Burgraf of Magdeburg—a civil office which is enumerated among the honours of the house even in the eighteenth century—and were originally feoffees of the empire, who had perhaps gradually converted a normal municipal preferment into an hereditary administrative trust and rank, or, as in the case of Brandenburgh, purchased the title and fief direct from the superior lord. We trace nothing in the numismatic series

prior to an autonomous denarius of Bernhardt I. (973-1010), of which we furnish an engraving in the text. It reads on obverse *Bernardhvs Dvx*, and on reverse, in retrograde characters,[1] *In Nomini Domini Amen*—a preparation for the *Dei Gratiâ* of later reigns. These pieces gradually degenerated, and at last gave way to a system of bracteates, which prevailed during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries over the whole of Saxony, and was adopted by the burgraves of Leisnig, Strehla, and Dohna, on one of whose coins we meet with *H[enricus] D[ei] G[ratia] B[urgravius]*. The productions of this archaic era emanated from several mints, as we shew elsewhere. Leipsic was a seat of coinage from the twelfth century; but, as was the case with other modern capitals, it by no means occupied at first a foremost place among the mints of the state.

There was no farther development, so far as we are aware, till the opening years of the fourteenth century, which witnessed the introduction of a series of excellently engraved and struck groschen of good silver, usually ascribed to the mint at Klein-Schirma. The earliest which we have seen bear the name of Duke Balthazar (1408), and there are

[1] This peculiarity of certain archaic coins may, it is suggested, have proceeded from the neglect of the die-sinker or engraver to provide for the reversal of the type in the striking process.

others of his successors down to Frederic III. or the Wise (1486-1500). Frederic whose prudent government, first in conjunction with relatives, and ultimately alone, promoted the numismatic in common with the political welfare of his country, issued from the mint at Colditz (?) the first Saxon thaler, which was known as the *gulden groschen*, and of which there are two or three varieties. Of that which we

engrave the obverse and reverse are taken from two specimens, where the differences are immaterial, for the sake of the more perfect rendering of the type; but in a third, which Frederic struck with his own bust and name only, an important novelty occurs in the claim of the duke to be lieutenant-general of the empire. On these coins, and those

which succeeded them—an evolution from certain rude productions of Pomerania and Poland, as the latter were

doubtless imitations of Byzantine models—we have the opportunity of studying an infinite amount of instructive detail in relation to costume, armour, heraldry, and family history; and the same school of design has preserved to us the names, dress, lineaments, and domestic episodes of other families and dynasties, which played a distinguished and influential part in German political life. The module of the Saxon currency, however, did not so frequently overstep ordinary limits as that of Brunswick; yet there are a few wide-spread pieces of medallic appearance even in this series. A very fine coin, probably three thalers, of Johann Georg II., 1663, exhibits on obverse the facing full-length figure of the duke, crowned and robed, the mantle partly thrown back, and shewing the armour beneath; his right hand grasps a sword, while the left rests on a table, holding his gauntlet and casque. The reverse has the gartered shield, surrounded by the escutcheons of the house.

The constitutional and dynastic tie between Saxony and Poland during three quarters of a century, with occasional interruptions, is responsible for a series of Saxon coins struck at Leipsic with the titles of the Electors Frederic Augustus I. and II. and Frederic Christian (1697-1763) as Kings of Poland (*Reges Poloniarum*); the shield on the reverse bears the arms of Livonia; and we have to notice the money of the former as Vicar of the empire after the death of the Emperor Joseph in 1711, where the reading on reverse is: *Frid: Aug: Rex Elector & Vicarius Post Mort: Iose: Imperat:* MDCCXI. The regal assumption was by virtue of his Polish dignity. What may be treated as the conclusion of the old feudal platform is the lengthened succession of currency of the last Elector and first King (1763-1827) with a progression of portraits from adolescence to advanced age. There is the thaler of 1764, where he appears as a mere youth, in powerful contrast to the worn lines on the memorial coinage of 1827. In the modern series by far the most beautiful production is the war thaler of 1871.

But, wealthy as the Saxon currency is in silver, it has not much to shew in gold till we arrive at the seventeenth

century, and in copper still less—the uniface hellers and pfennigen of Comenz and a few other places, in or about 1622, representing all that we appear to have in the lowest metal. We mention elsewhere the sophienducat of John George I., 1616; and there is the vicariatducat of 1711 of Frederick Augustus I.; and the last Elector, prior to his elevation to the higher dignity, issued 5 and 10 thaler pieces, some with, others without, the mark of value. At the Reinmann sale in 1891, No. 208, the first gold ducat of the new kingdom, 1806, fetched 80 marks.[1] As far as the old money is concerned, the great recoinage of 1692 inevitably diminished its then existing volume.

Saxe-Weimar.

The formation of this duchy dates back to 1485; but within its limits, long prior to the partition of 1484-85, several localities struck money both of bracteate and other fabrics, and there are coins of the ancient Counts of Weimar from the thirteenth century. The municipal influence equally prevailed here, and the towns and burgraves enjoyed direct concessions in many instances from the Emperor. There are some interesting and rare thalers of the sixteenth century, and it is perhaps worth while to note that struck (with the half) in 1763 by the Regent-Duchess Amalia, with her very charming portrait.

Saxe-Coburg.

The earliest coinage of Coburg is associated with the Counts of Henneberg, of whose domain the town and its precincts formed part. But the Margraves of Brandenburgh and Meissen also employed the mint, and in fact the most ancient coins are those of John, Margraf of Brandenburgh, about 1308. Several other feudal dignitaries, both lay and ecclesiastical, are found striking money at different points within the duchy: the Abbot of Nieuburg had a concession in 993 for a mint at Hagenrode. The more modern grand-duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha originated in 1680 through the division of the estates of Ernest the Pious among his sons. A thaler of 1764

[1] At the same sale indeed the silver convention-gulden of 1808 was carried to 200 marks.

of Saxe-Gotha reads *Frider. III. D.G. Gothan. Saxonvm Dvx.* This branch accidentally acquired a special English interest and importance from the alliance between the British Crown and the late Prince Consort, brother of the Grand-Duke Ernest. There are some admirable thalers of the latter, 1819, 1835, etc., and a very pretty series of copper pieces with a crowned E.

All the branches which we here enumerate arose from the periodical redistribution of inheritances among the several male representatives. Saxe-Meiningen became in 1680 the portion of Bernard, son of Ernest above named, who transmitted the property or estates to his uncle Charles Frederic in 1733. The house of Altenberg was extinct in 1672, and its possessions were divided between Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Gotha. That of Hildburghausen was formed in 1825, and made Altenberg its capital. All these princes, besides many minor feudatories, enjoying from various sources the right to a separate currency, have left numismatic reminiscences of their existence from the twelfth century to the present. The title of Coburg-Meiningen seems to have been limited to the immediate successor of Bernard in 1733. Of Saxe-Saalfeld there is only abbatial or urban coinage, dating from a very early period, as in 1350 the abbot ceded his pretensions to the town. When we approach more recent times, Saalfeld is found associated with Coburg; a thaler of 1794 reads *Ernestvs Fridericvs D.G. Ds. Cobvrg Saalfeld;* and on one of 1817 occurs *Ernst Herzog zu Sachsen Coburg und Saalfeld.* On the whole, there is nothing of great importance to record in connection with these titles or heads. Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenberg have their own limited currencies, which are not of common occurrence outside the immediate territory or at all events the German frontier.

Saxe-Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg and Saalfeld.
Saxe-Hildburghausen.
Saxe-Altenberg.

The undivided government of Anhalt was originally a fief created in favour of Henry, son of Bernard, Duke of Saxony, in or about 1180, and was successively a margraviat, county, and duchy. The margraves struck groschen

in the fifteenth century, and received the imperial authority to coin gold in 1503. There are thalers from 1539. The division of the house into branches seems to have taken place in 1603. We have in our hands a small copper piece of Anhalt-Dessau, belonging to that epoch, as well as a jubileums-thaler commemorating the partition of 1603 and the reunion for constitutional and financial purposes in 1863.[1] The bear *passant* to left on the money which most usually occurs indicates Anhalt-Bernburg. Without exception the coinage of this region is scarce, particularly the gold, even of the last century.

Anhalt-Dessau. Bernburg. Coethen. Zerbst.

This is a house of which there were several branches, all striking money, which is chiefly of the lower denominations, commencing with bracteates in the thirteenth century. The thaler appeared in 1525, and in 1737 gold was obtained from the mines at Goldsthal for the coinage of ducats or florins in that metal. Of the bracteate series the most ancient appear to be the examples with the double circle of pearls specified in a monetary treaty of 1290 between Schlotheim and Mühlhausen, and not directly connected with the duchy. A later issue has a single circle. Two interesting relics of S. Rudolstadt are the mortuary money in memory of the Duchess Æmilia and the thaler or gulden of medallic fabric of 1796, with the singular type on reverse of the *Wild Man and Woman* as supporters of the ducal shield. There are thalers of Friedrich Gunther of S. Rudolstadt of 1812, 1858, 1866, and, doubtless, other years. That of 1812 is a convention-piece, of which the reverse is from the same die as was used for Reuss, etc., and in fact the sole difference is in the obverses of this issue with the portraits and special titles. They all probably came from a common mint—Leipsic?—under Franco-Saxon auspices.

Schwarzburg. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

The within-named principality, divided at an early date into four branches, and at present into two, *Senior* and *Junior*, has issued from the twelfth century downward a very considerable body of money, which is seldom seen in England, and does not often present itself

Reuss.

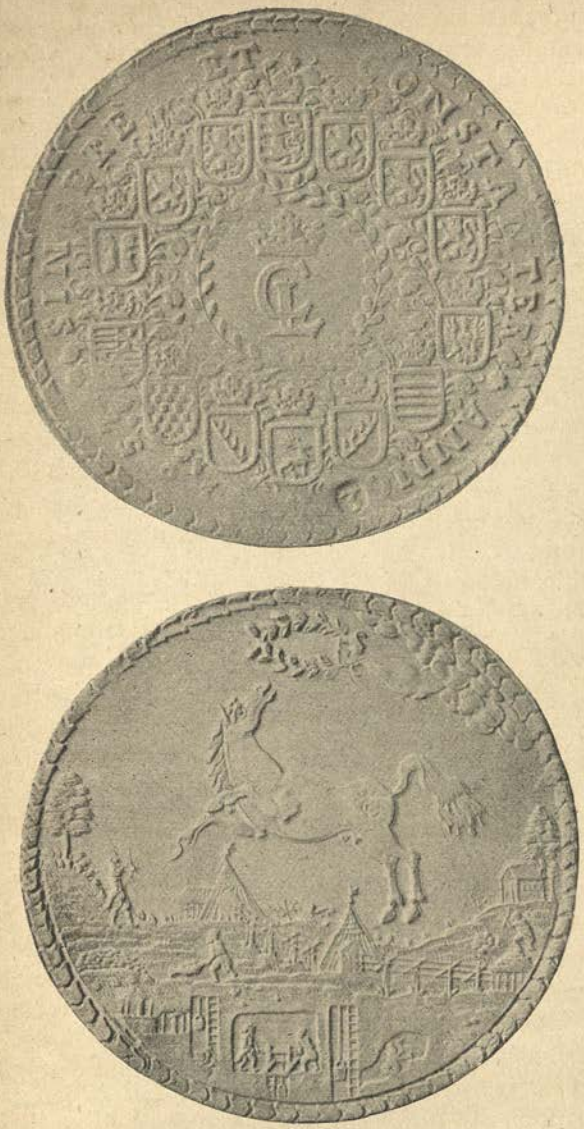
[1] But Anhalt-Zerbst became extinct in 1793.

in continental catalogues. The original currency was on the bracteate system: one belonging to the Plauen line has *Hadupm.* for *Henricus Advocatūs de Plauen*, indicating the lay administrator of that province. There is a great risk of confusion among the more archaic Reuss money through the fifty or sixty persons of the name of Henry who have borne the title, and, again, through the anonymous character of many of the pieces. On some of those struck at Schleiz we observe the head of the aurochs or bull, a type so prevalent in Mecklemburgh, and here it occurs with the addition of a flying fish above it or in the hands of a bearer, who may be intended for the Count of Lobdeburg, issuer of the coin; the symbol seems to point to an early religious or sacrificial idea, which was once very widely spread, and seems to have travelled westward from Moldavia or Bogdana, where we observe the same thing on the money of the mediæval voivodes. We get the flying fish again at Bergau in Saxony.

With the intricate territorial divisions and periodical readjustments of this domain we are of course unable to deal at length. In 1569 the house, tracing its rise from the earlier half of the thirteenth century, branched into two stems, Dannenberg and Lüneburg, subsequently Hanover. The Celle line commenced in 1546, and merged in that of Calenberg in 1705. The Lüneburg one eventually surpassed all the others in weight and consequence, owing to the succession of the Elector George Louis in 1714 to the throne of Great Britain as the next heir of the Electress Sophia.

Brunswick-Lüneburg.
Grubenhagen.
Göttingen.
Calenberg.
Wolfenbüttel.
Celle or Zell.

From a numismatic point of view, however, the leading consideration is the relationship of the duchy to the bordering or allied coinages before it acquired an independent existence, and the probability seems to be that its currency was at first in common with that of Saxony, and emanated from the mints at Lüneburg and Ebsdorf or Ebsdorp in the vicinity. The primitive *denarii* with the name of Bernhard (973-1010) afford no clue to the region of origin; but there



Brunswick-Lüneburg : triple thaler, 1657.

are others of Bernhard II. (*c.* 1010-60) with *Livnibvrhc* and supposed restrikes or imitations in the eleventh century of similar pieces exhibiting the name of Vichmann or Wigman II. (944-67). Why, if such were the case, money of the

See p. 231.

tenth century was reproduced in the following one, we do not learn; but we know that from the latter date the obscurity and difficulty decrease. The fifteenth century witnessed the introduction of the grosch and the thaler at Brunswick, and the dukes associated themselves in course of time with some of the noblest and grandest monuments in

the entire German series. All collectors must become aware of the large, wide-spread silver pieces coined from the Hartz mines, and in many instances stamped with values from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 thalers. Of the same coin specimens may be seen with and without the current rate, as if the process had been an afterthought. One with an equestrian portrait of the Elector Augustus, 1664, has the stamp beneath the feet of the horse, while a second, of 1655, is unmarked. But from about 1538 down to the last century this picturesque and luxurious coinage proceeded almost without interruption and with infinite variety of treatment. The portraits of the dukes are excellent, and are quite equal to the contemporary Italian work alike in the boldness and freedom of touch and in the truthfulness to life. Besides the Anglo-Hanoverian coinage noticed below, pieces struck by the Elector George Louis shortly before his succession to the British Crown should be interesting to the English and American collector: there is the very fine thaler of 1713 with the reverse legend *In Recto Decus*. Equally in Brunswick and in Saxony the remains of gold currency are scanty, nor do the evidences authorise us to suppose that the metal was ever extensively employed. The imperial concessions in this respect are limited to Emden, Goslar, Lüneburg, and one or two other towns, without any proof of the participation of the dukes in the movement.

Hanover.

This kingdom, which evolved from Brunswick-Lüneburg, and dates only from 1814, was an appanage of the British Crown till the death of William IV. in 1837. There is a coinage of George V. including a 5-thaler piece from the Hartz gold of 1853. But as an electorate

Hanover produced a copious store and succession of money in all metals, the gold pieces, especially of George I., being scarce. We may particularise the *Elector* guinea of 1714,

the 4-gulden of 1752, and the ducat of 1815. Much fuller information than we can afford to give is furnished in the elaborate volume by Mr. Atkins on Colonial Money.

But independently of the duchy and monarchy, the province, and the town of Hanover or Alstadt itself, constituted the site of many early mints and the source of a plentiful and varied coinage, bearing the names of seigneurs, towns, and religious establishments, among them being Aurich, Diepholz, Göttingen, Goslar, Hildesheim, Osnabrück, and

9 Pfennigen of Osnabrück, 1625.

the Counts of Bentheim and East Friesland. Of the several places of coinage within this area our Catalogue supplies particulars. Hildesheim, which has experienced two periods of prosperity, and preserves many traces of its former importance, is associated with the famous 4-ducat piece of Charles V., 1528. All the money of East Friesland is rare, especially the gold. The series appears to extend from the middle of the fifteenth to that of the eighteenth century. There are two remarkable pattern thalers of Enno III., 1614 and 1616, struck on square flans. A gold ducat of Karl Edzard, 1737, with a bust to right, reads on obverse *Carolvs Edzardvs D · G · Pr · Fris · Or ·* and on reverse *Dominvs Essi Et Witm.* The shield is of six quarterings; in the fifth appears the crowned bull. The prince was also Lord of Essen and Wittmund.

At one time an independent fief of the Counts or Graven of Rustringen, this province and eventually grand-duchy has successively followed the fortunes of Denmark, Russia, and Germany. Within its boundaries we count five mints, one or two of great antiquity. The

Oldenburgh.

seigneurs or herren of Jever are supposed to have struck money there in the eleventh century, and Wildeshausen possessed an episcopal coinage in the twelfth. The grand-duke issued in 1806-7, from the mint at St. Petersburgh, gold pieces of 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thalers on the German model.

Lauenburg.

At present and since 1864 part of Prussia, this territory long remained a separate duchy under Johann, son of Albrecht I., Duke of Saxony, and his successors, and possessed its own mints and currency. The principal seat of coinage was at Otterndorf.

Holstein.
Holstein-Glücksburg.
Sonderburg.
Gottorp.

Holstein first occurs to our notice as a dependency of the Dukes of Saxony, who governed it by deputy. In 1460 the Estates of Holstein chose the King of Denmark their Count, and the Emperor Frederic III. in 1474-75 erected the fief into a duchy with full monetary privileges. Holstein was incorporated with Denmark in 1773, and annexed by Prussia in 1864. Kiel appears to have been the most ancient mint, as it received a concession from the Count of Holstein as far back as 1318, having been previously, perhaps, his own monopoly. Of the three branches there are coins to a limited extent. Altogether the salvage of time has been scanty enough: in many of these extinct or obscure governments political and financial agencies have blindly committed to the crucible for recoinage or conversion into bullion not a little of the material and testimony requisite for a continuous numismatic study of the past.

Lübeck.
Hamburgh.
Bremen.

For some account of the productions of these three members of the Hanseatic League we may refer to the previous sections.

Mecklemburgh,
Mecklemburgh-Schwerin.
Strelitz.

This division of Northern Germany, parcelled out at an early period into four separate governments, and ultimately consolidated into two grand-duchies, became the seat of numerous places of coinage by virtue of concessions from the ancient dukes or from the Crown. As we pointed out above, a distinctive symbol on many of the civic coins of Wismar, Rostock, and other towns is a bull's head, a peculi-

arity transmitted from the Taurisci, the primitive occupiers of Noricum, and common to Uri in Switzerland, and to Schleiz in the principality of Reuss. We have also Urach, one of the two districts out of which Würtemburg was originally formed, where the name is supposed to imply the same traditional notion and perhaps worship. There is a very curious and significant pfenning of a seigneur of Werle, struck at Malchin, bearing the emblem, with a cross between the horns. The aurochs was succeeded in some places by the griffin, a type borrowed from Pomerania. Such survivals almost unquestionably point to a primeval order of society, when the life of the *pagus* prevailed, and many obscure forms of religious cult were in use among the remote population which eventually became the great Teutonic race.

The oldest money of Mecklemburgh consisted of bracteates superseded by pfennings, schillings, and double schillings. Of the thaler we do not hear till 1502, during the joint reign of Henry the Pacific and Albert the Fair. Our knowledge of the subject may be, probably is, imperfect; but there is an apparent absence of continuity and sequence in the series of larger silver; and we have not met with any thalers between 1502 and 1540, when Henry was reigning alone. There are: a ½ thaler of Albert, 1542, struck at Gadebusch, and a thaler of John Albert, 1549. The former is of a special type, and is singularly rare. The obverse

reads *A*[*lbertus*] *H*[*erzog*] *Z*[*u*] *M*[*ecklemburg.*] 1542; on the reverse occurs *Mo. Nova Gadebvs.* The thaler of 1549 is remarkable for the form of the hat worn by the

duke. The earlier example was presumably, from its exceptional character, issued during a political emergency, like the Brandenburgh money of the same period during the pacification of Passau.

The historical interest of the later Mecklemburgh currency centres in Wallenstein, or Albrecht von Waldstein, Duke of Mecklemburgh and Friedland, and one of the prominent figures in the Thirty Years' War (1618-48). Of this distinguished man we possess tolerably complete numismatic evidences extending from 1626 to 1632, in a succession of thalers with his full-face portrait and a 10-florin or ducat piece of 1632, varying in the bust and the drapery. We have seen no other denominations. The thalers belong

to 1626 (two varieties), 1627 (do.), 1628 (do.), 1629 (do.), 1630, 1631, and 1632.

There is an abundance of coinage of base alloy connected with Mecklemburgh, not only belonging to the urban currencies of anterior date, but to the perturbed epoch of the Seven Years' War (1756-63).

This province first presents itself to our notice as a sort of duchy under the suzerainty of that of Poland, when the separate coinage was restricted to bracteates, of which one bears four rudimentary portraits representing the two dukes and their brothers surrounding a cross. On some of those pieces we are reminded of the Anglo-Saxon pennies in the presence of

Pomerania (Pommern).

the names of moneyers, while on the identity of the sovereigns we are left to speculation. In the thirteenth century Pomerania formed two divisions, Stettin and Wolgast, each under its own duke. There are pieces reading *Dux Stetin*, and *Dvc' Wolg.* respectively; and the whole was not united till 1625. But even under the dual rule the coinage, in the latter half of the fifteenth century, received a powerful stimulus, and perhaps attained its climax, as we perceive that in or about 1492 the region was provided with gold, silver, and billon pieces in fair abundance, and was under monetary treaties between the dukes and some of the leading townships. The lower denominations at that time comprised the grosch = 12 pf., the schilling = 4 pf., the witten = 2 pf., and the vierch (?) = $\frac{1}{4}$ pf. At a subsequent period, and during the troubles of the seventeenth century, the standard of the money underwent debasement, and in fact never regained its former importance, the Swedish money for this district, though of poor metal, becoming the leading feature, and preserving a good style. An interesting daler of Christina, 1642, exhibits an elaborate coiffure and ruff and the reading on reverse *Moneta · Nova · Argent · Dvcatvs · Pomer:* Besides Stettin and Wolgast, several other municipal centres lay within these lines in the old days: particularly Stralsund and Rügen. Of Stralsund the chief distinguishing mark is a broad arrowhead; some of the small pieces are of fine silver, others of lower alloy. The Dukes of Mecklemburgh employed the mint at Stargard and the Margraves of Brandenburgh that at Schievelbein.

Brandenburgh: Margraviat and Electorate. Brandenburgh-Anspach. Brandenburgh-Bayreuth.

The actual history of Brandenburgh for our immediate purpose opens with the sale of the margraviat in 1415 by the Emperor Sigismund to Frederic of Hohenzollern, Burgraf of Nürnberg, just as in all likelihood the Dukedom and Electorate of Saxony evolved from the same source at Magdeburg. The original domain was formed out of the ancient Wendish territory, which probably embraced the whole of what is now Pomerania, Prussian Saxony, and Prussian Poland, including Branden-

burgh itself, and underwent numerous modifications of frontier and government before it was consolidated with the dukedom of Prussia and other territories into a kingdom in 1701.

Of the reigning houses prior to 1415 there are copious numismatic remains, commencing with bracteates of superior fabric, and subsequently, as we see almost everywhere, developing, under the later margraves, into pfennigen, groschen, thalers, and gold coins, with their divisions. Berlin was from an early date one of the mints with a bear *passant* to right, or a bear and an eagle; but it was by no means so largely used as Brandenburgh, Koepnik, and Stendal, or even Frankfort-on-the-Oder. In addition to those in their own immediate territories, the margraves are found striking money in the fourteenth century in Saxony and Pomerania. The groschen and thalers of the sixteenth century are well executed, and usually bear characteristic portraits. Some of the legends of Albert, who incorporated with his ancestral estates those of the Teutonic Order, describe the margraf as *Duke of Prussia:* a grosch of 1542 has this reading;

a thaler of 1549 omits it. We note that in course of time the bear disappears, and the eagle grows more conspicuous and spreads its wings, so as, in the first-named piece, to occupy the greater part of the reverse.

When we enter the seventeenth century we are confronted with a double thaler of George William (1619-40), where he is said to be Margraf of Brandenburgh and Duke

of Prussia, Clèves, Juliers, and Berg. It has a three-quarter portrait of the margraf robed and bonneted, grasping sceptre and sword in either hand. The rehearsal of dignities makes it necessary to observe that in 1610 the last Duke of Clèves, Juliers, and Berg had died *s.p.*, and that Brandenburgh and Saxony were competitors for the territory.

The primary numismatic monuments of the present Prussian monarchy are to be sought in the coinage of the Dukes of Massovia (twelfth to thirteenth century), the Knights of the Teutonic Order (1230-1530), the Margraves of Brandenburgh, and the earlier Kings of Poland. The greater part of Eastern Prussia belonged *de facto* to the last Power during the fifteenth and two following centuries, and the remainder devolved on Brandenburgh, when the Margraf Albert about 1530 took into his own hands the acquisitions of the Teutonic Knights, thus preparing the way, when Poland declined and suffered gradual disintegration, for the higher destinies of the house of Hohenzollern in the then yet distant future.

Prussia.
The Teutonic Order.
The Duchy.
Kingdom.

Culm, a Hanse town in Western Prussia, is the sole seat of coinage of which we hear, belonging to the ancient dukes of Massovia, who nevertheless had Warsaw as their capital, and of their currency we have no knowledge. The place was subsequently the chief centre of the Knights, and doubtless their mint; for in 1246 the Grand Master granted authority to the town of Elbing to strike pfennings of the Culm type, which could at most be no more than modifications of the original Massovian money. That the dukes and their successors had a coinage we need not hesitate to believe, nor, if it consisted of mute bracteates in lieu of the signed pieces which followed, are we to wonder at its disappearance or the failure of identification. It is at least certain that during more than a century and a half the Grand Masters placed their names and titles on a series of bracteates, schillings of Polish standard (= 16 pf.), gold florins and other currency, and that the first to whom any coins can be confidently assigned, Winric von Kniprode (1351-82), thought himself entitled to inscribe on the reverse *Moneta Domi-*

PRUSSIAN COINS, 14TH-18TH C.

Schilling of the Teutonic Order, 14th c.

Half-thaler of Maximilian of Bavaria as Administrator of Prussia, 1612.

Copper solidus of Prussia, 1719.

Gold florin of Frederic William I., 1725.

Thaler of Frederic the Great, 1785.

norum Pruci. As the office was elective, we hardly understand why he used the expression *Magister Winricus Primus* on a schilling before us.

The later annals of the Order of St. George, or, as it afterwards became, of St. Mary, transport us to a different region—Franconia, where under various auspices, especially those of Maximilian of Bavaria, the Knights preserved a more or less nominal existence down to the commencement of the present century, with the names of Maximilian and others as grand masters or administrators. There is an interesting series from 1587 to 1618 of thalers, most of which bear the full-length portrait of the Elector, his title as *Grand* Administrator of Prussia, and an equestrian figure on reverse surrounded by escutcheons. The thaler of 1587 and the ½ of 1612 appear to be scarce. We have seen the dates 1587, 1603, 1612, 1613, 1614, and 1618.

The coinage of Prussia itself, after the formation of the kingdom, partook to some extent of the old Polish character, and indeed there is nothing to be found in the former equal in artistic attraction and mechanical merit to the best period

⅔ thaler of Frederic III., Margraf of Brandenburgh subsequently first King of Prussia.

of the latter State (1588-1660). The operations of the mint during the reign of Frederic I. (1701-13) appear to have been on a frugal scale, and (if we may judge from the small survival) to have been struck in limited numbers, as the coins are uniformly of great rarity. Under the circumstances it may be desirable to enumerate such denominations as have occurred :—

Kronungsthaler, 1701.
Magdeburger thaler, 1701.
Thaler, 1702, 1703, 1704.
Gulden, 1704.
Thaler, 1705.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler, 1707.
Thaler, 1711.

His immediate successor, Frederic William I. (1713-40), occurs somewhat more freely on coins, and we meet with the copper *solidus*, borrowed from Poland, with *Solidus Regni Pruss.* The experiment, however, does not seem to have outlived the reign, and Frederic II. (1740-85) introduced the pfenning and its multiples. There could be no difficulty, when the art of engraving on metal was so well understood, in producing satisfactory work, and the money both of Frederic II. and his father is alike excellent, while the latter, and the Prussian currency generally henceforth, are plentiful, although it is believed that about the period of the Seven Years' War large quantities of copper groschen were imported from England (? Birmingham) into Northern Germany, and the state of the coinage in the Fatherland down to recent times continued to be worse than in any part of the Continent.

But attention should be drawn to the rare pattern thaler of 1750, with the head laureated and the bust in armour, and below, in cursive characters, *Vive le Roy.* The reverse exhibits the crowned eagle, with trophies in sunlight.

Posen.

The province of Posen or Bydgost, subsequently a grand-duchy, contained within it, from at least the thirteenth century, several mints under Polish control or in the employment of that state. Of these some account is given elsewhere. Posen fell, on the partition of Poland, to the share of Prussia, was annexed to the Saxon grand-duchy of Warsaw by Napoléon, and reverted to its former masters in 1815. A 3-groschen piece of 1816 of Prussian fabric may be part of the earliest issue after the restoration by the Treaty of Vienna.

A considerable share of the Saxon territory, constituting parcels of the kingdom of Prussia and the present German Empire, was lost by the adherence of the last Elector and

first King to the cause of Napoléon, and included the ancestral estates of the ancient dukes. The most important centres are Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Halle, Stendal, Mansfeld, Stolberg, Wittenberg, Erfürt, and Mühlhausen; but the acquisition comprehended the whole of the Saxon palatinate as well as Thüringen, and completely shifted the balance of power from one monarchy to the other, although even under the former *régime* the germ of Prussian ascendency, Brandenburgh, had exercised influence within this range, and had seats of coinage at several points. From 1815 the prestige of Saxony may be considered as extinguished or eclipsed. The descendants of the Burgraf of Magdeburg did not, as in the somewhat parallel case of the house of Savoy, acquire an indemnity elsewhere.

Prussian Saxony: (1) Circle of Magdeburg, (2) Circle of Merseburg, (3) Circle of Erfürt.

We have called attention in our Catalogues to the more remarkable productions, numismatically speaking, of this region, of which the most conspicuous belong, perhaps, to Mansfeld and Stolberg. The former is certainly an interesting if a rather monotonous series, extending from 1521 to about

1790, and is seldom to be found in even tolerable preservation. The early gold money is of peculiar rarity. The coinage of Stolberg, which embraces or concerns more than one branch of that house, is almost equally unvaried, bearing a stag on one side and a shield on the other, the horns of the animal usually entangled in a column; but the most ancient examples—mute uniface bracteates—exhibit only

a stag to left; these were succeeded by pfennings, also struck on one side, with a stag's head and *Stol.* or *Stalb.*,

Bracteate.

Gold florin.

and in due course we meet with the albus, kreutzer, batz, thaler and half thaler, and gold florin. They are all scarce, especially the bracteates and the gold.

Silesia or Schlesien.

The province of Silesia, of which the first mention in modern history connects it with Poland, belonged in turn to that dukedom, to Bohemia, Austria, and Prussia, representing the gain of Frederick the Great from the Seven Years' War. The most remote and primitive currency associated with a region which at more than one time felt the influence of Scandinavian conquest and ascendency, presents itself, as usual, in the shape of bracteates of difficult attribution; and a considerable number of mints within this geographical area gradually yielded improved and varied types, while they formed a common ground or source for the monetary requirements of many beyond the border. The bulk of the old Silesian coinage, however, may be said to have been of an urban character from the 14th century. Three of the leading mints were Wratislav or Breslau, Glatz, and Schweidnitz; and the first was the place of origin of a long episcopal series in all metals

dating from the thirteenth century. It is stated that the Emperor Charles IV. accorded to the town in 1360 the right of striking gold of the Bohemian type. There was also money in this metal of the prince-bishops, and siege-pieces in copper of more than one kind and denomination, as a reference to the previous sections will shew.

II. AUSTRIA

It is well known that during some centuries Austria, the Eastern March or Mark, was governed by margraves and dukes, and that after certain political vicissitudes it passed into the possession of the house of Hapsburg. Under that great and long-lived dynasty the country gradually augmented its territory by cession, inheritance, or conquest, until the original domain represented little more than a province of the Holy Roman Empire, and the Hapsburgs extended their sway over the Tyrol, Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, and a share of Poland; over Spain and a considerable part of Italy and the Netherlands; and over Istria, Carinthia, Carniola, Moravia, and Styria. The title of the Holy Roman Empire was derived from the succession to the throne of St. Stephen of Hungary. Down to the beginning of the present century Austria was the grand centre and rallying-point of an immense dominion, second only to Russia in area, and far superior to the latter in wealth and importance. The course of modern events has sensibly tended in general to reduce the Austrian outlying dominions, and her sovereign no longer reigns in Italy, Sardinia, Spain, and the Low Countries. Burgundy had ceased to be an actual portion of the empire long before it disappeared from the array of titles on the older money.

Necessarily confining our attention to the immediate question, we discover nothing more ambitious or interesting in the present series than bracteates and denarii, which remain

uninscribed down to the middle of the thirteenth century, when a denarius occurs with *Imp'ator. F.* and a crowned eagle on reverse, attributed to the Emperor Frederic II. deposed in 1246. All the evidences help to establish that the output during this archaic era must have been equally prolific and diversified; and while legends are missing, there is no lack of characteristic symbols and rude ideal portraits enclosed in a floriated tressure and variously treated: in one a crowned figure holds a sceptre and a falcon; in another we see an eagle with a human visage; and in a third there is a stag's head, as on some of the money of Stolberg. The favourite Florentine gold type was adopted about 1330, and from 1457 more explicit legends and dates, with higher denominations, contribute to form a new epoch in the coinage. At this point of time the principal mints were Enns, Linz, Graetz, and Neustadt. Already on coins of the Emperor Frederic III. (1442-93) the somewhat arrogant motto, subsequently repeated by Charles V., presents itself: *A[quila] E[lecta] I[uste] O[mnia] V[incit]*. But it was reserved for the successor of this prince, the Arch-Duke Maximilian I. (1493-1519), to identify his name and country with those superb specimens of medallic art, the schauthaler of 1479 in its two or three varieties, and those which followed it, after the death of Mary of Burgundy in 1482, down to 1518. The 4-ducat piece of Charles V., 1528, may be accounted part of this fine series, which was carried down to the present century by the very carefully engraved thalers and their multiples in gold of Francis II. (I. of Austria) as late as 1829. Cognisance ought to be taken of the one issued as money of necessity during the struggle with France, with *Franc · II · D · G · Conservator Castri · 1804*, and on reverse *Mon · Nov · Castri · Friedberg:* on the obverse occurs the two-headed eagle crowned, holding a shield in either claw, and *V. E. F. Marck;* and on reverse a horseman spearing a fallen enemy, the castle of Burg-Friedberg in the background: m.m. F.

But to the intervening period we have to refer a splendid assortment of coins in all metals struck by the

Holy Roman emperors from Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., to Leopold II. (1521-1792); particularly the thalers and double thalers of Ferdinand (of which considerable numbers have been recently found), Rodolph II., Leopold I. and Claudia de' Medici with their busts accollated; Joseph I., Francis I. (struck at Augsburgh, 1745), and Maria Theresa. In addition to the ordinary currency of the last-named sovereign, we have not only that for the provinces and dependencies, but the ubiquitous thaler of 1780, which is accepted in China, Abyssinia, and Ashantee, and occurs countermarked with Chinese characters,[1] and the beautiful jubilee piece of 1888, produced under the auspices of the Numismatic Society of Vienna. Collectors should be aware that there are two varieties of this noble thaler, one with a plain, the other with an inscribed edge. The coinage of Francis Joseph, which goes back to 1848, of which year there is, however, a coinage of his uncle and predecessor Ferdinand, has accumulated into a voluminous assemblage of types and denominations, among which we may cite the 20-kreutzer piece of 1852 with the head to left.

In copper Austria lagged far behind her neighbours and contemporaries, and for the arch-duchy and empire appears to have possessed nothing prior to Maria Theresa. The employment of this metal to any appreciable extent began in 1800, when we have a series of 6, 3, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ kreutzer. There are subsequent issues of 30 and 15 kreutzer, 1807, as Emperor of Austria (money of necessity), of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 3 kreutzer, 1812; of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 kreutzer, 1816; of 2 kreutzer (of large, thick fabric), 1848; of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 kreutzer, 1851; of 4 kreutzer, 1861, and doubtless others intermediately. At present, the resort to bronze has become a regular institution, and since 1858 the Austrian silver florin has been computed as = 100 kreutzer, in lieu of 60, according to the old standard.

The Austrian Tyrol, which was united to the arch-duchy in the person of Maximilian I. in 1496 by the death without issue of Sigismund, Margraf of Elsas and Count of the

[1] It is periodically restruck from the old dies for commercial use.

Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy: schauthaler, 1479.

Sigismund, Arch-Duke of Austria: ½ dickthaler, 1484.

Ferdinand Charles: 3 kreutzer, 1638.

Maria Theresa: gold florin, 1742.

Maria Theresa: double liard for the Austrian Netherlands.

Maria Theresa: kreutzer struck for Görz.

Tyrol, had been governed by independent counts since the thirteenth century. We have before us a denarius of Count Meinhard, who died in 1295, probably struck at Meran. The most celebrated coins associated with this district are the dickthaler and half thaler of the Arch-Duke Sigismund, 1484, the thaler of Maximilian I., 1486, both from the mint at Hall, near Innspruck, and apparently by the same artist, and the convention-money of 1809 issued during the struggle of Andreas Hofer against Napoléon. The half dickthaler of 1484 is peculiarly rare, and its existence has been questioned.[1]

The Tyrol.

Goritz, now part of the province of Illyria, possessed during many centuries its own counts and its separate coinage; and some of the earlier copper pieces of Austrian origin, next to those of Styria, belong here. A soldo of Charles VI., 1733, is without legend, but is recognised from the arms. The money usually bears the crowned shield on obverse, and the value and date in a cartouche on reverse. But Maria Theresa substituted her portrait on some of the pieces, and Francis II. changed the shield. The value was originally in soldi, afterwards in soldi and kreutzer. The 15 soldi of 1802 was for Goritz.

Goritz or Goerz.

These divisions of the empire, united in 951, had their independent princes and currencies from a very remote date, and even after their incorporation with Austria a special coinage. The early princes struck convention-money in alliance with their neighbours and the Counts of the Tyrol; but the later Dukes of Carinthia possessed three mints—Voelkermarkt, Landestrost, and Saint-Veit. There are also thalers of the Rosenberg family.

Istria and Carinthia. Istrien and Kaernthen.

The authority to strike money, conferred on the patriarchs by the Emperor Louis II. in 856, is not known to have been carried into effect so far as any extant identifiable pieces are concerned. The known coinage, limited to danari, oboli, piccoli, and bagattini,

Aquileia.

[1] One occurred at the Dillon sale, 1892, in lot 445. It exactly corresponds in type and module with the thaler.

extends from 1204 to 1437, when the see was held by Louis, Duke of Teck or Teschen.

Carniola or Krain.

The independent Dukes of Carinthia had their mint at Laibach. Special money was struck by the former Emperors of Austria for the duchy.

Moravia or Maehren.

A margraviat, with denarii and pfennings, from the tenth to the fifteenth century. After the union with Austria the title appeared among those on some of the coins of the arch-dukes, the multiplicity of their dignities rendering it difficult to include the whole story on every piece or issue. Probably the money, where Moravia is specified, was intended for circulation there, and the later Emperors of Germany struck special issues for the margraviat.

Styria or Steiermark.

Of all the states composing the Austrian dominions Styria becomes the most interesting, when we look at the fact that it seems to have been in advance of the rest of the arch-duchy in its numismatic development, and to have possessed no money at any period within accessible records except that of its counts, margraves, and dukes, subsequently Dukes of Austria and Styria or Steiermark. The gold coinage dates from 1491, the copper from 1531, the thaler from 1574. The earliest coinage appears to be the type of the denarius with *Schilt. von Steir.* and a panther, which may represent the original autonomous money prior to the final amalgamation with Austria under the Arch-Duke Rodolph about 1278. This margraviat or duchy possessed the heller and batz, the pfenning, the zweier, and dreier, until in 1622 the *marque* became the monetary unit, and there were pieces of 150, 75, 48, 15, and 12 marques, 300 marques being approximately = 1 thaler.

In addition to the provincial coinages and those for the Austrian Netherlands and Austrian Italy to be presently described under succeeding sections, we have a piece of 6 kreutzer struck for Farther Austria in 1802, with *Vord. Oest. Scheid. Munz.*, and another of 7 kreutzer of the same date, with the usual title and no legend on reverse; and a

profusion of civic and local money proceeding, like that of Northern Germany, from feudal or municipal sources. Some of these special monetary rights were exercised down to the eighteenth or even nineteenth century, as at Auersperg, Khevenhüller, Kinsky, Rosenberg, Olmütz, and Salzburg; but the majority disappeared within the seventeenth. All those which enjoy numismatic associations are enumerated in the Catalogue of Mints. In the Salzburg archiepiscopal series, extending from the tenth to the eighteenth century, there is an almost unique maintenance of artistic treatment and careful attention to detail; and the thalers and double thalers of the Cardinal-Archbishop Mattheus (1521-22) strongly remind us of Holbein. The latest thaler in our hands belongs to 1786.

Bohemia.

The Bohemian numismatic records, furnished by a succession of coins of the bracteate or the denarius module, open with the tenth century, when the dukedom remained singularly unsettled in its tenure, and the list of rulers consists of a roll of obscure names, of whose personality we gain very slight knowledge, until the crown passed to the house of Luxemburgh in 1309. But the surviving types of the mediæval era deserve and repay study by reason of their great variety of character and the illustration which they seem to convey to us of the ideas and development of a primitive people. It is evident that the earliest moneyers had before them Byzantine types, which they unskilfully copied, and that in course of time a change of feeling led to the introduction of Christian and Popish symbols, as the Temple, the Cross, the Hand, the Bible, and the figure holding a globe, or with conjoined hands adjuring an angel, as well as episodes borrowed from local life, as in a piece where the duke is depicted in conflict with a bear. Prague was even in such remote days the leading mint. The bracteates, which are of varying dimensions, and generally uninscribed, are supposed to be posterior to the denarii, and to belong to the later part of the archaic period. The reign of Wenceslas II. (1278-1305) marked a very notable advance in the coinage, for this king

received into his employment Florentine engravers, to whom we are indebted for the celebrated and long popular and widely current pragergroschen. But a later monarch, John of Luxemburgh, the blind king, who fell at Creçy in 1346, carried the national money to still greater perfection, and multiplied the denominations, during his lengthened reign. He usually describes himself as *Iohannes. Dei. Gra. Rex. Boe.*

Denarius of John of Luxemburgh (1309-46).

Et. Pol. The money became of superior fabric and of less archaic spirit. We know with the name and portrait of this sovereign, whose memory is of Anglo-Gallic interest, or that of St. Wenceslas, the pfenning, the denarius, the grosch, and the gold florin. With Louis I., of the house of Jagellon, the last independent king, the thaler commenced, owing the designation which it has ever since borne to the silver mines of Joachimsthal, according to a tradition which has been generally, though perhaps on insufficient ground, accepted. The main point is that although a coin of this fabric, size, and weight was undoubtedly in existence long

Joachimsthaler, 1525.

previously to the sixteenth century, there is no apparent proof that the actual denomination was adopted and recog-

nised. The Bohemian thalers range in date from 1518 to 1525, and were continued by the Counts of Schlick; there is a double one (*doppelter zwitter* thaler) of Stephen, 1526.

Of the history of the coinage subsequently to the devolution of the crown on Ferdinand of Austria in 1527, there is not much to be predicated beyond the remarkable series of raitgroschen or ritgroschen in copper, struck for this part of the empire about 1570. We have met with the dates 1572, 1583, and 1605; the only other salient feature under the present section is the brief and limited currency of Frederic, Count Palatine of the Rhine, during his more or less nominal tenure of the regal title in the years 1619-20. The career of Frederic forms a chapter in the Thirty Years' War; and from his nearness by marriage to the Stuarts, these numismatic relics derive a special attraction in the eyes of Englishmen and Americans. He appears to have issued nothing beyond silver pieces of 48 and 24 kreutzer. Of the latter there are two distinct types: one dated 1619, with the lion of Bohemia on reverse and a crown on obverse; the other with a portrait and a shield of arms, and the date

Frederic of Bohemia: 24 kreutzer, 1620.

1620. The larger coin, also belonging to 1620, bears a different bust. All are uncommon. Some of the later Austrian copper money for Bohemia exhibits the value and date on one side and the lion on the other, dispensing with a legend. A pfenning of this class before us has 1 *P.* 1758.

In the Italian section, under VENICE, we propose to

furnish a short account of this province and city, both of which were long numismatically associated with the Republic. In the Catalogue of Mints several entries refer to these heads.

Dalmatia. Ragusa.

We do not meet with any vestiges of a coinage which can be clearly assigned to this ancient kingdom, which commands our respectful sympathy with its struggles for freedom and its former achievements and culture, till we reach the date when St. Stephen sat upon the throne at the close of the tenth century. Of Stephen himself, the founder of the Holy Apostolic Vicariat, we find denarii of good fabric and workmanship and apparently of Western origin; and his successors in the eleventh to thirteenth century adhered to the same description of currency—the

Hungary.

Andrew, King of Hungary, 1047-61. Denarius.

denarius and its divisions. In the course of the reign of Bela IV. (1235-60) and Stephen V. (1260-72), as one fruit of the Mongol invasion of 1241-42, and the contact which it involved with Oriental or at least Byzantine habits, the Government of Hungary was led to introduce into the dominions a curious copper currency imitated from that of

Constantinople in respect to module and style, but exhibiting on the reverse Christ or the Virgin enthroned. These coins, of which there are varieties, do not appear to have

been continued beyond the following reign. It is on the money of Bela that the name of the country first appears in full; and he describes himself indifferently as *Dux Ungarie* and *Rex Sclavonie*. The gold coinage of Hungary seems to have commenced about 1309 with Charles Robert of Anjou, who issued a florin or ducat = 200 denarii or 400 obuli, on the model of those of Florence; and the series was carried down to the present time by his successors the rulers of Hungary and Austria-Hungary. Of the celebrated Matthias Corvinus (1458-90), founder of the Library at Buda, there are at least two types, which we ascribe to the mint at Jagerndorf or Carnow; and the original Italian prototype was gradually lost, the Hungarian piece serving in its turn as a pattern for the moneyers of Italy and the Netherlands. On the ducats of Corvinus, as on some of the early Bavarian currency, one side presents the name of a canonised monarch

Gold ducat of Corvinus.

centuries after his death; and we find pieces struck in the name of the Waiwode of Bosnia, as legate of the Hungarian crown, styling him *Vicar of the Kingdom of Lladislas*. It may be interesting to note that the effigy of St. Lladislas holding a globe, found on one of the early types, resembles the pattern on the reverses of certain Bolognese scudi of the fourteenth century, and this conception survived in the more modern orb.

Down to the time of Lladislas VI. (1490-1516) the currency consisted of the gold florin, the grossus or grosch, denarius, obulus and half obulus in silver, and perhaps the old copper money above mentioned, unless it was withdrawn. Between this epoch and the annexation to Austria, which did not come into full effect till the end of the sixteenth century, the thaler was added, with its divisions and

multiples, and an aureus equivalent to twelve florins, the last probably as a *pièce de plaisir*. The monetary system had then attained a high state of development. We have heard of the Italian workman employed by a thirteenth-century King of Bohemia: Matthias Corvinus obtained artists from the same source, whom we find him recommending to the Czar of Muscovy; and the mints, which were numerous, and varied under different reigns, were subject to the control of a Count of the Chamber, whose name, with the place of coinage or mark, appeared as part of the die. The thalers of Lladislas VI. have *Kremitz* and *Tvrso* [Kremnitz and the director Johann Turso]. The m.m. is usually the initial letter of the locality.

The Austrian administrators preserved to a large extent the local or native complexion of the money from their first entrance on the ground down to the present century. The coins of the emperors for this region, till we come to some of the more recent issues of Francis Joseph, continue to exhibit the Hungarian type of the Virgin and Child and the full-length figure of the sovereign, crowned and robed, with sceptre and orb. On the reverse of a florin of Maria Theresa, 1754, she appears girt with a sword, suggestive of the repugnance of the Magyars to female sway. The copper money, during that and the following reigns, was composed of the poltur, gresch, and krajczar. There are pieces of 1 and 3 krajczar in 1848; but from 1868 dates a coinage closely resembling that for the rest of the empire, except that the reverse shews a quartered escutcheon, surmounted by the crown, with angels as supporters.

It remains to be pointed out that long after the titular[1] amalgamation of Hungary with Austria the political and administrative union was very incomplete and precarious; and the formal embodiment of 1867 betrayed a sense of uneasiness and insecurity on the part of the house of Haps-

[1] We have more than once had occasion to accentuate the wide discrepancy between nominal and possessory sovereignty as indicated in legends; and we must observe that the titles and dignities of some of the earlier European princes became so multiplied, and often so unreal, that it was thought sufficient to enumerate them to a large extent by initials.

burg. It may not therefore be at all surprising that for a considerable space of time the Austrians held disputed possession of a territory occupied by jealous and turbulent feudatories and bordered by such neighbours as the independent waiwodes or voivodes of Transylvania, who retained under their government a large portion of the kingdom, and might naturally be more acceptable to the Hungarians than the German conquerors. Consequently from the moment when the Magyars were first handed over to Ferdinand of Austria about 1526 to the beginning of the eighteenth century, the annals of the waiwodes run parallel with those of the German sovereigns; and it may be received as evidence of the preponderant power of the former, that the coinage for Hungary within that epoch was that of the waiwodes rather than that of the emperors, and that currency in all metals, bearing their titles, was struck at the recognised native mints.

Transylvania or Stebenbürgen.

We possess a singularly instructive and picturesque, and nearly unbroken, succession of money, chiefly following the familiar lines at first, and subsequently diverging into a more original style, as on the curious thalers of Sigismund Bathori about 1590, or borrowing from the Polish types, as on a copper solidus of 1591 and a silver 3-groschen piece

of 1606. An invariable accessory to the portraits, so far as we have been able to examine them, is the aigret or heron's crest, which seems to occupy the place of a crown or fillet. The titles readable on the Transylvanian coins differ under various reigns, and seem to have been governed by current circumstances. Both on those of early date mentioned below and of the seventeenth century from about 1620 to 1660, the legends claim on behalf of the prince to be King-elect of parts of Hungary, Prince of Transylvania,

Moldavia, and Wallachia, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, etc. A thaler of Gabriel Bethlen Gabor (1613-1630), struck in 1621, declares him *D · G · El · Hvngariæ Dal[matiæ] Cr[oatiæ] Sch[lavoniæ] Rex*, [and on reverse] *Trans · Princeps et Sicvlor Com.* One of George Racoczi, 1657, limits the pretension over Hungary to the lordship of parts of that

kingdom (*Par. Reg. Hvn. Dom.*), while, going back to 1593, Sigismund Bathori is simply called Prince of Transylvania.

Of the older Hungarian and Transylvanian numismatic productions the salvage can amount to no more than a fraction of the original coinage, which has probably shared the fate of all similar monuments at the hands of conquerors anxious at the least cost to efface the vestiges of former independence. We meet sparingly enough with the money of necessity appertaining to the last struggle of 1704-7-11 of the Waiwode Franz II. Racoczy against Austria after the Treaty of Carlowitz (1699), and still more so with that of earlier days, when Johann Sigismund Zapoly (1540-71) was endeavouring to hold his ground in turn against Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. (1562-65). There are uniface thalers with *I[ohannes] E[lectus] R[ex] V[ngariæ]* and a second with *Io[hannes] Se[pucius] Rex · Vn ·*, beneath which occurs the Transylvanian bear perched on its haunches, dividing a crescent and star, and the date 1565. The poltur series comprises 1, 4, 10, and 20 poltura with the crowned arms separating the date on obverse, and the value in a cartouche on reverse below the words *Pro Libertate.* When

a gold ducat of the Emperor Charles VI. in 1732 enumerated very conspicuously and unusually among the titles that of Prince of Transylvania, the struggle for independence and autonomy in that direction had been, for the time at least, abandoned. The siege-pieces of Ferdinand I., 1552, for the Turkish War, and those of Kossuth, 1848-49, are referrible to Hungary proper, no less than a short series of thalers displaying the names and arms of the princely family of Batthyani (1764-1806).

III. SWITZERLAND

A limited number of the Merovingian trientes have come down to us with indications of having originated in Helvetia, while it was still a somewhat loose geographical expression, and belonged to different Celtic or Frankish masters. These coins possess no clue to the sovereign by whose authority they were issued, but disclose the moneyer and mint, agreeably to the practice so widely diffused over the area where they circulated; and we perceive that, after the Gothic era, of which there are apparently no reliable numismatic vestiges, the seats of coinage were Avenches, Basle, Elgg, Geneva, Lausanne, St. Moritz, Yverdun, Sitten, Vevey, Windisch, and Zurich. But in this, as in other parts of Western Europe, the inhabitants long continued to utilise the Roman currency.

Posterior to the Merovingian period the chief mints were Basle, Chur, Zurich, and Bellinzona in Uri. The natural difficulties of the country became an early source of freedom, and after a series of almost miraculous victories over the Germans, French, and Burgundians, between 1315 and 1476, the national independence was virtually secured. During centuries, however, Switzerland remained a common or neutral soil for the production of a manifold variety of coins by laymen and ecclesiastics, whose territory or estates were situated on its borders as well as within its frontier; and it

should be recollected that the original number and superficial area of the Cantons were alike very limited, and that in the earlier military movements, in resistance to foreign aggression, only Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald took up arms. The Confederation, even as existing and recognised in 1499 and 1648, was therefore apt to find an inheritance of vested rights in regard to monetary questions among other matters; and these were generally left undisturbed where the main issue and object were the common defence against external attack, and the public resources were barely sufficient for that purpose.

While the ethnological associations of the Swiss have always been German, and the country more properly belongs to the Teutonic than the Latin group of States, the inhabitants of this region, since the treaty with France in 1516, have shown a tendency to favour their French neighbours, and in 1798 placed themselves under the protection of Napoléon. The *Helvetic Republic*, as it was termed, lasted from that date to 1803, and was composed of 19 cantons, exclusively of that of Sarine and Broye. By the *pacte* of 1815 the number was carried to 22. In 1833 the decimal system, and in 1848 an uniform Federal coinage, was adopted. In 1865 Switzerland joined the Latin Monetary Convention.

Switzerland reflects in its vast and multifarious coinage its political neutrality. It has borrowed from time to time types and denominations from all the nationalities surrounding it. A collection of money of the Cantons will be found to embrace the assis, the batz, the sol, the denier, the parpaillot, the franc, the centime, the kreutzer, the schilling, the vierer, the thaler, the piecette [pezzetta], the ducat, the blutzger, the angster, the pistole, the oirtli, the haller, the fünfer, the pfennig, and the grosch.

The numismatic system may be broadly divided into three periods of very unequal duration: (1) the separate Cantonal coinage; (2) that of the Helvetic Republic, 1798-1804, which was overlapped by a short revival of the former *régime;* (3) the new Federal coinage of 1848 on the decimal principle adopted by Geneva in 1794, and by the

Confederation in 1833. Of the second and third periods all that can be said is, that the Helvetic Republic identified itself with a very handsome and well-engraved series of pieces in gold and silver,[1] some of which survived the return

to the former political constitution, and that the acceptance of uniformity yielded, on the whole, a disappointing result, and has awakened an agitation for repeal, in order to enable each canton to choose its own type, and to make each currency legal tender throughout the Union. It deserves to be recollected that so far back as 1344, and again in 1450, Zurich took the initiative in promoting a similar scheme; in the first instance without success, and in the second with no permanent fruits. Geneva, two years only after its accession to the federal Bond, established on its own account (1535) a monetary basis, in which the florin (= 27th part of a marc of Cologne standard) was divided into 12 sols, the sol into 12 deniers, the denier into 2 oboles, and the obole into 2 pites or pougeoises. There were also periodical approaches to a common understanding in the shape of conventions among certain cantons for terms of years. But there was no general accord till 1848.

The solid interest and value attendant on a study of this series are almost restricted to the independent work of the Cantons from the Bracteate era—one peculiarly rich in this case—to the middle of the seventeenth century. We have already entered into tolerably copious particulars of the labours and product of the seats of coinage, with which the territory abounded in former days, and have shewn how the same place not unfrequently served two or even three

[1] See Catalogue of Denominations, *vv.* "Batz" and "Frank."

employers at one time. For instance, Chur in the beginning of the seventeenth century was striking money concurrently for the see, the city, and the feudal lord of Schauenstein-Ehrenfels in right of his lands in Haldenstein and Lichtenstein acquired in 1608; and Schaffhausen and Saint-Maurice-Valais were during a long period open to various external patrons under ancient imperial concessions or by virtue of prescription.

The two agencies which chiefly contributed to demoralise the Swiss coinage, prior to the French Revolution and the rise of the Helvetic Republic, were the Thirty and Seven Years' Wars, which led Switzerland to lower its own standard in the inferior or mixed metals to obviate the danger of being hampered by the deluge of coins of base alloy circulating throughout Northern Germany. The effect outlived the cause; and the consequence is before us in a large volume of uninviting examples, representing the ordinary medium of exchange during upwards of a century and a half (1620-1790). The connoisseur may profitably turn over the pages of the Townshend Catalogue,[1] where we see the vast, yet imperfect, gleanings of a life, or glance through some of the public collections at Zurich and elsewhere; and he will perhaps conclude that a select representative group of the three or four epochs above indicated is sufficient to satisfy ordinary curiosity and enthusiasm.

The debasement of the coinage and scarcity of specie in the higher values were sensibly felt both before and after the revolutionary era, and the Swiss admitted, within living memory, the French louis d'or and the Napoléon in the absence of an adequate local supply, and indeed continue to take the 20 and 5 franc pieces of the Third Republic *pari passu* with their own new gold issues. The financial exigencies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had the effect of reducing the stock of old silver currency and checking the output of

[1] A Descriptive Catalogue of Swiss Coins in the South Kensington Museum, bequeathed by the Reverend Chauncy Hare Townshend. Edited by R. S. Poole. Royal 8vo, 1878. The student will find it useful to refer to Ed. Jenner, *Die Münzen Der Schweiz*, 8vo, Berne, 1879, where he will meet with many examples and issues not in the other work.

new; and the countermarked *écus* of Louis XVI. for some of the cantons demonstrate the course taken to meet the dilemma. These pieces, of which an enormous number were at that time in the country, were found in many instances of deficient weight, and the cantons stamped, to pass current for 39 or 40 batzen, only such as were found to bear the test of the scales. They have become very uncommon, plentiful as they must have at the outset been.

There is scarcely any European series more difficult to procure on an extensive scale or with an aim at completeness even within definite limits; and the catalogue of rarities alone[1] would be a long one. One might take Zurich separately, or any other leading centre of production, and exhaust his patience and resources in gathering together the numismatic treasures of the best period—the middle of the sixteenth century, where, from 1554 to 1561, the most interesting thalers appeared. But even down to a later date the large silver pieces, including those of Zurich and Basle,

with views of the cities, are well executed, and will bear comparison with the contemporary work of other European states; and the same may be said of the gold. It is in the billon money, which constitutes so heavy a percentage of the whole, that the series fails.

Of the Counts of Greierz or Gruyère, to whom the right of coinage was conceded by the Emperor Wenceslas II. in 1396, no numismatic evidences appear to be forthcoming

[1] Compare Catalogues of Mints and Denominations, *passim*.

except a billon sol of 1552, of which there is a pattern in gold (Townshend Collection, p. 632), of Michael, Count and Prince of Gruyère from 1539 to 1554. This piece reads *Mychael · Prin · Et · Co : Grver ·*

It may be mentioned that the canton and city of Mühlhausen, although received into the Swiss Union in 1515, and a free city since 1422, is not known to have struck money otherwise than between 1622 and 1625, in pursuance of the contract with two moneyers, Weitnauer and Falkner, who engaged to observe the Basle standard. The Townshend collection has only two examples of the mint: a gulden and double gulden of 1623, both with *Moneta · Nova · Milhvsina ·*

The names of many of the mint-masters and engravers have been preserved, and may be seen in Mr. Poole's Catalogue. The rarities in the series are numerous, and setting aside the Chur episcopal denier of Heinrich von Arbon (1180-93), the gold dicken of Berne, 1492, the St. Gallen plappart of 1424, the so-called écu d'or sol of Geneva about 1550, and a few other nuggets, we may perhaps not be far from the truth in affirming that the early money generally, but especially the gold, and the whole coinage down to the last century in a high state of preservation, offer almost insurmountable difficulties to collectors. In the Townshend cabinet a large percentage is in indifferent condition, and there are innumerable *lacunæ*. The collection is not only deficient in many rarities, but in ordinary pieces of the earlier part of the present century.

We must not overlook a scarce 24-kreutzer piece struck for the ephemeral canton of Sarine and Broye, formed out of Fribourg in February 1789, and reunited to it, 30th May in the same year.

IV. POLAND

The Poles, like the Russians, probably employed skins in commerce as *media* of exchange. But in some instances at least, so far as we know, they were accustomed to use only the scalp of the animal (*pelliculum de capitibus*). The metallic currency begins with the tenth century, and continues in the form of esterlings or denarii of good silver, of which occasional *trouvailles* occur, down to the period of the union of Poland and Livonia under the house of Jagellon. The strong Jewish and Arab elements in the early political and social constitution of Eastern Europe account for the presence of Hebrew and Arabic inscriptions on certain bracteates and other pieces belonging to this region, and presumably struck or made current for the convenience and use of early Oriental traders frequenting the towns and the periodical fairs. They appear to be of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and one bears on the opposite sides the names of a caliph of Bagdad and of one of the German emperors called Henry — probably Henry VI. This circumstance encourages the suspicion that it was a species of convention-money.

No appreciable progress is discernible in the coinage prior to the reign of Sigismund I. (1506-48),[1] when the fabric and character underwent an abrupt reform, and the power and prosperity of the country, owing to a more stable government and the growth of the internal and Baltic commerce, began to reflect themselves in a monetary series, which reached its climax under Sigismund III. (1588-1632), but betrayed no symptoms of decline till the close of the seventeenth century and the death of John III., Sobieski (1697). The strength of the entire Polish currency centres round Sigismund III., however, whose moneyers at Riga and Dantzic, throughout the earlier portion of his protracted

[1] The name of John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia (1309-46), does not occur in the lists of the sovereigns of Poland, yet on his coinage he claims to be *Rex. Boe. Et. Pol.*

reign, produced a succession of admirable silver and gold types, which supplied models to neighbouring states.

It was in 1507, almost exactly at the commencement of the previous reign, that dates were first inserted; and the practice was strictly followed in conjunction with a second equally important and still more unusual, the mark of value. The year and date appealed even to a not very highly educated community.

The thaler of 30 groschen or marques had been introduced in 1564 by Sigismund II. for Livonia, and was continued by Stephen Bathori and the other independent kings down to the close of the autonomy, when the Russian poltina and rouble replaced it. There is a poltina of the Czar Alexander I., 1814. Of the money of the grand-duchy of Warsaw and the revolutionary movement of 1831 we speak elsewhere.

Henri, Duc d'Anjou, elected king in 1573, and called to the throne of France in the following year, is not known to have had any distinct Polish coinage; but down to the last his own money describes him as ruling over both kingdoms; and his gold *écus* are among the earliest pieces in that metal associated with Poland. There is a gold ducat of Sigismund II. (1557) struck at Dantzic, with his crowned bust, and others of variant types of Stephen Bathori, 1580, 1584, 1586; and we have the double and triple ducat with the names of Lladislas (1632-48), John Casimir (1648-68), and Michael Koribut (1668-74). John III., Sobieski (1674-97), had the ducat of which we engrave the issue for 1677, and doubtless the multiples which we have not seen; and the series extended to 1791, when the end was very near, and the coinage was transferred to Leipsic.

This grand-duchy may be regarded as the source of the first aggrandisement of Poland through the marriage of the house of Jagellon or Jagiello to the heiress of the Polish throne. The armed horseman on the Russian money, eventually developed into St. George and the Dragon, was of Livonian origin, and occurs on the Polish coinage for that province under Alexander I.

Lithuania or Livonia.

Sigismund II.: 3 groschen, 1536.

Sigismund III.: 6 groschen, 1596.

John III. Sobieski: gold ducat, 1677.

Stanislas II., last King of Poland: thaler, 1766.

(1501-6), and on later pieces, including an exceedingly rare copper solidus of 1568—by far the earliest production in that metal yet noticed. The little piece is as it was struck, before it was cut from the sheet of copper by some negligent or defective process, which mutilated two transfers from the die.

Knights of Livonia. Duchy of Courland.

Livonia was the monetary seat of the Grand Masters of the Fraternity of St. Mary, who struck gold and silver coins during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries till the Order merged in the person of Gothard Ketler in 1563 in the duchy of Courland, of which the original currency was on the Polish model, but suffered modifying influences from successive political changes down to 1795. The Archbishop of Riga, the Bishop of Dorbat, Magnus, Duke of Holstein, and some of the Kings of Sweden, used the mints at Riga, Hapsal, Arensburg, and Narva, in this district or in Esthonia.

Republic of Cracow.

Some account of this temporary State from 1815, when it was created by the Treaty of Vienna, to November 1846, when it was annexed to Austria, will be found in the Catalogue of Mints.

East Prussia.

The title of Duke of Prussia was assumed by the Kings of Poland from Sigismund I., who on a 3 groschen of 1536 styles himself *Do · To · Prussi ·*, and by the Margraves of Brandenburgh subsequently to the seizure by Brandenburgh of the possessions of the Teutonic Order. Poland had at one time exercised at least a nominal sovereignty over the whole of this margraviat, and her kings, down to the end of the seventeenth century, are termed on their coinage *Grand Dukes of Livonia, Prussia, and Russia.* John Casimir claims, in addition, to be King of Sweden, by which we may, perhaps, understand Swedish Pomerania. Frederic Augustus I. and II. term themselves simply *Rex Pol.* or *Poloniarum;* but the native princes, although they eventually relinquished their titular pretensions over Prussia and Russia, always adhered to Livonia—the ancient home of the Jagellons. Even after the annexation to Brandenburgh, about 1525, East Prussia was long held as a fief of

Poland, and the Elector was not recognised as an independent sovereign till 1657. The death of John Sobieski in 1697 and the creation of the Prussian monarchy in 1701 were two almost concurrent incidents, which combined, with the internal discord fomented by Sweden and Russia, to accomplish the ruin of a political system and a national greatness built up by the Jagellon dynasty, and sustained by two or three of the elected rulers; and during the whole of the eighteenth century the Polish coinage shared the fortune of the Crown, and was mainly of Saxon origin.

From the point of view of a collector, the series under consideration presents numerous features of interest and attraction. Contenting himself with a moderate selection of the more ancient pieces struck for Poland or Livonia, his attention is apt to be arrested when he arrives at the sixteenth century by the good work on the money of Sigismund I., II., and III., by the thalers commencing with 1560 or thereabout, and running to the reign of Stanislas II., Poniatowski (1764-95); those of Sigismund III. and his immediate successors are seldom procurable in fine state, and the thalers of Sobieski and Frederic Christian, 1763, are rare. The early issue of the last king, 1766, powerfully and impressively contrasts with the later of 1788, where the cast of expression seems to foreshadow the imminent catastrophe. The gold and early copper are equally uncommon, and among the former the ducats and their multiples are particularly desirable. The three-ducat piece of John Casimir (1648-68), with a view of Dantzic on reverse and a life-like portrait on obverse, is executed with care, delicacy, and skill. A double one of Michael Korybut (1669-74) reads *Rex Polo. M. D. L. Rvs. Pr.* and *Ex Avro Solido Civit. Thorvnensis Fieri Fec.* Nor should it be forgotten that the *franc d'argent*, *écu d'or*, and other currency of Henry III. of France are necessary adjuncts. In England the acquaintance with the numismatic history of the Poles, before the sale of the Albert Collection, was of the most vague and limited nature.

V. RUSSIA

The earliest introduction to our knowledge of Russian monetary economy brings us into contact with a system of barter, under which whole skins of squirrels, martins, and other fur-bearing animals, with the claws and teeth intact, were admitted as equivalents for a metallic medium. A modification of this primitive and inconvenient policy at a subsequent date lay in the use of strips of the leather so obtained, stamped with certain characters; and the same material also assumed the circular form. But the *denga*, which preceded the *kopeïka* as the Russian unit, may perhaps furnish us with some justification for the surmise that the prevalent shape of the second period of skin-money was similar to the small, irregular oblong which we find current from the time of Ivan the Terrible down to the general reform of the coinage in the latter part of the reign of Peter the Great (1707-17).

The most ancient metallic coinage of Russia or Muscovy was of two distinct classes: 1. The currency of the grand-duchy of Kief or Kiev, bearing various Christian symbols, but copied as to fabric and character from Byzantine prototypes; 2. The tribute-money exacted on repeated occasions by the Crim Tartars, and carrying on its face an inscription or token (*tamgha*) significant of its purpose and origin.[1] The latter scarcely fall within the category of currency, as there is little doubt that the value struck merely represented the amount of this levy enforced by the invader; and the probably limited production at Kiev of Græco-Muscovite pieces in silver and gold, not unlike those in the Bulgarian and Servian mediæval series, and of the succession of *dengai*, must have continued down to the seventeenth century to answer all demands outside those met by exchange. In 1852 a find occurred at Nejine of an assortment of silver

[1] See what is said below of a similar token on the Genoese colonial coinage at Caffa in the Crimea, and its apparent identity with the so-termed *portal* or *chatel* on the French *gros tournois*.

pieces answering to the references in the Russian annals in 1115 and 1257. They represent the duke seated and crowned, holding in his right hand a long Latin cross; the reverse exhibits a kind of trident; and the legends are in incorrect Slavonic characters.

There is the possibility that the money paid to Tartar invaders by way of tribute or ransom may have also served for commercial objects in the same manner as in Poland. It is certain that from having at the outset Arabic or Mongolian inscriptions on either side, the obverse was in course of time reserved for the titles of the grand-duke of Moscow or Russia, as the ruler of the country was successively designated; and under Ivan III., Vasilievitch (1462-1505), the foreign element finally disappeared. It was this prince to whom Matthias Corvinus of Hungary sent, about 1483, some of his own workmen with a view to an improved coinage; but a pattern gold ducat of Hungarian type is all that is known to have arisen from the experiment; and it appears that, when the Czar desired in those days to distribute pecuniary gifts, he procured specie from his more advanced continental neighbours.

The accession of the house of Romanoff in 1613 accomplished nothing in a numismatic respect. We find Ivan Alexievitch (1682-89) ordering a special gold ducat with his own portrait and those of his brother Peter (afterward czar) and his sister Sophia (afterward regent). But the earliest symptom of a movement forward presents itself in certain roubles and half roubles of Peter the Great and his immediate predecessor, of rather poor fabric and work, struck prior to his tour and stay in Western Europe; and that remarkable episode contributed to stimulate progress to some extent. Yet down to 1704 the archaic denga still survived, and it does not seem to have been till about 1711 that an improved type in copper under the name of *kopeïka* appeared. As denga signified a token, the new denomination implied *a lance*, in reference to the armed horseman copied from the currency of Lithuania. The kopeïka was accompanied by a denga, forming the moiety. In 1707, Peter had ordered

at the Moscow mint a pattern rouble of an entirely new design and module, with the date in Arabic numerals, a plain edge, and the value expressed; and it is curious that Charles XII. of Sweden issued a daler the same year of very superior style. Which was the anterior we do not learn; but of the Russian experiment no immediate fruit came. We have to wait till 1717 for a revival of the feeling, when a rouble of somewhat larger module, with the date as well as the legend in Russian characters, was published. The climax was reached in 1723, to which belongs the issue of a rouble of smaller dimensions with the date in Arabic numerals, the Czar's initials in the angles of a cross (substituted for the double-headed eagle of 1707 and 1717), and an inscribed edge; this was accompanied by that of pieces in gold of three and six roubles, having on obverse the portrait and on reverse the altogether novel St. Andrew type. Already Peter had struck a curious gold coin, if not a medalet, in remembrance of his father and mother, and we have spoken of two other cases where gold was employed; but the grand-dukes of Kiev appear to have had none, that which has been offered as such being more than questionable; and the coinage of 1723 may perhaps be viewed as the earliest regular currency in that metal. From the numerous very interesting patterns which have come down to us, and a few of which we reproduce, it is evident that the Czar meditated a farther development of his monetary system, which was now on an immeasurably better and more honourable footing; and his example furnished a precedent and beginning which, as in other matters, his successors did not neglect to utilise. The coinage of 1723 was the model with certain variations and improvements for several subsequent reigns. All the money emanated till 1724 from one of the mints at Moscow, which had replaced Kiev, Novgorod, and the other ancient seats of coinage, and was in its turn largely superseded by St. Petersburgh. Later czars or emperors did their part toward the achievement of the aim which the real founder of their monarchy had had in his mind, and Catherine I., Peter II., and Catherine II. more especially,

COINS OF PETER THE GREAT, 1707-24.

Pattern rouble of 1707.

Denga, 1704 (ancient type)

Denga (improved type).

Kopeck, 1711.

Pattern 5 kopecks, 1723.

Gold 3-rouble piece, 1723.

Pattern kopeck, 1724.

introduced fresh types or improvements of the old. Of Peter's widow we possess the remarkable specimens of 1726 in copper and a grosch of 1727 in the same metal; of Peter II. a pattern kopeck of 1731 on an unusually thick flan; of Anne and John or Ivan III. (1740-41) several copper essays; of Catherine II. an imperial and double imperial in gold; of the rulers from 1758 to 1809 a very handsome series of 5-kopeck pieces in copper; and of Nicholas, 3, 6, and 12 roubles in platinum, ranging between 1828 and 1832. From Peter the Great to the present time the Russians have bestowed much care on their copper issues, and each prolonged reign has been productive of repeated and varied coinages, which are uniformly well engraved and well struck. The Czar Alexander I. (1801-25), after testing their capacity by a coinage of roubles and half roubles, ordered of Boulton of Birmingham a complete set of presses on the English principle for the St. Petersburgh mint.

The portraits on the silver and copper cease after Catherine II., and Alexander I. placed his bust only on the half imperial of 1801 and 1817, struck for Poland. It is usually believed that the Emperor Paul, the son of Catherine, was led to suppress this feature by his own unprepossessing personal appearance; but the idea of sanctity associated with the office of the sovereign may have formed an inducement to take a course so opposed to Western policy.

In our Catalogue of Mints numerous entries will shew that the Russians, content at first with Kiev and Novgorod, then with Moscow, where there were four mints, and Mojaisk (the latter after 1457), and eventually with Moscow and St. Petersburgh, gradually instituted many other places of production; and the Czars of Georgia certainly, and doubtless the numerous feudal chiefs within Russia itself, had separate monetary systems, of which we are not likely to gain very accurate particulars. The government has at various times struck special money for Poland, Finland, Livonia and Esthonia, Moldavia and Wallachia, Georgia and Siberia. Of all of these an account is supplied elsewhere.

The titles on the coinage have naturally undergone periodical modification consonant with the change of feeling or circumstances. On the Kiev money of the tenth century we encounter such antique forms as *Vladimir, and this is his money*, or *Vladimir on the throne, and this is his silver*. A ruler of the eleventh century, Swiatoslav Jaroslavitch (1073-78), puts *Money of Sviatoslaf*. This was, as usual, for mutual identification, and continued with variations down to the time of the Romanoff dynasty, when a prince of that house, Alexis Mikhailovitch (1645-76), styles himself *great prince of all the Great, Little, and White Russias*. The Czarina Anne on some pattern coins of 1740 claims to be *Autocrat of all the Russias*. But from the death of Catherine II. the legends become very laconic and succinct.

There are, beyond doubt, many rarities in the Russian series with which we are still very imperfectly conversant. Any early gold, the products of the parent-mints at Kiev and Novgorod, the first type of the rouble and its half in fine state, the patterns which we engrave and others which we name, the rouble of Peter the Great, 1725, the double imperial of Catherine II., 1767, the half roubles of Ivan III. and Peter III., the half imperial of 1801, and the 12 roubles in platinum of 1832, may be recommended to particular notice.

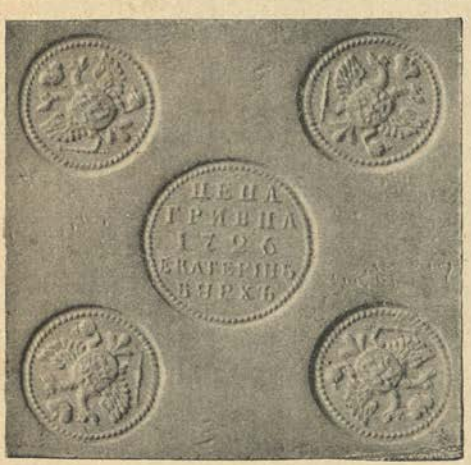
VI. THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES

Moldavia and Wallachia. Roumania.

The two provinces of Bogdana or Moldavia and Wallachia, originally separate states under their own waiwodes, and subsequently united with a varying measure of dependence or vassalage toward Poland, Turkey, or Russia, were finally emancipated from Turkish control in 1867, when Charles of Hohenzollern was elected the first Hospodar. Roumania became a kingdom in 1881.

The independent coinage of Bogdana goes back to the fourteenth century and to the reign of Bogdan I. (1350-66),

Catherine I.: coronation grievinik or 10-kopeck piece, 1726. Copper.



Copper uniface rouble of 1726.

Pattern kopeck of Peter II. 1730.

Catherine I.: pattern uniface kopeck, 1726.

Anne: grievinik, 1733.

Anne: pattern 2 kopecks, 1740.

and chiefly consists of small silver pieces, many of which bear the mystical bull's head surrounded by a rose, a star, and a crescent, the reverses exhibiting heraldic devices. The name of the sovereign usually occurs: *Bogd. Waiwo., Petri. Waiwodi., Alexandri.;* and one prince describes himself in the sixteenth century as Father of Moldavia. The legends are sometimes partly in Greek characters. There appear to be no coins posterior to 1666.

The money of Wallachia (1360-1799), while it remained a separate government of the same complexion as that of Moldavia, is of a more varied and ambitious character, and offers the common German and Low Country type of an eagle surmounting a helmet; but some of the later rulers placed on the coins their bust draped in the kolpak. Pieces of ten ducats in gold were struck for special purposes and occasions.

Considering that Moldavia and Wallachia exercised monetary rights during so many centuries, it is surprising that specimens should so sparingly occur. The Russian currency for the two provinces in the time of Catherine II. (1771-74) limited itself to pieces of 1, 2, and 5 para with the values in Greek and Russian.

The modern kingdom of Roumania, comprehending nearly the whole of this region, has possessed since 1867 a coinage in all metals: in copper, 1, 2, 5, and 10 *bani*;[1] in silver, ½ and 1 *leu*, and 2 and 5 *lei*; and in gold, 5, 10, and 20 *lei*. The *leu* is = a franc, and seems to be the same word as livre or lira; 100 bani are = 1 leu. The *bano* is presumably referrible to the titular appellation given to the sovereigns of Bosnia.

From the eleventh century we have Bulgarian silver and gold money of different kinds, including siege-pieces connected with the struggles against the Greeks. But the most usual types are of the reign of Asan I. (1186-96) and his successors after the establishment of autonomy, and

Bulgaria.

[1] There have been at least three coinages: 1867, 1, 2, 5, and 10 bani with no legend but *Romania*; 1879-81, 2 and 5 bani with titles as Hospodar (*Domnul Romaniei*); 1882-85, 2 and 5 bani with titles as king.

reproduce in a barbarous and degraded style the Byzantine patterns. The series extends to about 1395; and subsequently to that period and down to 1879-80, when the existing principality was formed by the Treaty of Berlin, Bulgaria constituted part of the Ottoman Empire. The modern currency comprises: in copper or bronze, 1, 2, 5, and 10 stothemke; in silver, ½ leu, 1 leu, and 2 leua or leva; in gold, the 20 leva or *Alexander*. In 1880 and 1887 bronze pieces of 10 *canteim* were struck as patterns.

Serbia or Servia.

Servia has from the seventh to the fourteenth or fifteenth century undergone, in common with all this group of states or communities bordering on powerful and rapacious neighbours, numerous and violent changes of fortune and boundary. Numismatically the Servians may be regarded as belonging to the same category as Roumania, Bulgaria, and Bosnia, but under the independent Schupans or Zupans the province which we are considering produced a currency which in the fourteenth century displayed, with an obvious servility to Byzantine,

Servia: denarius of Byzantine type of Stephen VII., 1336-56.

Hungarian, and Venetian prototypes, far greater care and skill in the execution than those of Bulgarian origin. One of the most remarkable specimens, from the celebrated Montenuovo cabinet, is of concave fabric. There are a few pieces outside the regal currency corresponding to the seigniorial coinages of Western Europe, and struck between 1386 and 1452 by various personages in right of their feudal tenures in Montenegro and elsewhere. Some of the inscriptions are in Greek characters; and it may be suspected that in one or two instances the source of the coin is political, and was the act of a competitor for the crown.

In regard to the question of early Servian gold, of which

the reality has been impugned, it appears that the laws of Stephen VII. Duschan mention under 1349 the *perpero carrevo* in that metal as an existing denomination, and that the double-headed eagle on certain *zlatica* or *aurei* of that prince (or emperor, as he styles himself) is common to his seal. The pieces hitherto recovered belong to the period between 1275 and 1389. Looking at the evident importance and prosperity which the kingdom acquired under some of its early rulers, and the analogous practice of neighbouring states, there is no *primâ facie* improbability in the hypothesis that Servia struck gold, and that the modern *trouvaille* is genuine.

Servia retained its independence till 1459, when it fell into the hands of the Turks; but it became an autonomous principality in 1804 and a kingdom in 1882. Since the Treaty of Berlin there has been a separate currency: in bronze, 10, 5, 2, and 1 *para;* in silver, 50 *para*, 1, 2, and 5 *dinara;* and in gold, 10 and 20 *dinara.* The *par* is approximately = 1 centime, and the dinar = 1 franc; 100 para = 1 dinar.

Bosnia.

The most ancient money with the name of Bosnia, or connected with it as a self-governing district, describes the ruler as a *Ban;* a piece of Stephen I. (1272-90) reads *Stefan. Banvs*, but the later coinage bears the word *Rex.* The types are borrowed from Servia, Aquileia, etc., and in common with the entire body of Danubian money are unexceptionally Christian. The territory, of which the confines were never very sharply defined, was claimed, if not governed, at successive epochs by Servia and Hungary; in 1463 it became a Turkish province, and it is at present an Austrian one, notwithstanding repeated efforts to shake off a foreign yoke.

VII. THE LATIN EMPIRE OF THE CRUSADERS

An interesting and extensive body of coins in gold, silver, and copper, but principally in the lower metal, owes its origin and existence to the Fourth Crusade, when the decadent empire of the East was finally destroyed in 1204 by the fall of Constantinople after a protracted siege and the partition of the entire Greek territory and the Holy Land among the Venetian and other sharers of the spoils of war. Only a certain proportion of this immense dominion lay within the European continent; and, again, of some of the states which arose under these circumstances no numismatic memorials have been hitherto identified. The types employed were either those to which the new ruler had been accustomed in his own country or such as were generally acceptable and familiar; the Byzantine and Venetian coinages were largely copied.

By virtue of this arrangement Greece was parcelled out among a crowd of adventurers; and under the nominal suzerainty of the Latin emperors of Constantinople we find—

The Kings of Saloniki (Thessalonica), which comprehended Macedonia and part of Peloponnesus.
The Princes of Achaia and Despots (*reguli*) of Romania, including Corinth, Corfu, etc.
The Dukes of Athens (Attica and Eubœa).
The Barons of Patras, etc., in the Peloponnesus or Morea.
The Three Despots (*tertiarii*) of Negropont or Eubœa.
The Despots of Epirus and Phocæa.
The Dukes and other proprietary lords of the Archipelago.
The Seigneurs of Mitylene and parts of Thrace.
The Venetian, Genoese, and Neapolitan lords of the Ionian Isles, etc.
The Greek dynasts of Rhodes.

And in addition to these there was the Venetian assumption of sovereignty over three-fourths of the empire (including the Asiatic portion) and the Genoese colonies at Pera and Caffa.

This political metamorphosis sometimes strikes the student as having its melodramatic and sometimes, perhaps oftener, its depressing side. To the trading communities, such as Venice and Genoa, these acquisitions were attended by checkered results, and were never consolidated in a sufficient degree to withstand the pressure of a strong aggressive force from without. But the majority of the minor fiefs fell an easy prey to the Mohammedan conquerors, while many disappeared long before by cession or otherwise. The lion's share ultimately fell to Venice, and the Venetian colonial currency arose from the politic desire to spread the name of the republic, and supersede other currencies, wherever her empire extended; and the absence of any coinage, which can be confidently ascribed to the Latin emperors, has been explained by the supposed use of Venetian specie. The bailo or consul-general of the republic at Constantinople was long indeed the actual sovereign and a sort of lieutenant or vicar of the Doge; and a second important official was the bailo of Negropont. Apart from those localities, where the Government itself enjoyed direct jurisdiction, the noble houses of Cornaro, Sanudo, Quirini, Grimani, Barozzi, and Michieli occupied fiefs under Venetian protection.

The numismatic lessons to be learned from this great historical incident and epoch are certainly not very important. The rolls of the numerous lines, which enjoyed for a longer or shorter term the fruits of conquest, include many distinguished names of statesmen, warriors, and men of cultivated tastes—Boniface, Marquis of Monteferrato, Charles of Anjou, Geoffrey de Villehardouin the historian, Gui de Lusignan, and Caterina Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus. But the majority of the host, which took the capital and participated in the plunder, were warlike freebooters, of whom a few have transmitted their names to us on coins or in chronicles of the age, each elucidating the other. At the same time two or three points of a curious character present themselves to our observation and criticism. The Genoese settlement at Caffa (Theodosia) in the Crimea found itself

subject to the payment of a tribute to the Tartars of Kaptchak, and the money of the colony bears on the reverse the *tamga* or cypher of the khans, in the same manner as that of the earlier Dukes of Muscovy; and it is this token of vassalage which was copied on the gros tournois of Louis IX., and has the appearance there of a portal or an exaggerated Gothic M. On a coin of the barony of Karytaena, struck by Helena Angelos, Dowager-Duchess of Athens, heiress to one of the moieties, we discern the unusual words *S'F*, standing for *semi-feudi.* In 1205 Boniface of Monteferrato apportioned Eubœa among three of his captains, of whom one, Geoffrey de Villehardouin, published a coin with the numerals III. on the reverse for *tertiarius.* In 1346 Chio, taken from the Latins by a Byzantine expedition, was recovered by one equipped by Genoa at the charge of a local association or gild known as the *Mahone;* and the latter eventually became feoffees of the Genoese, who surrendered the island, subject to an annual tribute, in 1528. There is a series of coins emanating from this union, with the common Conradus legend, and of various types; and they seem to have outlived the Turkish subjugation of Chio in 1566, just as those of the Genoese colony at Pera did the fall of Constantinople into the hands of Mahomet II., more than a century prior. As far back as 1362 twelve members of the society had constituted themselves into a syndicate to reconnoitre Chio and Phocæa, doubtless for commercial purposes, and for judging the capabilities for development.

VIII. KINGDOM OF GREECE

The numismatic history of this region, including the Ionian Isles, is intimately associated with Great Britain. The Islands themselves, after successive occupation by the

Neapolitans, Venetians, Russians, Turks, French, were taken by Great Britain in 1809, and finally annexed to Greece in 1862-64. The Greek kingdom had been formed in 1832 as the climax of a long and anxious struggle, in which Count Capo d'Istria, Byron, and the British Government were the best friends to the cause of freedom. The battle of Navarino contributed in 1829 to strengthen the hands of the re-awakening nation. Within the period of their protectorate (1809-64) the British struck in copper for the Islands pieces of 1, 2, 5, and 10 lepta, and a 30 lepta in silver. The last coinage was in 1862; it had apparently commenced in 1819. The uniform type was: obverse, the winged and radiated lion of St. Mark, holding in its claw a sheaf of arrows enclosed in a band on which appears a Greek cross, and the legend *Ionikon Kraton*, 1819; reverse, figure of Britannia, etc., as on the ordinary English money of the time. The 30 lepta is dated 1834, and formed the prototype as to the reverse of the English groat of 1836. The series was engraved by Wyon.

Between 1828 and 1831 the republic, to which Byron had lent his last years, but which he did not live to see established, struck pieces of 1, 5, 10, and 20 lepta and a *phenix* in silver of 100 lepta. The type of all these coins is the fabulous bird, figurative of the reviving nationality, rising out of its own ashes under the influence of a ray or beam of light descending from above; a Greek cross surmounts the head; and the legend is *Ellenike Politeia.* The reverse bears the value enclosed in a wreath, the date below, and the inscription reading *Kubernetes I. A. Kapodaistrias.* At the foot of the obverse occurs the m.m. *αωχα.*

Of the kingdom the first coinage was in 1833. There had been apparently an intention, judging from extant patterns, to employ the mint at Munich for the purpose; but the order was eventually given to Paris. This issue varies in module from its successors, in being smaller with a gnurled edge, and in making no mention of the name of the sovereign, since the legend is simply *Basileia tes Ellenos;* it is altogether preferable in style to the money struck under

George I. which is of the most commonplace and unattractive description.

The existing currency includes the silver drachma, its multiples in gold and divisions in its own metal, and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 lepta in bronze. The 5 and 10 lepta pieces are known as the *obolos* and *diobolos*. The drachma is = 100 lepta.

IX. TURKEY IN EUROPE

We merely refer to this division of our subject in order to point out that the currency of the government of the Sultan belongs by its origin and costume to Asia rather than to Europe. But in certain respects it exerted an influence over those of the provinces which at one time formed part of the Ottoman Empire, and in emancipating themselves did not wholly lose sight of their former associations. The coinage of Servia at the present moment follows in name that of Turkey, where the prevailing unit is the *par* and its multiples of 5, 10, 20, and 40.

X. THE NORTHERN KINGDOMS

Denmark.

The coinage of Denmark, which is very obscure and involved for several reasons, seems susceptible of a classification into four leading periods: 1, the early Anglo-Danish and Dano-Teutonic coinage, much of which partakes of an ecclesiastical character and tone in consequence of the heads of the Church having been customarily associated with the sovereign on the money; 2, the irregular and debased money in circulation during the civil wars of the thirteenth and fourteenth century; 3, the commencement of a clearer chronological order and of a

graduated currency under Eric of Pomerania (1396-1440); and 4, the ultimate concentration of the kingdom by the successive loss of Norway, Lauenburg, and Schleswig-Holstein between 1814 and 1864.

The alliances of the Danes with German houses and consequent gain of territory outside their true boundaries, culminating in their share in the Thirty Years' War, where their king, Christian IV. (1588-1648), was a prominent actor, may be judged to have permanently crippled their power at home, as it brought with it disaster and disgrace in the field. We are not immediately concerned with these political questions beyond the influential bearing which they had on the monetary production of the kingdom; and it is certainly worth notice that a considerable portion of the Danish coinage from the ninth or tenth century carries the impress of that irresistible impulse to seek places of settlement or objects of conquest at a distance, which distinguished the Swedes from the epoch when adventurers from that inhospitable region enrolled themselves in the Varangian guard at Constantinople, to the days of the wild exploits and ruinous policy of Charles XII. (1697-1718).

We have to recognise in the Danish numismatic records two powerful factors then: 1, a chronic tendency to aggression or conquest; 2, a lengthened experience of internal disunion (1232-1376), followed by the revolt of the Swedish house of Vasa against Christian II. The former accounts for a wide variety of coins, of which the country of origin, in the case of the pennies of Canute I. of Denmark and Northumbria, is sometimes disputed; while the civil commotions from the reign of Eric Ploupennig to that of Valdemar IV. naturally gave rise to a multifarious and obscure currency of base alloy, of which new examples are from time to time brought to light. Students and critics have probably no richer field for speculation than this, as, in common with the Swedish and Norwegian, Danish soil formed the common ground during generations for the money of so many nationalities, with which the inhabitants were interconnected, as well as for a century's yield of all

sorts of provisional and temporary mediums, of which the exact history is wanting.

Contemplating the Danish series with the eyes of a collector, rather perhaps than with those of an archæologist, attention is instinctively drawn to certain salient features of interest and curiosity. We perceive the presumedly English element in the coinages of the Anglo-Danish monarchs, and we cannot fail to appreciate the style and taste of those of the rulers of Denmark alone, particularly the silver denarii of small module, but excellent workmanship of Magnus and

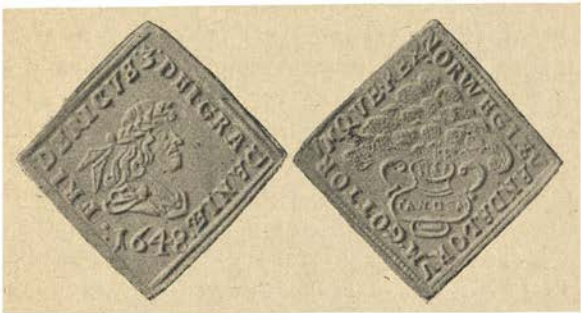
Sweyn II. (1042-75) which retain their English feeling, and the large assortment of bracteates figured in the folio work published at Copenhagen in 1791-94. Even at this early epoch Denmark was beginning to turn its attention toward north-eastern Germany, and to aggrandise itself at home; between 1389 and 1397, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Valdemar IV., Queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, brought to Eric of Pommern or Pomerania those three crowns. "The Semiramis of the North," as Margaret has been termed, is a landmark in these times.

Fresh troubles arose by reason of frequent changes in the dynasty and succession: from 1440 to 1481 we find princes of Bavaria and Oldenburg on the throne. In 1533 an interregnum is terminated by the choice of Frederic I. of Schleswig-Holstein (1534-59). Not long after, we come to the names of Christian IV., who spent many years of a long reign (1588-1648) either in foreign warfare or in exile, and of Frederic III. (1648-70), when Sweden invaded the kingdom and even laid siege to Copenhagen. From 1730 to 1746 there was an interval for the first time of peace and prosperity, which preceded an almost uninterrupted course downward to 1864, when Denmark had

parted with Schleswig-Holstein and nearly all her colonies. This historical sketch may be sufficient to indicate to the numismatist or amateur general lines for his guidance and use. We must not conclude that the checkered career of this unfortunate country was a bar or even hinderance to the accumulation from century to century of valuable and instructive monuments of the class which we are studying. On the contrary, excepting the space of time occupied by the civil wars in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, we have it in our power to bring together a highly interesting assemblage of pieces in all metals and of innumerable types, stretching chronologically from the Middle Ages to the present date. We may specify, by way of example, the coins of Margaret, above mentioned, and her husband Eric VII. (1387-1440); the first money with armorial cognisances under their successor Christopher III. of Bavaria (1440-48); the interregnal currency (January to September 1448), with *Moneta Regni Daniæ*, the earliest known dated piece under John (1481-1513), reading *Ioh's Dei. Gra. Rex Danor. Ivssit. me fieri. An.* 1496; the first thaler or daler of 1513; the gold ducat and its divisions and multiples, especially the *Justus Judex* type of Christian IV., 1646; and the double

one of Frederic III., 1658, with a ship on reverse dividing the motto *Tandem*, possibly intended for the Danish East Indies; the double thaler of Christian IV., 1624; and the singular klipping of 1648, with a laureated bust of Frederic III. on obverse, and the reverse exhibiting a vase of flowers, on the exterior of which occurs the same motto, *Tandem*, as accompanies the later piece just noted. A rigsdaler species of Christian VIII., 1840, is remarkable for the

German type of the reverse—the two wild men as supporters of the canopied escutcheon. The coinage for Norway under Danish rule comprises many very fine specimens artist-



ically considered, but *facile princeps* the superb 6-mark piece of Frederic IV., 1704, having on the reverse side the crowned lion wielding in its claws an antique curved battle-axe, which, in the analogous issue under modern Swedish government (1 sp. of Oscar I., 1846) is reduced to normal dimensions, and parts with its archæological significance. This symbol had been handed down from the autonomous Norwegian coinage of the thirteenth century. The copper money of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is of good fabric and metal; and that for colonial circulation has the characteristic reverse of a ship in full sail, somewhat similar to the Dutch analogous coinage and to the supposed prototype of 1658. The continuous hostilities of the Danes against their neighbours, or on German soil in the cause of Protestantism, or in defence of dearly acquired dominions at a distance from home, placed the country, as it has placed the numismatist of later times, in possession of a tolerably large volume of money of necessity for the payment and transport of troops, usually the main or only sources of expenditure, when provisions and shelter were obtained at the cost of the enemy; nor were cases unknown, as we are aware, in which an invading army resorted to the most unscrupulous methods for levying even the stipend of the soldiers from the districts through which it passed. The earliest examples of this currency are placed

by numismatists in the fifteenth century, and cover the whole reign of Christian I., 1448-81. A second body of coinage of the same character belongs to the time when the kingdom revolted, in the person of Frederic I., against the despotism of Christian II., 1531-35. During 1563-64 a considerable number of pieces in gold and silver were struck by Frederick II. of Denmark in the contest against Eric XIV. of Sweden: ducats, marks, and skillings. The next in order of date was the coinage of Christian IV. in connection with the Thirty Years' War and that in Holstein against the Swedes, the whole extending over nearly twenty-six years (1622-48); and the series concludes with the obsidional or occasional money issued by Christian V., 1674-79, in a second war with Sweden, and by Frederic VI. from 1808 to 1815,[1] while the Continent was agitated by the ambitious schemes of Napoléon I. It may, in fact, be predicated of Denmark and Sweden that civil discord, mutual jealousy, and a common passion for intervening in European affairs, were the three agencies which, coupled with the unpropitious climate, have tended not merely to preclude their advance, but to favour a retrograde movement.

Of the mints and denominations a fairly adequate account has been already supplied. The *krona* and *ör* are at present the silver and copper units in succession to the skilling; and the current coinage is composed of 20 and 10 krona in gold, 1, 2, 10, 25, 40, and 50 krona in silver, and 1, 2, and 5 öre in bronze. A krona is = 100 öre. Christian V. issued in 1878 pieces of 20, 10, and 5 cents in silver of the ship type, and 1 cent in bronze, for St. Thomas's. The former monetary basis, the skilling, underwent many vicissitudes, and fluctuated in value according to circumstances. The skilling of 1622 in silver is heavier than that in copper of 1812; and one of 1771 is on a larger flan and of superior weight to a piece of 1710 current for *Tolf skilling Danske*, with the legend *Dominus Mihi Adiutor*, and below the date the letters C.W.

[1] Including the rigsbanktegns of Frederic VI., 1813-14, for 16 and 6 skillings.

The restless and adventurous spirit of the Scandinavians, proceeding in part from their climatic conditions and in part from the facilities which their seaboard and nautical skill afforded for marauding expeditions, was common to the Swedes and Norwegians, only in a more marked degree perhaps than to Denmark. Sweden presents itself to our notice from the earliest period of its known history as the home of a people who were constantly thirsting for subsistence or dominion outside their natural geographical frontiers; and in this respect they resembled the community which we have just treated. It is true, to a great extent, of Norway, that it never possessed a national pulse, just as it has never yielded anything important in history, literature, or art. But while Sweden enjoyed during a considerable interval a large share of power and prosperity, its sources of political progress and military success partook of a nature which was bound in the result to be destructive. It was the insatiable ambition to extend the kingdom westward by conquest or alliances which weakened the monarchy at its centre, and when the fruits of hard-won victory had been lost for ever, left Sweden weak and poor, with no other indemnity than Norway, the price of its loyalty to the Allies, and no other consolation than the memorials of former greatness legible in painting, medal and armorial shield.

Sweden.

The numismatic remains in the Swedish series open with the denarii of Olaf Skötkonung about the end of the tenth century from the mint at Sigtuna; and probably the extensive succession and volume of bracteates represent the prevailing currency over the whole of this and the surrounding regions down to the thirteenth century, when an improved coinage with portraits and other types was introduced under Valdemar (1250-75). The periodical character of the money was affected by the changes which occurred in the distribution of territory or the balance of political power. The united kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are indicated by three rivers or by three crowns. Probably the parent mints were Stockholm, Lodose, Opsolo, and Abo, which were reinforced by others after the incorporation

of Denmark with Sweden by the Treaty of Calmar in 1397. That event proved of unforeseen importance, as Danish preponderance led to a revolt; and Sweden remained during a lengthened period under the government of *Administrators*, who exercised the right of independent coinage. One of these, Karl Knutson Bonde, assumed the title of king (1448-67), and placed on his money a boat, the cognisance of his family, and the legend *Karolvs Rex S' G'*. Other currency of this era merely bears the name of St. Eric. Steen Sture the Younger, administrator, 1512-20, styled himself *Steen Stvre Ritter*, and struck the first Swedish thaler.

In 1523 commenced the reign of the celebrated Vasa dynasty and the absolute autonomy of Sweden; and from this date we have down to the present moment an uninterrupted body of money of irreproachable execution both in silver and copper, as well as, on a more limited scale, in gold. In the sixteenth century the noble double daler of John III., said to have been a coronation-piece, 1568, stands alone as a *chef d'œuvre;* and the singular copper mark, 1591, deserves to be signalised. We have mentioned the daler struck to commemorate the battle of Leipsic (or rather Breittenfeld), 1631, and there is also the sufficiently well-known posthumous one of Gustavus Adolphus, 1632. The money of his immediate predecessors and his own earlier coinage are, with the exception of the *Salvator* type, very scarce, especially in good preservation. Of Gustavus there are the heavy copper öre and their divisions, which continued down to the end of the century, when the still more inconvenient and artificial dalers of Charles XII. made their appearance. Of Christina, daughter of Gustavus, there was also a fairly abundant coinage in silver with full-face and profile portraits and her natural hair or a wig of elaborate proportions. This distinguished woman, assisted by the counsels and sagacious policy of Oxenstierna, and her successors, Charles X. and XI., struck money for Pomerania and Livonia; but the Minister of Christina virtually ruled in her name. Her coinage comprised the gold ducat and the heavy copper ör and its divisions. Charles XI. also

employed the mint at Narva in Esthonia for a short series of coins with *Dominvs Protector Mevs* and the name and arms of the town. Gold seems always to have been sparingly issued in Sweden. We cannot quote any specimens anterior to Gustavus Adolphus and of the posthumous date 1632; the later sovereigns struck the ducat and double ducat, with the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. The earliest $\frac{1}{4}$ ducat belongs to 1692—an indication of the frugal resort to this metal at a time when the country was meditating the output of a copper medium at variance with all modern laws of fitness and convenience.

Of the monetary products of the calamitous yet romantic reign of Charles XII. (1697-1718) the beautiful silver daler

Charles XII. daler, 1707.

of 1707 ranks as one of the most remarkable. But of course all the pieces associated with him and his sister and successor, Ulrica Eleonora, have their biographical or personal as well as historical interest; and the probably realistic portrait on the money of Charles himself, especially on the daler of 1707 and the gold ducat of 1714, hardly prepares us for the history of his strange melodramatic career. A tragical episode in the Swedish annals during the troubles attendant on his defeat and death was the fate of the Baron von Görst, who not only issued a set of copper dalers with various mythological emblems, under the months of the year, inscribed on them, but added one with his own effigy, which cost him his head. The latter type is rare.

John III.: coronation double daler, 1568.

John III.: copper mark, 1591.

Christina: daler, 1645.

Frederic I.: ¼ gold ducat, 1692.

John XIV. (Bernadotte): 1/16 skilling, 1832.

To this and the immediately ensuing reigns belong those extraordinary numismatic phenomena, the ponderous dalers and their multiples, which are to be regarded as weights for the purchase of goods rather than as coins. They are not of unfrequent occurrence, although cartloads have been melted in Sweden, but fine specimens and the largest sizes are difficult to procure. There are, when we approach more recent days, numerous specimens worthy of attention, and on personal grounds those connected with Bernadotte (1818-44) have a special value. He issued two distinct types, the broad and the thick fabric; nearly all the pieces bear his portrait.

By the monetary concordat of 1872, the three northernmost states of Europe adopted an uniform system and basis founded on the krona.

In the class of currency in which we find other parts of Europe so rich—the feudal coinage—Sweden never seems to have produced much. The duchies of Finland and Sudermania and the town of Stralsund, of which we possess silver and billon pieces with *Sundensis*, almost exhaust the list so far as Sweden proper is concerned. But there is a thaler of Oxenstierna, 1633, with his name, titles, and arms.[1] While Sweden remained a German as well as a Scandinavian Power, some of the secular and ecclesiastical dignitaries received or assumed the title of Princes of the Kingdom. Such was the case, among others, with the Bishop of Breslau.

The siege-money or special currency for political emergencies chiefly arose out of the military operations between the Swedes and Danes, commencing with the establishment of Swedish freedom under Gustavus Vasa in 1521-23. But there is also a series of pieces struck by the Dukes of Finland and Sudermania, while they were engaged in a revolt against Eric XIV., and later issues (1589-1603) of the Duke of Sudermania alone, in his contest for the crown, which he assumed in 1604 as Charles IX. Both he and his successor Gustavus Adolphus resorted to a large extent through their reigns to an irregular monetary system, and down to 1771

[1] Reinmann Catalogue, 1891-92, Part iii., No. 9459.

there are many striking and desirable examples. The numismatists often overlook the klippe 4 mark of 1569 and 8 öre of 1591, both of which must be regarded as falling within the present category.

Norway.

There seems to be the twofold probability that an interchange and community of currency, of which the footing, extent, and duration are alike uncertain, existed during centuries between united Norway and Denmark and England on the one hand, and between the Norwegians and their Scandinavian neighbours on the other; and, again, that the Norwegians themselves originally possessed no regular national coinage. Transactions were conducted by a system of exchange and service. The greatness and celebrity of the country lay in its piratical achievements, so far as common report goes; but it has to be recollected that the term *Northman* was a loose generic phrase which comprehended all the sea-roving class frequenting coasts or trading routes in former days; and even among such men there were a few who displayed solid qualities, and aspired to something higher than plunder. Alternately dependent on Denmark and Sweden, Norway has been further impeded by a bleak unproductive climate and short agricultural seasons; and its monetary annals are bound up with one or other of those governments. The cross-hammers on certain coins of Sweden denote their special destination for the Norwegian province.

There is a very considerable difficulty in adjusting the chronology of the autonomous coinage of Norway, since it seems to be a generally accepted view that, down to the commencement of the eleventh century at least, the same money was common to Northumbria and this part of Scandinavia which during a protracted term extended to the Islands, while, on the other hand, a large portion of the country fell at an early date under Danish control. The coins which have been transmitted to us as those of Norwegian monarchs may or may not have emanated from sovereigns of the whole region: some of them are mute bracteates; others simply read *Comes* or *Rex* without any

further attribution. Those of Cnut have *Rex Anglorum;* but two or three exhibit *Rex Nar.* or *Nor.*, or *Dux Norwegie.* Of Magnus I., the Good (1035-46), who ruled in Denmark, there is an unusually interesting denarius with the reverse legend *Iule. me. Fecit.* On the coinage of Magnus IV., about 1260, we first encounter the lion holding the axe or hatchet in its claws. Of that of the archbishops of Throndhjem or Nidaros we speak above. This monetary system lasted till the sixteenth century and survived the independent regal currency, which seems to have ceased on the annexation of Norway to Denmark by the Pomeranian dynasty about 1389.

XI. THE LOW COUNTRIES

1. BELGIUM

Although the geographical idea conveyed by this heading may tend at first sight to misguide, it is not very easy to substitute for it any other more appropriate, unless we classify the region intended as the *Southern Netherlands.* The numerous independent sovereignties coexistent during a very lengthened period on this soil rendered the country as different in its aspect, boundaries, political and social conditions, and military relationships, from the present kingdom of Belgium as England under the Heptarchy from England under Queen Victoria. In the same manner as all the divisions of the continent, which we survey in turn, the Southern Netherlands, as we may term this extensive area, comprehended at the time when their numismatic history acquired and possessed the largest share of interest, as well as the maximum amplitude, a group of contiguous states, each of which enjoyed an autonomy limited only by the suzerainty of the emperor for the time being or (in the case of minor fiefs) by that of the superior lord.

The General Introduction and Catalogues will have introduced the ordinary reader to a knowledge of the sometimes even perplexingly intricate monetary systems which prevailed throughout the Low Countries during and after the Middle Ages, and which in the southern provinces were yet farther involved by the Spanish and Austrian occupiers, whose coinages ran parallel with those of the Flemings and Hollanders and even with each other. The practice of instituting agreements for the employment of a common coinage by the parties to them was, as we abundantly shew, carried out from the thirteenth century on a small scale and with indifferent success; and the currency formed a constant and grave source of contention between bordering states and between ruler and subject.

The Southern Netherlands in their full feudal development embraced—

1. The duchy of Brabant (including part of the duchy of Lower Lorraine and the county of Louvain).
2. The county of Namur.
3. The county of Loos.
4. The prince-bishopric of Liége.
5. The duchy of Limburg.
6. The seigneury of Reckheim.
7. The duchy of Luxemburgh.
8. The county of Flanders.

Taking these sections categorically, Brabant was formed out of the ancient county of Louvain, portions of the duchy of Lower Lorraine, and the duchy of Limburg, between the opening years of the eleventh and the concluding quarter of the thirteenth century. Each of these constituent elements had at the outset possessed its own princes; and some of the money, bearing the names of the contemporary rulers of Lower Lorraine and Louvain, may indicate the existence of a monetary concordat between Godefroi III. of Brabant-Limburg and Lambert I. of Louvain—a circumstance which is likely enough, and offers an earlier example of the usage than is commonly mentioned or known. The arrangement must have been made between 1006 and 1015.

Dukedom of Brabant, 1015-1404.

The duchy of Brabant, comprising the actual provinces of Brabant, Limburg, and Antwerp (with Mechlin or Malines), is associated with a succession of numismatic productions which, from the somewhat primitive Louvain germ, evolved toward the fourteenth century, in the long reign of John III. (1312-55), into a currency of equal volume, variety, and importance, which was maintained by his successors and by the Dukes of Burgundy after 1404. In the course of less than a century the progress of commerce and the growth of the towns had created a demand for a larger and more diversified metallic medium; and the numismatic nomenclature became rather complex. The monotony of the *denarius* or *esterlin* was broken by the introduction, in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, of the *groot* of various types, including the tournois and the rijder or cavalier; but the first powerful impulse was given in the fourteenth century, when John III. adopted the best foreign models for his money, and coined pieces similar to the Florentine *florin*, the French *chaise* and *mouton*, and the English groat; and it was here that the enlightened policy of convention-money was carried out more freely and successfully than elsewhere, enabling the same currency to pass throughout Brabant, Hainault, and Flanders. The course of historical events favoured and promoted the multiplication of mints and types and the resort to higher values, no less than the establishment of a more intelligible monetary economy. The changes of dynasty from time to time, the fusion of Brabant with Burgundy (1404) and of Burgundy with Austria (1477), with the eventual entrance of the Spaniards on the scene, and the rise of the Austrian and Spanish Netherlands, swelled an already ever-increasing body of numismatic types; and while in Brabant itself, no longer an autonomous duchy, but under Charles V. a province subject to a foreign master, the coinage of the monarchy was so far systematised as to possess a statutory unit (the *mite*) and its multiples up to 1440, the former Brabantine and Burgundian specie, and still more the seigniorial currencies, contributed to accumulate a mass of monetary tokens on the same

ground, not very convenient for those who employed it, and somewhat perplexing to such as followed at a distance. The Spanish and Austrian occupations, extending altogether from about the commencement of the fifteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, and covering the most flourishing period of Flemish commerce and art, left mainly undisturbed the subordinate feudal and municipal coinages, which had successively established themselves throughout this portion of the Low Countries, and at most exacted from the fief or township an heraldic or nominal recognition of sovereignty. Even the more ancient great divisions, like Brabant, were hardly more than in a titular sense absorbed, as they for the most part preserved their local institutions.

Namur (908-1421).

The history and fortunes of this county at first correspond very closely to those of Brabant. Its independence, dating from the tenth century, determined in the same manner and nearly at the same point of time by cession to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1421. But its later annals were checkered by unusually numerous political vicissitudes, before it finally fell to the modern kingdom of the Belgians in 1831. By turn Burgundian, Spanish, French, Dutch, Bavarian, and Austrian, its coinage has necessarily more or less reflected its unstable and precarious government from the epoch of incorporation with Burgundy. The autonomous Counts of Namur between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries struck an enormous number of types and varieties at various mints, of which Namur itself and Dinant appear to have been the oldest. Gui de Dampierre (1263-97), on a denier of the lion type, describes himself as Marquis of Namur (*G. Marchio Namvcens*). In the course of the fourteenth century—the most flourishing era—Meraude, Viesville, Neuveville-lez-Namur, and Bouvignes were other seats of coinage. To the higher metals copper was added under Guillaume I. (1337-91); and when we see that during that certainly prolonged reign no fewer than eighty varieties of money in the less precious metals, exclusively of the gold florin, were put into circulation, it assists us in judging what a slender proportion even the

existing numismatic remains of this and other minor states of the Netherlands, and the European continent generally, bear to the original aggregate. It was at Namur itself that the convention-money between the Count, Luxemburgh, and Liége was struck about 1340.

The separate county of Loos is shewn to have existed as a fief of the empire from the tenth century, when it was granted to a son of the Count of Hainault. But not only is the list of holders of the honour imperfect, opening with Arnold V. in 1107, but we are without any numismatic remains of an autonomous currency prior to Jean (1256-80), who, with his successors, had a coinage principally borrowed from those of Liége, Brabant, and Flanders. The moneyers of Jean himself, Petrus and Georgius, who sign the pieces, struck nothing but mailles and sterlings; but the later counts gradually launched into higher and more numerous denominations; and the monetary system had attained a somewhat similar development to that of Liége when the cession of Rummen (part of the territory) in 1331, and of the remainder of the fief in 1363, to Arnold D'Orey, led to the seizure of Loos itself by the Bishop of Liége four years after. There is money of Godefroi, struck at Heinsberg, in which he describes himself as *God. de Los. Dns. de Heinsb.* A curious piece of Arnold VIII. (1280-1328) bears its value as a double denier on its face in the words *Moneta Dvplex.*

Loos and Rummen, 1107-1367.

Godefroi de Dalembroek.

The lordship of Rummen, severed, as we have seen, from Loos in 1331, grew into a flourishing state, and under a succession of owners of the houses of D'Orey and Wesemael built up a fairly notable numismatic record prolonged to the close of the fifteenth century. Gold, silver, and billon were current here, and the denominations were similar to those of Loos; French and Flemish models were followed. Arnold D'Orey himself (1331-64) put on his money *Dns. De.. Qvaecbecke. Arn. de Orey* or *Ernol. Dns. Rvminen.* On a cromsteert of Jean I. of Wesemael (1415-64) there is the curious legend *Moneta Romanorvm.* The last heiress of

that family, Jeanne of Wesemael, married Henry of Diest, Seigneur of Stalle and Riviere. He issued coins with *Dns. de Rivia.*, and his widow with *Dna. de Wismel.* There are evidences of the latter having had a very extensive coinage of billon money.

Liége.

The right of coinage was conceded by the Emperor Louis IV. to the See of Liége as early as 908-9; but no money anterior to the closing years of the same century has been recovered bearing certain indications of belonging to this eventually very extensive series. The first trace of a share of the bishops in the currency is in the appearance of a crozier as part of the type of a denier of Otto III. About 995, and to the neighbourhood of that year, we may not be far wrong in assigning the origin of the regular succession of money, which survived down to 1792, with the name and effigy of St. Lambert, the patron of the city and diocese, under the authority of the dean and chapter. There is even a pattern for a schelling in 1852 of similar type. But the last prelate who struck autonomous money is said to have been Jean Theodore of Bavaria, 1744-63. There are coins of a rare and curious character from two points of view: short disputed reigns, like those of Lothaire de Hochsted (1191-94), Simon de Limbourg (1194), and Thierri de Perwez (1390), and interregnal issues by the præsules or *prevôts* of the See, as André de Cuyk (1121-23) and Albert de Rethel (1191-94), of whom both left coins, and the latter, one with the unusual reverse of a horse tethered to a tree and the legend *Eqvvs Venalis.* The beginning of the fourteenth century was for Liége, as for other governments, the great era of revival and development, and the prince-bishops adopted, both from Flanders and Italy, the gold types of the *mouton*, *peeter*, and *florin*, of which the last had been already long copied elsewhere, and the no less ubiquitous and popular *gros tournois* of France and *ambrosino* of Milan. The liards of the sixteenth century are of special interest as exhibiting the likenesses of the bishops: one of Ernest of Bavaria, 1584, retains the titles of *Duc de Bouillon* and *Comte de Loos*, which had been

originally assumed by Jean d'Arkel two centuries before, and the singular reverse legend *Avdiatvr Altera Pars.*

Limburg.

The Dukes of Limburg in Brabant possessed a separate coinage from the eleventh century; but our knowledge of it is excessively scanty down to a few years prior to the cession of the duchy in 1288 to the Duke of Brabant, who assumed the title of *Dvx Limburgie'* on the money which he struck at Limburg, Rolduc, and Bonn. Of the independent rulers of the province Waleran IV. (1246-76) has left an esterlin of the Rolduc mint.

Luxemburgh.

This province and territory, a County from the tenth, and a Duchy from the fourteenth century, belonged at a subsequent period to the Dukes of Burgundy and the Kings of Spain. Louis XIV. of France detached Thionville, Damvillers, Marville, Ivoy, and Montmédy, and from 1793 to 1815 the whole of Luxemburgh remained in the hands of the French. Between that date and 1867 it formed a grand-duchy under the Dutch crown, and from 1867 to 1889 an independent appanage of the kingdom of the Netherlands. By virtue of the Salic law, on the demise of William III. without male issue this portion of the dominions passed to the house of Nassau. There are pattern-pieces of 5 francs and 10 centimes struck in 1889 with *Regence du Duc Adolphe de Nassau*, before the duke *de facto* took over the government.

The ancient Counts of Luxemburgh have bequeathed no records of their numismatic transactions, till we come down to Henry II., the Blind, son of Godefroi, Count of Namur (1136-96), of whom there are deniers of various types struck at Luxemburgh. Henry III. (1226-1280) also employed the mint at Thionville. From 1288 the history of the counts is more or less identified with that of the empire and of other parts of Europe. Henry V., who succeeded as count in 1288, became emperor in 1308, and in 1309 the celebrated John of Luxemburgh acquired the crown of Bohemia, and assumed the title of King of Poland. Nevertheless we possess various gros and esterlings with his original designation, of which some are copied from the

pennies of Edward I. of England. Two monetary conventions, possibly arising from his calls elsewhere, were successively concluded about 1340 by John: one with the Count of Bar, where the common coinage is termed *Moneta Sociorvm;* and the other with the Count of Namur and the Bishop of Liége, struck at the Namur mint with the names of the three contracting parties. His successor, Charles I. (1346-55), was King of Bohemia and emperor, and developed the Luxemburgh coinage by introducing two types of the gold florin and the chaise or clinkaert. The next count, Wenceslas I. (1653-83), brother of Charles, was made duke, and enjoyed a long and prosperous reign, which was marked by a third monetary concordat with Sarrebrück and Trèves, and by continued activity in improving and extending the coinage. He struck at Luxemburgh and at his chateau of Mouzaive imitations of the gold Florentine and other types, and a variety of other money in silver. Wenceslas II. (1383-88) and Jodocus of Moravia (1388-1402, 1407-11), both in turn emperors, their successors, and the Dukes of Burgundy, to whom Luxemburgh was sold in 1444, continued the same class of currency. From 1504 to 1577 we seem to have no monuments by reason of the mints having been closed. But the Austrian and Spanish masters of the Netherlands issued a large volume of money, chiefly of the lower values, in sols and liards, from the mints at Brussels and Guntzburg; and in 1854 and 1860 bronze pieces of 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimes were coined for the grand-duchy. There is also a 10 centimes of 1870. The currency of Maria Theresa bears *Ad Vsvm Dvcatvs Lvxem.* The 6 and 3 plated sols, 1790, and $\frac{1}{2}$ liard, 1789, of Joseph II., merely have the Luxemburgh shield, the value, and the date.

Reckem or Reckheim.

The seigneury of Reckheim was in the possession of the Sombreffe family in the eleventh century, and remained in their hands till 1480, when the property passed by marriage to the house of Pirmont. It again changed owners two or three times through heiresses, and belonged to the De la Marck, Vlodorp, and

other families, down to 1708. The house of Sombreffe must have been one of considerable importance and weight, and during their tenure of the fief a varied and extensive coinage, partly copied from other Flemish types, was struck at Reckheim, Bortheim, and other mints. These coins are not easily appropriated, as there were three consecutive lords of the name of William: on one of them we find the addition, *Dns. de Kerphen*, seeming to shew that their sovereignty extended to Kerpen in Julich or Juliers. The later representatives, including Ernest van Lynden, created a Count of the Empire in 1620, adopted as their numismatic models the current types of Liége, Brabant, Holland, France, even Spain. There was no originality; but, politically speaking, the lordship was during more than two centuries a prominent feature in the life of the Southern Netherlands.

Counts of Flanders

The feudal and virtually sovereign county of Flanders, which at different epochs united with it other titular distinctions, as Ternois, Alost, Hainault, and Boulogne, and in the person of one of the dynasty founded the Latin Empire of the East, comprehended the two divisions of modern Belgium so named, a portion of the Dutch province of Zeeland, and the actual French departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The independent Counts, of whom the first, Beaudouin or Baldwin I., 862-79, was Grand Forester of Flanders, and son-in-law of Charles le Chauve, date from the ninth century, but Arnould II. (965-88) appears to be the earliest of whom we have coins. Saint-Omer, Ghent, and Bruges were among the original mints, and there is a long series of deniers and gros of various types down to the commencement of the fourteenth century, when Louis II. of Creçy (1322-46) emulated his neighbours and countrymen by the introduction of gold types, which, with a general development of the coinage, were multiplied by his son and successor, Louis of Maele (1346-84), the last count. Marguerite, daughter and heiress of Louis III., carried the

domains and title into the house of Burgundy by her marriage to Philip le Hardi. The subsequent history of this once great and prosperous Power is a chapter in that of Spain, Bavaria, and Austria, of which it became in turn an appanage. Among the more remote rulers of Flanders in its days of autonomy the name of Baldwin IX. (1194-1206), Count of Flanders and Hainault, and ultimately emperor of Constantinople after the Fourth Crusade, is entitled to a certain share of prominence as that of an interesting historical figure, whose currency, reading *B. Comes*, would have otherwise commanded slight attention; and a second point worthy of note is the much later episode of Jacob van Artevelde of Ghent, whose friendship with Edward III. and espousal of his cause, in antagonism to his own sovereign, Louis of Maele, seem to be associated with the acceptance of the English gold florin of 1344 in Flanders, although such a fact amounts to very little, especially as Edward entered into regular monetary agreements with other states, and continental coinages were admitted by the Western European mercantile class everywhere on a stipulated footing.

To the numismatist the productions of Flanders present of course innumerable features of attraction, even if they are somewhat bewildering in their almost inexhaustible abundance and variety. In some respects the coinage prior to the union with Burgundy is of superior interest; and it embraces not only that of Louis of Creçy and Louis of Maele, Counts of Flanders, Nevers, and Rethel, but those of a large group of townships and minor fiefs. It may doubtless be predicated of the splendid gold money of the fourteenth century, that the types were chiefly loans from France; but Flanders, even at the height of its prosperity, was a secondary Power, and under its Burgundian and other rulers it failed to sustain its prestige even to this extent. In the Catalogue of Mints some account will be found of the numerous seats of coinage, of which the principal were, in the last days of autonomy, Alost, Bruges, Ghent,[1] and Mechlin. To them we owe the

[1] Between this and Bruges lies the village of Maele, with the neglected ruins of the chateau where in 1330 Louis of Maele, son of Louis of Creçy, was born. (See Delepierre, *Chroniques, etc., de l'ancienne histoire des Flandres*, 1834, p. 123.)

Louis of Maele, Count of Flanders: gold lion (*gehelmdleeu*).

Gros au portail of John II., Duke of Brabant, 1294-1312.

Ernest of Bavaria, Bishop of Liége: liard, 1584.

Brabantine Revolution: liard, 1790.

imposing and beautiful series of *moutons*, *chaises*, *francs-à-cheval*, *francs-à-pied*, *écus au lion*, *heaumes* or *lions heaumés* and *cavaliers* or *rijders*, which once circulated in this district, and of which the Dukes of Burgundy adopted only the *lion*, substituting English and other models.

Counts of Hainault

The numismatic annals of this grand fief, which at one time was carried by marriage into the house of Flanders, and eventually shared the destiny of the latter in being incorporated with Burgundy, cover the normal period between the tenth and fifteenth centuries, when so many Netherland and German subordinate states rose and flourished, subject to ulterior absorption by more powerful neighbours. The seats of coinage were Mons, Valenciennes, Maubeuge, and Walincourt, till the reign of Count William III. (1356-89), when Valenciennes became the sole mint, and we discern the usual evolution from the primitive denier with a sword, a raised hand in the act of benediction (denoting clerical influence or partnership), or other common symbol, into a currency of the same elaborate and ambitious character as in Flanders. The same impulse affected the whole of Western Europe about the first moiety of the fourteenth century, when commerce began to develop itself, and the old billon and even silver values no longer sufficed.

The collector may discover many examples deserving his attention in this series, from the reign of the Countess Margaret (1244-80) to that of Jacqueline of Bavaria (1417-27), whose second consort was Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and who was deprived of her possessions by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Gold was first struck by Margaret II. (1345-56), married to the Emperor Louis of Bavaria. This princess introduced the *florin;* and her successor William III. (1356-89) added a profuse variety of other denominations borrowed from France. A later sove-

reign, William IV. (1404-17), struck at Valenciennes that curious type of the hedged lion, which was copied in Holland, and remained a favourite and standard emblem there till the end of the last century.

Hainault participated in the political misfortunes of Flanders, and between 1659 and 1678 lost an important portion of its territory, which was annexed to France. There are a few interesting billon pieces struck at Mons by the States with the legend *Pace et Ivsticia*, 1577, in the contest with Spain, and others from the same mint coined by the Duke of Parma in the name of Philip II., 1579-87.

The close dynastic alliance between England and Hainault through the marriage of Edward III., in 1326, to the daughter of Count William I. (1304-37), should be borne in mind as a factor in the monetary relations between the two countries and the origin of the English gold florin of 1344.

Counts of Artois

Artois, comprising Saint-Pol, Terouanne, Saint-Omer, Lille, and several other towns, was originally erected into a County by Charles le Chauve in 862 in favour of his son-in-law, Baldwin I., first Count of Flanders, and was reunited to the French crown in 1180 by the marriage of Philip Augustus and Isabella of Hainault. The province successively passed by marriage or treaty to Burgundy, Spain, and France, of which since the Peace of Nimmhegen (1678) it has formed part. No independent coinage is known; but the Carlovingian dynasty struck money at Quentovic and other places; Philip Augustus and some of his successors issued at Saint-Omer and Arras deniers of the Paris standard; and the later Flemish, Spanish, and French masters of Artois have had their currencies and mints on this soil, which has, nevertheless, given rise to a peculiar type or series of types, known as the *Artesian*, and during a lengthened space of time common to Flanders and Hainault. These coins, at first often anepigraphic, and ranging in date between the eleventh and

thirteenth centuries, were to Artois and the rest of Flanders, and to Hainault, what the municipal *mailles* were to so many of the towns—a common medium. The liards of Philip II. of Spain, 1582, as Count of Artois, are carefully executed and of rare occurrence.

Counts of Boulogne

This domain was formed out of portions of the county of Ponthieu in the ninth century as a marriage portion with Bertha, daughter of Count Helgaud, to the son of the Count of Flanders. The fief subsequently passed into the houses of Dammartin and Auvergne, to the latter of which its subsequent history is referrible. Some account of the coinage will have been found in the Catalogue of Mints. The celebrated family of Dammartin is credited, in the person of Renaud de Dammartin (1191-1227), with having improved the types, and introduced his name upon it, partly in the vernacular, thus: *Reinnault Comes.* From the repeated alliances with France the counts naturally acquired the habit of imitating the *denier parisis.* The title was borne by Alfonso III., King of Portugal (1248-79), in right of his wife, Mahaut de Dammartin, both after his accession to the throne and after her death in 1258.

Counts of Saint-Pol

The Counts of Saint-Pol, of the house of Candavène, possessed a coinage from the eleventh to the beginning of the seventeenth century with an ear of barley in the type, from a supposed reference to the name *Campus Avenæ* or *Candens Avena.* There is a considerable *lacuna* in the series between 1205 and 1292. In 1306, Gui IV. (1292-1317) entered into a compact with Joannino Tadolin of Lucca, "le vendredy devant la feste Saint-Vincent," to engrave and coin deniers and mailles to pass current in his territories with those of the Crown of France. These pieces retain the symbolical type belonging to Candavène, and read *Gvido Comes*

and *Moneta Santi-Pavli.* This personage had established in 1300 a mint at Elincourt, in the diocese of Cambrai, where he was enabled to copy with greater impunity the money of his neighbours and contemporaries; and we have a variety of denominations from this seat of coinage, more or less exact *contrefaçons* of the *cavaliers* of Valenciennes, the *gros au portail* of Alost, the *coquibus* of Cambrai, and other descriptions. His widow pursued the same monetary piracy, and was obliged in 1337 to discontinue the practice of melting down the French regal money and recoining it with a mixture of billon imported from that kingdom. The Countess Marie (1317-39) even went so far as to take into her employment a messenger of the king, Aimery de la Coste. In 1360, an heiress brought the county of Saint-Pol in marriage to the house of Luxemburgh.

Bishopric of Cambrai.

The coinage of Cambrai is believed to have been exclusively regal or episcopal. The privilege to the See dates from the reign of Charles le Chauve, and was renewed by successive emperors down to the close of the twelfth century. The earliest pieces connected with this city are of regal origin, and bear the names of Charles le Chauve and Zuintibold. The mints were Cambrai (Cateau Cambresis) and Saint-Gery in the vicinity; but the latter was eventually amalgamated. The mint of Cateau Cambresis is cited in the Imperial Charter of 1001. From a litigation which occurred between the See and the Count of Cambrai, 934-47, it is augurable that the secular lord was not entitled to any share in the rights or profits attendant on the coinage, nor did the city ever participate in them. But the chapter claimed a tenth, and was accustomed, *sede vacante*, to exercise full vicarious jurisdiction in this as in other respects. The two important eras were the reigns of Gui IV. and Pierre IV. (1342-68), when the currency became more diversified, and the first gold appeared, and that of Maximilien de Berghes, the first archbishop (1556-70), who struck the gold écus of 40 patards and other new varieties, not forgetting mites of pure copper, as distinguished from the *deniers noirs* of his predecessors.

The operations of the mint determined in 1595; and Cambrai was annexed to France in 1677.[1]

Originally, with Gaesbeck, Leeuwen, and Russon, an appanage of the duchy of Brabant, and detached in order to form a fief for Godefroi, younger son of Henri le Guerroyeur, Duke of Brabant, 1190-1235. The town was celebrated at an earlier period as the birth-place of Pepin d'Heristal. The domain reverted in 1324. There are esterlings and deniers of Henri (1253-85), of Jean I., Tristan (1285-1309), of Felicita of Luxemburgh his widow as guardian, and of their son Jean II. (1309-24). Herstal and Russon appear to have been the seats of coinage; and possibly Gaesbeck was likewise.

Herstal.

Towns and Subordinate Fiefs

Within this circle lay a considerable number of urban centres and smaller lordships which never acquired a very conspicuous share in the government of affairs, and on the other hand generally survived the vicissitudes to which their more ambitious and formidable contemporaries exposed themselves. Of all of these a perhaps adequate account has been furnished in the Catalogues. -We subjoin a list of names:—

Agimont	Dixmude
Aire	Donck
Antwerp	Douay
Arleux	Eename
Arras	Elincourt, Cambrai
Audenarde	Encre
Beaumont	Fagnolles
Bergues-Saint-Winoc	Fauquembergues
Béthune	Florennes
Bruges	Gavres
Brussels	Gerdingen or Ordingen
Calais	Ghent
Courtray	Ghistelles
Crévecœur	Gruitrode

[1] Comp. Cat. of Mints *v.* "Cambrai," and Cat. of Denom. *vv.* "Coquibus," "Mouton," "Patard," etc.

Heusden-on-the-Maese [1]	Saint-Bertin
Jupille	Saint-Omer
Kessenich	Saint-Waast, near Arras
Leeuw	Salm
Lens-en-Artois	Serain
Lille	Sluys
Loo	Stavelot
Louvain	Straeten [Saint André]
Malines or Mechlin	Termonde
Mons	Tirlemont
Munsterbilsen	Tournai
Nivelles	Vilvorde
Orchies	Walincourt
Ostend	Well
Pequigny	Yprés
Perwez	Zolder
Petersheim	Zonhoven

It will be obvious that many of these localities are at present on French soil ; but they formerly constituted part of the great county of Flanders. Calais remained in the hands of the English from 1347 to 1558, and was a prominent mint of Edward III. and his successors down to Henry V. or VI. But the classification of the Calais groats, half groats, and sterlings or pennies, bearing the common name of Henry is still somewhat unsettled. Nobles of Edward III. (Second and Third Periods, 1360-77) with C in the centre of the cross on the reverse are attributed to this mint. The silver pieces bear the name of the place of origin : *Calisie*, *Villa Calisie*, or *Villa Calis*, where we note the distinction between *Villa* and *Civitas*, the latter being applied to London, York, Durham, etc.

Of Antwerp we speak elsewhere. It was a place with which the English were intimately connected by commercial relations and monetary compacts. The treaty between Edward III., the Duke of Bavaria, and the Duke of Brabant, just when the first-named prince was developing his coinage by the addition of the groat and noble and their divisions, not to mention the gold florin, established about 1345 a common basis of currency for the three Powers in the shape of a groat with full-face bust and the interesting legend *Moneta Nra.*

[1] In North Brabant, and at present in Holland.

Antwerp. Edward entered into similar arrangements with other parts of the Netherlands. Here or at Brussels were struck the admirable pieces in all metals, including copper, of Charles V., Philip II., Albert and Isabella, and later rulers. Some of the pieces bearing the names of Albert and Isabella have the accollated busts, and others the facing ones, in the Spanish taste. The coinage of Philip V. for 1703 includes a peculiar type of daalder with the portrait of the king in unusually high relief, and almost of medallic fabric. The copper series is very desirable; it runs from the reign of Charles V. to 1794; and the *mite*, which was imitated at Ghent and. elsewhere, formed the unit and basis of the monetary law introduced by Charles, and proceeded to the gold real = 1440 mites. The system was continued by Philip II., who also had the *oort* or *oirt* and *liard* in the same metal for the various provinces under his government.

Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, and Tournai were four other points where we shall see that the numismatic life was formerly very active and diversified. Bruges and Ghent were two of the principal mints of the later Counts of Flanders. Bruges was largely employed by the Dukes of Burgundy; while Brussels, at first the place of origin of small communal currency, became in turn the seat of coinage of the Dukes of Brabant and the Austrian and Spanish sovereigns of the Low Countries down to the reign of Maria Theresa.

Crossing the actual French frontier we meet with Lille, Douay, and Saint-Omer. The last is remarkable for a very ephemeral communal coinage (1127-28). The majority of the money is feudal or abbatial, and is confined to mailles and deniers of small module. The ecclesiastical series exhibits two juxtaposed croziers, in remembrance of the union of the abbeys of Saint-Bertin and Saint-Omer.

The at present obscure fief of Encre or Ancre derived a certain notoriety from having passed in the time of Louis XIII. of France into the hands of the minister Conchini, Mareçhal d'Encre, who was executed in 1617.

The coinage of Heusden-on-the-Maese, North Brabant, limited to deniers having on their reverse a wheel of six

spokes with annulets interposed, has formed a subject of some difficulty. A *trouvaille*, many years ago, at Maestricht brought some of these pieces to light. The wheel is taken to be the heraldic cognisance of the Seigneurs of Heusden, commencing with Arnould I. about 1173, and the legend on a coin of the latter, reading *Arn. H. Sidv.*, is explained by Schulman of Amersfoort[1] to signify *Arnoldus Hvsidvniæ*. The Seigneurs struck money down to the fourteenth century. In the modern redistribution of Netherland territory Heusden became Dutch.

The coinage of the Spaniards and Austrians for Flanders and other southern provinces extended from the reign of Charles V. of Spain to the closing years of the eighteenth century, and was in all metals. The former seems to have ceased with Philip V. and the latter to have commenced with Albert and Isabella of Austria about 1598. The series is a highly interesting one, especially perhaps in the copper liards and oorts of Philip II. and the liards in the same metal of Maria Theresa, of which we engrave a double one of 1749. Some important examples in gold and silver belong to the reigns of Charles V. and his successors, and to those of Albert and Isabella. In 1790 the revolt of the Brabanters produced a remarkable currency in gold, silver, and copper, engraved by Van Berckel, and consisting of the liard and double liard, the florin, 3-florin piece, and 10-sols piece, and the 14 florins in gold. These coins are of admirable execution, and exist in more than one variety. Of the 7 florins we have met with no specimen. The latest issue of German money was under Francis II., in 1794.

Kingdom of the Belgians

Numismatically, the Belgian monarchy cannot truly be said to have yet attained an important or an interesting

[1] Catalogue xv., No. 1078. See Mr. Schulman's very interesting note. The name of the place in ancient documents is variously given as Huissele, Husidinia, Hunsetti, Hunsate supermosa, etc.

character. Its currency in all metals since its formation in 1831, with the exception of that in nickel, which is almost the last survival of the kind in the continental series, is of excellent quality; but it has no special artistic pretensions, and is historically inarticulate. It follows the decimal system, and conforms to the Latin monetary concordat of 1865. There has been a profusion of patterns or *essais*, but of no particular moment. A 5 francs of Leopold I., 1848, was engraved by Vanackre, and one of his successor, 1865, by Jouvenel. In 1849 a piece of $2\frac{1}{2}$ francs was issued for the first and last time. In 1886 the plan was adopted of using vernacular legends on the money. The series struck for the Congo Settlement, 1887-88, reads *Leop. II. R.D. Belg. Souv. De L'Etat Indep. Du Congo.* The pieces of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes have a pierced centre on the Chinese model. On some of the coins of Leopold I. occurs a lion *siegeant*, looking to right; on others one rampant, to left, but without the *briquet* or short sword still preserved on the Dutch money, and an inheritance from Brabant.

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2. HOLLAND

The Northern Netherlands, in the Middle Ages, were composed in a political sense, independently of the towns, which developed themselves into prominence and power from hamlets or *pagi*, of the county of Holland, the county of West Friesland, the county of Gueldres, the seigneury, afterward county, of Berg or s' Heerenberg, and the bishopric of Utrecht. Over the whole of these feudal divisions the emperors of the West claimed and exercised suzerainty, the reality and force of which varied according to circumstances and the personal character of the reigning prince. The geographical situation of Holland afforded no ground for supposing that its eventual fate would differ from that of the southern provinces; but the religious element interposed here to give a totally different direction to affairs. The struggle of the Belgians against their foreign invaders

was a struggle against tyranny; that of the Hollanders was one against tyranny and Catholicism. The result, from an historical point of view, was that the North was enabled to form itself into a great and potent republic and a first-rate European Power, while the South wore the Austrian yoke only to exchange it at the French Revolution for another. Both portions of the Netherlands became French; but Holland had done its part, like Venice, and had its day. It had a glorious past to contemplate and cherish. During two centuries it had known no foreign master.

Counts of Holland

This important and extensive domain was created by Charles le Chauve in favour of Thierri I. in 863. Our knowledge of the earlier rulers of the province is very fragmentary, and there are no numismatic remains, identifiable as belonging here, prior to the twelfth century and the reign of Thierri VI., 1122-57, who struck deniers, bearing a head and a double cross, with *Hollant.* Yet it is possible that the pieces of a similar kind, ascribed to Florent van Voogd, with *Comes. holladie,* a bust in profile, and on reverse *Hollant,* may refer to Florent I., and be anterior. In the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the progress in the coinage was parallel to that in the other portions of the Low Countries, obeying the wave which made itself felt over the whole of Western Europe, and which changed the face of the currencies throughout alike in respect to fabric and variety. The primitive denier was gradually reinforced by the groot of the tournois type, the $\frac{1}{2}$ groot with the lion, the *botdrager,* the agnel or *klein lam,* the mouton or *groot lam,* the florin, and the *clinkaert* or *chaise.* The successive transfers to the houses of Bavaria in 1345 and Burgundy in 1428 influenced and enriched the coinage. The last count of the Bavarian line issued money with the quartered shield of Bavaria, Arnhem, Nimmhegen, Ruremonde, and Zutphen. The most ancient mint of which we hear was Dordrecht, m.m. a rose, which continued to strike money for the Dukes of

Burgundy even after the succession of Maximilian in 1477. There is an inedited gold florin of Philip II. of Spain, 1576, with *Phs · D · G · Hisp · Rex · Co · Hol ·* and the date on reverse, and on obverse the quartered shield between two Ps and *Dominvs Mihi Adivtor.*

Counts of West Friesland

The long-established topographical distinction between *East* and *West* Friesland, of which the latter alone falls within the immediate category, was possibly unrecognised in former times, when not merely the nomenclature but the territorial distribution was so different. As in the case of the Counts of Holland, the list of the dynasts of West Friesland and the original nature of the currency circulating there are equally obscure and unsatisfactory. The Merovingian tremissis, reading *Avdvlfus. Frisia,* seems to import the names of a moneyer and the district; but the latter may have been either this or the other one, then known under a general designation. A denier of Conrad II., however, with the word *Fresonia,* more than probably appertains to the same region, and is ordinarily accepted and claimed by Dutch numismatists as a numismatic product of North Holland. Of the autonomous counts the money goes no farther back than Bruno III., 1038-57, and at that time the denier bore the names of the emperor and local sovereign on opposite sides. But his successor, Egbert I., suppressed the imperial symbols, and inserted only *Egbertvs* and a cross. Egbert II., the third and last of the dynasty recorded, substituted a crowned full-faced bust and *Ecbertvs, Iegbertvs,* or *Vecbertvs,* and on reverse the full-face heads of St. Simon and St. Jude. The early mints were Stavoren, Dokkum, Leeuarden, Bolswerd, Gernrode, and Winsum.

During the interval which elapsed between 1090 and the formation of the Federal Union in 1579, there is nothing beyond the Saxon currency for Friesland; and as this reads dubiously *Saxon. Fris., Frisie.,* etc., we cannot be sure whether West or East Friesland is intended, or both.

The Dukes of Saxony ceded their interest as Governors of Friesland to the house of Austria; but the latter do not appear to have issued any special money for this dependency.

Counts, afterward Dukes, of Gueldres

Gueldres became a county in 1019 and a duchy in 1339. It was incorporated with Juliers in 1371, with Egmont in 1423, and with Burgundy in 1472. But the house of Egmont continued down to a much later date to strike money as Dukes of Gueldres, Juliers, and Zutphen, and we also find coins with the names of Charles III. of Lorraine (1555-1608), William, Duke of Juliers, and Philip II. of Spain (1556-98), either intended to circulate here or to assert a title to the sovereignty. Gueldres, in common with the rest of the Low Countries, formed part of the United Provinces till the Revolution, and of the French dominions till 1814, when it was divided between Prussia and Holland.

The whole interest for the present purpose centres in the coinage of the autonomous counts and dukes from the twelfth century, when the surviving memorials commence, down to the absorption in Burgundy, and in that of the province, when it struck independent money as a member of the Confederation. The reign of Count Henry (1134-63) constitutes the starting-point with the normal denier, which was imitated from the types of Holland and Brabant, but on reverse exhibited the ancient cognisance of the seigneurs—three medlar flowers. Between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the money in use had been considerably improved and extended by the introduction of larger denominations and gold. On some of the grooten or gros and florins of this period there are heraldic or other indications of a common currency for two or more townships: one has *A.N.R.S.* in the cantonments of the cross for Arnhem, Nimmhegen, Ruremonde, and Sutphen or Zutphen. The mints were Arnhem, Ruremonde, Hardewijk, and Venlo. The gold types were the florin and rijder or cavalier.

Seigneurs and Counts of s' Heerenberg

There is a long and important series of coins associated with this feudal title from the time of Adam III., 1331, first known holder of it, till 1631. The later feoffees describe themselves as Counts of Berg and Lords of Bilant, Hedel, Boxmeer, Homoet, and Wisch. There were at least five mints—Berg, Hedel, Gendringen, Dieren, and Stevensweerd.

Bishopric of Utrecht

This ancient and powerful See, of which the jurisdiction once extended over the provinces of Holland, Gueldres, and Cléves, the lordships of Bentheim and Ghore, etc., can be traced back to the Carlovingian period, prior to the Scandinavian irruptions into Friesland in the ninth century, when the territory which composed the diocese was laid waste and the metropolitan seat reduced to ruins. In the following one the bishops had rallied from their misfortunes, and in 936 we find the emperor bestowing ample monetary privileges on Bishop Balderic. Nevertheless, a considerable lapse of time occurred before the ecclesiastical coinage of Utrecht acquired sensible importance or individuality, since down to the eleventh century (1028) the money bore only the names of emperors or saints (St. Lambert and St. Martin), accompanied by a rude bust and a crozier, with or without the word *Baculus* (*Bacv Lv*), and it was not till the termination of an interval (1250-1341) for which there are no numismatic monuments, that an abrupt advance is discernible in the type and style of the coins of Jan van Arkel, who published grooten and other low denominations with a very striking full-face portrait of the prelate. The mints were Utrecht, Daventer, and Groningen. From this time down to 1528, when the government of these haughty and imperious dignitaries proved unpalatable to their subjects, and the temporalities, with the right of coinage, were sold to Charles V., there were three or four reigns, in the course of which the money of the diocese attained the height

of its importance and splendour. The names of Frederic of Blankenheim (1393-1425), Rodolph of Diepholt (1433-56), and, above all, David of Burgundy (1457-96), are associated with an interesting, rich, and curious succession of gold types, culminating in that of the last mentioned with *Memento. Domine. David*, and a half-length figure of David playing on the harp. Many of these pieces are rare and valuable, and command a high price in the Dutch market.

THE UNITED PROVINCES

This Federal organisation, dating from 1579, when Holland, West Friesland, Groningen, Zeeland, Gueldres, Utrecht, and Overijssel entered on the movement which promptly resulted, under the leadership of William the Silent, in the abandonment of this part of the Low Countries by the Spaniards, is responsible for an immense volume of coinage, commencing with money of necessity or of a special character struck, under the wise original compact or understanding, by the respective members of the Union on their separate account, but ultimately, when affairs became more settled, developing into the system of each state issuing its own currency at a fixed standard for general circulation. Here we find the basis, which Switzerland at the present moment desires to establish, anticipated by a couple of centuries.

Some idea of the extent of this portion or branch of the Netherland series alone must have been formed by such as have studied the numerous monographs and are acquainted with the contents of the great collections, either existing or dispersed. In the Catalogues an effort has been made to convey as much information as possible within a moderate compass and a definite plan. The coinage may be said to range between 1579 and 1794, or thereabout; and it divides itself into the domestic or internal and the colonial

series. The wealth and prosperity of the country are vividly reflected in the abundance of types, patterns, and issues which, considering the territorial area, relatively surpassed those of the German-speaking communities. The prevalent denominations were the rijder or cavalier in gold of more than one module, the imitations of the English rose-noble and the half, the silver daalder, with the double and half, the gulden (= 20 stuiver) with its divisions (10, 6, 2) and multiples, and the stuiver, its multiples, moiety, and quarter. For the colonies a long and at first irregular succession of money, commencing with 1601, and still maintained, in a certain measure followed the policy of the English East India Company, by retaining the ordinary characters and even types, and afterward by studying local prejudices in the adoption of native legends and fabric. Gold does not appear to have been struck for colonial use; but ordinary ducats countermarked for Java present themselves. Attention may be directed to the scarce lead duits for Ceylon about 1789-90, and particularly to one with a bird perched at the top of a tree on obverse.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and splendour of the large assortment of coins which it is possible to accumulate within these limits. We may cite—

The gold rijder and ½ rijder of West Friesland of small module, 1585.

The so-called LEICESTER Series, 1586-1659.

The silver piece of Zwolle, struck on a square flan with *Zwollae* [15]96, on obverse a shield surrounded by *Devs Refvgivm Nostrvm.*

The stuiver of Philip II. with the legend *Moneta Nova Daventrie* occupying both sides, *P.* in the centre of the obverse and a shield in that of the reverse.

The stuivers issued for Holland about 1600 with *Avx. Nos. In Nom. Dom.*[1] One is dated 1604.

The 20-florin gold piece for West Friesland, 1601.

The colonial series struck at Amsterdam in 1601.

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[1] The mottoes on the Low-Country money were an eloquent echo of the trials and sufferings of the people (see Introd. pp. 36, 37); and down to the present century we find such legends as *In Deo est spes nostra; Vigilate et orate; Hac nitimur, hanc tuemur.*

COINS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Batavia : 48 stuiver, 1645. Arg. (cast).

Batavia : ½ stuiver, 1644. Copper.

Bar of 4¾ stuiver. Copper.

Batavia : $\frac{1}{16}$ gulden, 1802.

Louis Napoléon : ½ stuiver.

The series of gold rijders of larger module, struck for various provinces.
The X.-stuiver piece of Zeeland, 1613.
The gold ducat of West Friesland, 1618, with the arms of the province, accompanied by those of Ostergo, Westergo, etc.
The 48-stuiver piece for Batavia, 1645. Arg. (cast).
The ½ and ¼ stuiver piece for Batavia, 1644.
The silver daalders or ducatons (? patterns) of 1671 and 1684.
The daalder of 1687 with the three-quarter bust of William the Silent, struck in gold, to pass for 50 gulden.
The 10-escalin or schelling piece of 1693, struck for Zeeland.
The daalder or ducaton (? pattern) of 1742.
The ½ ducatons of 1763 and 1787.

It was a very usual practice, on the part of the Hollanders, to strike money in a superior metal either as a *pièce de plaisir* or for actual use. Pieces of 1 and 2 stuiver often occur in gold, and still more frequently in silver. We may take the opportunity to notice a piece belonging to Overijssel, of widespread module, and apparently equal to four gulden, without date, but with the arms of the provinces on reverse enclosing those of Overijssel itself. The obverse exhibits a horseman galloping to right over a walled fortress on the sea, and bears the inscription *Nemo · Bonvs · Nisi · Cvm · Anima · Simvl · Amisit · Libertatem ·* It was in Overijssel that the gold ducat of Transylvania was imitated.

The LEICESTER coinage, struck and issued pursuant to an order of the earl, dated from the Hague, August 4, 1586, continued from that year down to 1659, and is found of a variety of types, all bearing the portrait of the English Governor of the provinces of Zeeland, Gueldres, West Friesland, and Overijssel. The denominations were the daalder and its divisions down to the 50th, the smaller pieces being plated ; no gold or copper seems to be known. The daalder of 1587 (Friesland) and the daalder and ½ daalder of 1595 are rare, especially the whole of 1587 struck on a square flan. The survival of the currency, long after the death of Leicester and the desertion of the cause by Elizabeth, may be explained by the reluctance of the Low Countries to dissociate themselves from a great Protestant prince and country. Pieces with the same effigy occur even

in the seventeenth century so low down as 1659; but the type at last degenerated into a conventional figure destitute of individuality.

The administration of Leicester was concurrent with the choice and acknowledgment of William of Nassau as Stadtholder (1579-84), an office which was held by the Princes of Orange with certain breaks, and made hereditary in 1747.

Towns in Holland

It is necessary, in calling attention to the somewhat copious particulars already furnished, to recapitulate so far as to subjoin a list of the chief municipal and feudal centres within this territory, with certain additional remarks likely to be of service to those concerned.

Alkmaar	Fauquemont	Ravenstein
Almeloo	Fivelgo	Ruremonde
Arnhem	Franeker	Schoonvoorst
Batenborg	Gembloux	Selwerd
Bicht	Gorkum	Sneek
Bolsverd	Groningen	Stavoren
Born	Gronsfeld	Steyn
Breda	Harderwijk	Thorn
Bunde	Hoorn	Utrecht
Campen	Koevorden	Vogelsanck
Cuilemborg	Leeuarden	Weert
Cuinre	Limbourg	Workum
Daventer	Maestricht	Zalt Bommel
Dordrecht or Dort	Megen	Zutphen
Elsloo	Nimmhegen	Zwolle
Enkhuisen	Randerode	

All these have been rendered familiar names by their former numismatic activity. Dordrecht, Enkhuisen, Hoorn, Harderwijk, and Utrecht were the colonial mints. Stavoren was an ancient seat of coinage of the Counts of West Friesland. Batenborg, Bolsverd, Cuilemborg, Cuinre, Megen, Gronsfeld, struck feudal money. The currency of Groningen in copper commences at a very early date, and is long limited to the braspenning, of which we have seen examples dated 1509,

but which appeared still earlier. Gorkum or Gorinchen is famous for the original *contrefaçon* of the English noble.

The siege-pieces connected with the Northern Netherlands form a subject in themselves. The places for which they were chiefly struck were Breda, Campen, Daventer, Groningen, Maestricht, Utrecht; but scarcely a foot of ground on this soil is without some association of the kind. As complete a view of them as could be supplied in such a work as the present has been incorporated with the Catalogues.

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The Batavian Republic

(1795-1806)

The Provinces formed themselves in 1795 into a commonwealth, and created in this manner an epoch in the monetary annals, although the coinage was exclusively of the existing types. The Republic struck at Utrecht, Middelburgh, Hoorn, Dordrecht, and Daventer the gold ducat, the rijksdaalder, the gulden, and the dute or doit. The dates range between 1795 and 1806. The mint at Daventer seems to have been most sparingly employed. The colonial series was now continued, as usual, by the respective members of the Union with the old mottoes down to 1807, when a different system and style were adopted. The stuiver of 1799 for Java, of thick fabric, with the Savoyard knot, belongs to this *régime*.

Kingdom of Holland

(1806-10)

In 1794-95 the Batavian Republic had superseded the Government of the United Provinces under a Stadtholder, and in 1806 the kingdom of Holland was created in favour of Louis Napoléon, brother of the Emperor. It lasted till 1810; and from 1810 to 1814 the Netherlands were united

Denier of Louis le Débonnaire, struck at Durstede.

Gold noble of Zeeland, 16th c.

Siege of Daventer, 1578 : 2 stuiver.

Holland : duit, early 17th c.

Gold rijder of Utrecht, 1619.

West Friesland : 2 stuiver, 1646. Pattern in silver.

to France. But the tenure of authority by Louis Napoléon, brief as it was, was not destitute of numismatic results. We annex a list of the new coinage which was thus introduced from the Amsterdam mint:—

1 Florin	1807	10 Stuiver	1809
50 Stuiver	1807	5 Gulden (gold)	1809
50 Stuiver	1808	10 Gulden (gold)	1809
The same	1809	20 Gulden (gold)	1809
2½ Gulden	1809	1 Duit (for Java)	1808
1 Rix Daalder	1809	∴ 2 types	
The same (with a different rev. and no value)	1809	The same	1809
1 Gulden	1809	The same	1810
		∴ 2 types	

The legend on all the money struck for home use was never much varied. The florin of 1807 reads on obverse *Nap. Lodew I. Kon. Van Holl.*, and on reverse *Koninrik Holland* 1 *F.* 1807. The former side has a portrait common to the whole series, and the latter a shield quartering the lion and the eagle. The colonial pieces have simply *Java* and the date on obverse, and *L.N.* on reverse in separate letters or in a monogram. The first issue of 1808 has no initials, but the ordinary colonial mark and a piece clipped out, and the star of six points which occurs on all these pieces stamped in. The m.m. on the other money is a bee. Subsequently to the union with the French Empire, Napoléon himself struck money for Holland at Utrecht.

Kingdom of the Netherlands

(1814-93)

As in other parts of the colossal French Empire under Napoléon I., the hereditary Stadtholder, William VI., re-entered on his office in 1814, and assumed the title of King of the Netherlands. The autonomous coinage was suspended by political events till 1816, and was then permanently established. The money struck in this and the succeeding reigns is tolerably abundant.

Charles V.: blankpenning, 1551.

Philip II.: copper oirt, 16th c.

½ Leijcester daalder, 1595.

¼ daalder of Maurice of Nassau, 1601.

12th of an écu of William of Nassau, 1665 (afterward William III. of Great Britain).

Pattern rixdaalder of Louis Napoléon, King of Holland, 1809.

WILLIAM I. (1814-40)

Gold.	1 Ducat of the old type	1814, 1815
	1 Ducat of a new type	1817 (rejected)
	10 Ducats	1818
	1 Ducat	1819, etc.
Silver.	Rijksdaalder (= 2½ gulden) of old Utrecht type	1816, etc.
	Gulden and ½ gulden	v.y.
	Gulden, new type	1840
Billon.	5, 10, and 25 cents	v.y.
Copper.	Cent and ½ cent	1818, 1819, etc.

WILLIAM II. (1840-49)

Gold.	1 Ducat = 5 gulden	1841
	Double ducat	1842
	1 Ducat	1843
	Negotiepenning (10 ducats)	1848
Silver.	Rijksdaalder	v.y.
	Gulden and ½ gulden	v.y.
	¼ Gulden v.y. to	1849
	Gulden, ½, and ¼ for Dutch East Indies	v.y.
	10 Cents (Gothic W.)	1843
	5 Cents	1848
Copper.	Cent and ½ cent	v.y.

WILLIAM III. (1849-89)

Gold.	20 Florins	1850
	5 Florins	1850
Silver.	Rijksdaalder	1849
	¼ Gulden	1849
	Gulden	1850
	½ Gulden	v.y.
	10 Cents v.y. from	1849
	5 Cents v.y. from	1850
Copper or Bronze	2½ Cents	1880
	1 Cent (two types) v.y. from	1850
	½ Cent (two types) v.y. from	1850

WILHELMINA (1889-93)

Silver.	2½ Gulden	1892
	1 Gulden	
	25 Cents	
	10 Cents	
	5 Cents	

Independently of the internal currency for the Netherlands themselves, the Dutch Government down to 1889, when that grand-duchy passed to the Duke of Nassau, struck coins for Luxemburgh; and it still continues to do so for the East Indies: the gulden, $\frac{1}{2}$ gulden, $\frac{1}{4}$ gulden, $\frac{1}{10}$ gulden, and $\frac{1}{20}$ gulden in silver, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 1 cent, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent in bronze.

The minuter varieties in the monetary productions of the Flemish and Dutch mints, both in pieces struck for local and for general use, are so innumerable, that even in a monograph it is found almost impossible to exhaust the subject, and there exists, as a natural consequence, a vast assemblage of coins, which are *eo jure* unique or inedited.

Looking back over the ground which we have traversed from the existing standpoint under modern conditions, we perceive how strangely and dramatically the tide of fortune and empire has flowed backward and forward throughout this picturesque and romantic region. The feudal or seigniorial basis, replacing an even more barbarous or at least primitive system of tribal life and government, constituted the source whence from time to time men of stronger character sprang, and exercised, occasionally during centuries, an authority nearly approaching to that of sovereign princes over a wide area outside their ancestral estates; and there is the other constantly-recurring phenomenon of a supreme dominating influence, such as that of Charlemagne, Charles V., and Napoléon, which laid under its general allegiance a country abounding in brave and earnest men, but deficient in material organisation. The force of religious circumstances, in the case of the Northern Netherlands, accelerated the fall of Spanish power and the rise of the United Provinces; but the German and French elements survived; and Holland and Belgium knew security and repose only when they had parted with all that renders security and repose dear to a nation. At present they exist by sufferance. The most glorious days for them were those when they struggled for freedom. When freedom came, it was too late.

XII. ITALY

The numismatic antiquities of the Peninsula and Sicily in all their breadth and length have within a measurable distance of time attracted the attention and study of numerous able and enthusiastic inquirers who, in addition to general views of the subject, have made special researches into the coinages of particular provinces and towns. This condition of affairs is apt to operate in two directions; for, on the one hand, it adds immensely to our knowledge of the monetary products of the whole region, while, on the other, it enhances the difficulty of supplying such a sketch or outline of this branch of the matter as may prove satisfactory and useful to collectors.

We have in the present case to deal with the Italian coinages, introduced by the Ostrogoths at the end of the fifth century, by the Lombards in the eighth, by the Franks and Germans in the north, and the Normans and Arabs in the south, between the eighth and twelfth, by the republics, by Savoy and other States, by the Popes, by the towns, and by the two successive kingdoms of Italy. These are the grand landmarks and divisions, of which the separate treatment has to be regulated by circumstances. The student who seeks to acquire a minute conversance with any given section can be at no loss for guides; but it is our mission to take a survey of the entire field on the principle which we have followed throughout, and note all points which appear to be important and of interest. The strength of the Italian series principally resides in the urban currencies and the fine cinquecento work, which begins about 1450 to impart a new character to the money of Florence, Milan, Ferrara, Bologna, and Rome.

The Ostrogoths, whose rule over the northern part extended from the end of the fifth to the second half of the sixth century, long contented themselves with adding to the Byzantine types, with the names of the emperors of the East, their own monograms on the reverse side; they soon learned

to strike money in all metals on the existing models; and their mints were Rome, Pavia, and Ravenna. We observe a stealthy process, by which these princes gradually replaced the monogram by their full titles and suppressed the bust and name of the reigning emperor. Athalaric (526-34) put on his money *D.N.* [*Domini Nomine?*] *Athalaricvs Rex;* and his immediate successor, Theodahatus, evinced his sense of the growing declension of the Roman power in the West by issuing the bronze coinage with his own portrait, while he preserved on the reverse the characters and types to which the people were accustomed—the winged Victory, the *S.C.*, and so forth. This was a somewhat daring innovation, as under the old Roman monetary law the bronze money was beyond the control even of the emperors, and required for its legalisation a decree of the Senate. The bronze *nummus* of Theodahatus, of which there is a very fine example in the Grantley Cabinet, reads on obverse *D.N. Theodohatvs Rex.* The portrait is executed in the same style and taste as those accompanying the imperial *aurei* of this period.

The Ostrogoths.

The Ostrogothic series comprised the solidus and triens in gold, the silica and $\frac{1}{2}$ silica in silver, and the 40, 20, 10, and 5 *nummi* in bronze. Some of these pieces exhibit curious legends, as *Invicta Roma*, *Felix Ravenna*, *Felix Ticinus*, *Victoria Principum*, reminding us of the Romano-British coins of Carausius and Allectus. The series of *nummi* generally bear the value and a date indicated by the regnal year in Roman numerals in the exergue—a practice imitated by the Norman rulers of Sicily.

The successors of the Ostrogoths had been invited into Italy by the Greek Exarch of Ravenna in 558, as the Ostrogoths were led to come thither by the Emperor Zeno in the previous century. The result was analogous, and the new settlers were enabled by the growing weakness of the Greeks to make themselves masters of the whole of the kingdom, and even of Sicily, where they succeeded in maintaining their ground long after the fall of the Lombard dynasty in the north.

The Lombards.

The coins of the Lombards somewhat differed in character from those of the Ostrogoths as well as from those belonging to the Merovingian and imperial systems. They are found almost exclusively in gold and silver; and the mints were Pavia, Lucca, Milan, Piacenza, and possibly Treviso. A gold piece of Desiderius reads *Flavia Sidrio*, and has been referred to Sutri. The silver currency (silica and half silica) is of small module and of bracteate fabric; it occurs of more than one reign; the earliest which we have seen belongs to that of Pertharit (672-80). The Christian legend of St. Michael the Archangel, or an angel holding a casque, presents itself on some of the earlier issues in gold. St. Michael enjoyed wide favour among the mediæval European artists or moneyers; and the other symbol appropriately illustrated the idea of Heaven smiling on the efforts of the soldier. The Lombard money circulated side by side with that of the Franks, by which it was eventually superseded. Rotharis (636-52) discerned the advantage of checking utterers of forgeries by imposing severe penalties on convicted offenders, a piece of legislation renewed by the Emperor Louis II. (849-75).

The gold coins of the Lombard kings are, for the most part, of extreme rarity. One of Astulphus (749-56) fetched 1900 francs, and a second of Carloman (781) 1100 francs, at the Hôtel Drouot in 1885. Nor are those in the inferior metal by any means easily procurable, although in the find near Turin many years ago a hoard of the reign of Desiderius (756-74) occurred in conjunction with Carlovingian pieces.

The Franks.

The rise of the Frankish influence under the successors of Pepin of Herstal constitutes another important era in the Italian annals. The new dynasty, in the persons of Pepin le Bref and his son Charles the Great, while it established itself on Italian soil in a certain sense, prepared the way by the magnitude of the empire, which gradually submitted to its at least titular authority, for the consolidation of the papacy and the development of the republics. The political necessities of the Carlovingian princes, owing to the absence of a centralised and properly

balanced jurisdiction, induced them to favour and support the pretensions of the Holy See, and while this policy tended to maintain their rule over outlying portions of their dominions, it also laid the basis of a system which reduced their power to an almost nominal point. During centuries, Italy, like Germany and the Netherlands, remained an open ground for successive adventurers, who supplanted each other or who, quarrelling among themselves, opened the country to some new force, ever ready to seize an opportunity for aggrandisement.

The Franks, who never possessed in the Peninsula more than a feudal suzerainty, apart from their protectorate over Rome, have left, however, traces of their presence and sway incomparably more distinct and diffused than those of the Goths and Lombards. These conquerors did not fail to discern the value, as a mark of fealty and a vehicle for publicity, of the principle by which the seigniorial and municipal coinages carried on the face the evidence of issue under their sanction; and from the prominence which we find accorded to the imperial name even by princes and cities virtually independent of the Crown—nay, at first by the pontiffs themselves—we must infer that such a feature in the monetary economy was viewed as a source of protection and an improvement of title. But, independently of the money issued in alliance with cities and princes, the Franks at the first outset adopted the common expedient of copying the type and module of the currency already in vogue, and the moneyers of Clothair himself, when Italy fell to his portion after the death of Clovis, were led, if they were not instructed, to follow a style superior to any found on their own currency, and recommended by its popular acceptance.

The successors of Charlemagne were unable to uphold in its integrity the vast empire which he left to them. The Carlovingian line became extinct on the death of Louis IV. (908), having enjoyed the sovereignty during even a shorter period than their precursors, but leaving behind them far more solid monuments of their existence and domination.

The Franks themselves were, of course, strictly speaking, of Teutonic origin and blood, and the term *German* is employed in a generic sense to express the houses of Saxony, Franconia, Hohenstaufen, Hapsburg, etc., which by turn and to a fluctuating extent exercised a supreme control over Italy in the Middle Ages and down to the abdication of Charles V., when the balance of power underwent a fundamental change, and schemes of universal empire were for the time impracticable.

The Germans.

So long as the German supremacy in Italy lasted, it made its impress on the coinage of that country, as the Carlovingian one had done, and in a larger measure, because the municipal and republican systems had now developed; Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, and several other cities had constituted themselves into independent states; and the agency which at last contributed to overthrow the imperial government in the Peninsula, during a lengthened space of time seemed to strengthen it, owing to the hesitation of newly formed Powers to repudiate a title which was little more than nominal. So we see that even the Venetians, within half a century of the date when they took Constantinople and founded the Latin Empire, preserved on their currency the titles of Henry IV. and V. side by side with the autonomous legend *S. Marcus Venecia.* The gradual withdrawal of the symbol of dependence, which always partook more of the nature of a mutual compact than of vassalage, imported the contraction of the imperial authority and the absolute self-government of the republics and towns.

The more or less transitory and evanescent complexion of the successive dynasties or races, which overran and occupied the Peninsula, is readily explainable when we reflect that none of them had the means or opportunity to consolidate their empire, and that neither the Ostrogoths nor their successors acquired over the conquered region more than a military control, which the next comer overthrew or superseded. The governments which sought to establish themselves on Italian soil neglected down to the last the

art of assimilating themselves to the country and people, because they persisted in the false and artificial principle of grasping more than they could hold, and sought no bond with the Italians except that of the sword.

The Holy See, at a very early date, was permitted to relinquish this class of external testimony to subordination; and elsewhere, as at Ancona, Rimini, Aquileia, and Arezzo, the name of a saint or a spiritual superior often disguised the existence and growth of temporal dominion.

The internal dissensions of Germany and constant disputes as to the succession, which have tended to render the lists of rulers so intricate and confused, operated in facilitating the establishment of a large body of self-governed Powers throughout Italy under a variety of titles and constitutions. Some chose the republican system, some the municipal; some, after a brief lease of democracy, fell into the hands of an individual, who occasionally founded a strong, durable, and hereditary dynasty, but who at the outset clothed his authority and acts with popular or vicarious attributes. Such is the history, modified by local conditions, of Venice, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Milan, and many other places, whose original rulers were consuls or tribunes, standard-bearers, captains, or lieutenants of the emperor. The middle period of feudal suzerainty was characterised by the efforts of the reigning sovereign to conceal his weakness and of the Italian States to conceal their strength.

The Republics and Principalities.

A very full account has been given in the Catalogues of the numismatic transactions of the governments into which the Peninsula found itself gradually divided. The products of each mint have been described under their respective heads in the order of the alphabet; and in a work which is obviously incapable of grasping technical *minutiæ*, a general numismatic survey of Italy, while it formed the home of so extensive a group of independent communities, appears to be all that is requisite and feasible.

Collectors or students, when they first enter upon an investigation of this field, find, as in the case of other

European countries, an enormous volume of material and an almost embarrassing range of choice; and it is this experience which induces many to work on special lines either in regard to period or locality, to types or treatment. Perhaps the prevailing bias is toward the Popes, the Franco-Italian series, Venice, Savoy, or Florence, in nearly all of which historical and artistic interest are combined, and there is the supplemental recommendation of rarity and costliness.

The papal coinage would be sufficient to engross the attention of an amateur, who might seek to accomplish completeness in the early *denari* from the eighth century, and in those pieces which owe their value to the brevity of reigns or to the limited issue of money in the more precious metals.[1] The acquisition of the large silver denominations prior to Clement X. in fine state, and of all the copper down to quite recent times, is, however, a task of no mean difficulty. The interregnal periods (1049-1362 and 1527-28) furnish an assortment of coins of a secular character struck in the name of the Roman Senate, of Brancaleone d'Andalo, Charles of Anjou, Charles V., of anonymous senators, and of the tribune Rienzi (1347-48), and some interesting and rare siege-money. The first pontiff who issued copper appears to have been Innocent VIII. (1484-92), of whom there is a piece from the mint at Aquila, usually described as a *cavallo*. There is a considerable aggregate of *sede vacante* pieces, generally of good execution and of limited extent; and as we approach the present century, some of the money of necessity of Pius VI. and of the Roman Republic pending the crisis of 1798-99, and the coinages of such brief reigns as Leo XII. and Pius VIII., are *desiderata*. To the republic belonging to the latest years of the last century we have to assign, among other productions, a remarkable piece of $2\frac{1}{2}$ baiocchi, 1796, with a head of St. Peter to left on obverse, the keys in his hand, and the legend *Apostolorvm Princeps*.

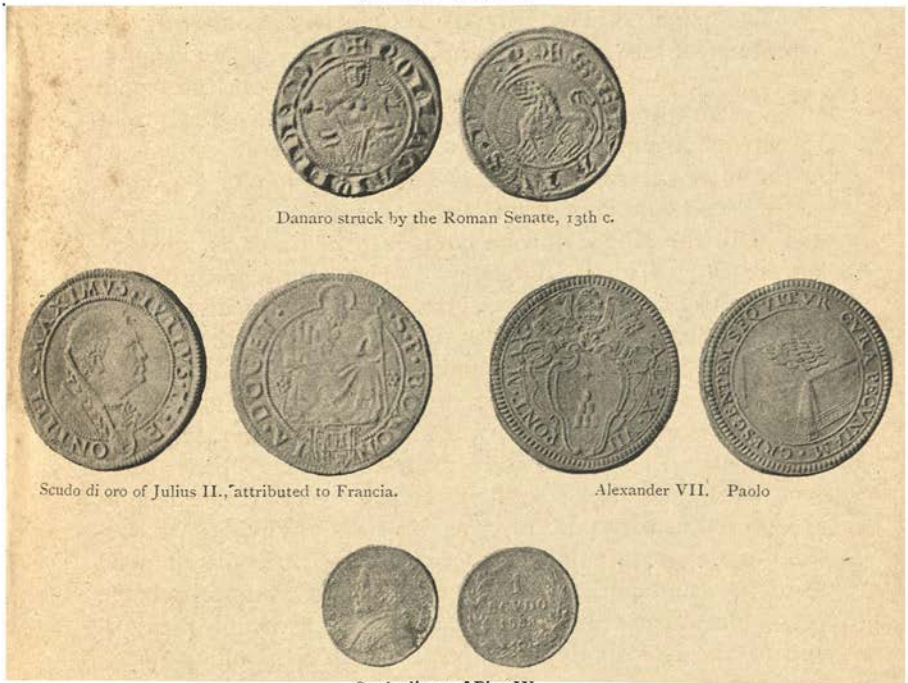
The Popes.

The numismatic series of Pius IX. (1846-78) is long, and the examples, for the most part, plentiful. The last pontiff

[1] See the Catalogue of Mints, *v.* "Rome."

who exercised the right of coining, employed between 1846 and 1866 four units, the *baiocco*, the *centesimo*, the *soldo*, and the *lira*, not to mention the scudo d'oro. We have of his reign the *scudo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ scudi, 5 scudi, and 10 scudi, and 100 *lire*, in gold; the scudo, the lira, 2 lire, 20 baiocchi, 10

PAPAL COINS.[1]



Danaro struck by the Roman Senate, 13th c.

Scudo di oro of Julius II., attributed to Francia.

Alexander VII. Paolo

Scudo di oro of Pius IX.

baiocchi, and 5 baiocchi, in silver; the $\frac{1}{2}$ baiocco, 1, 2, 3, and 5 baiocchi, the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 soldi, and the centesimo, in copper. There is also the Gaeta series of 1848,[2] as well as the revolutionary money, of which there are varieties in silver, billon, and copper, circular and square. One set,

[1] Comp. "Coins of the Medici," *infrâ*.

[2] Comp. Catalogue of Mints, *vv.* "Gaeta" and "Rome."

consisting of 40, 20, 10, and 5 baiocchi, presents different legends on each piece. Another set, also in mixed metal, but of circular form, comprises 40, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ baiocchi. The copper, with *Dio E Popolo*, 1849, consists of 3, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ baiocchi; of the first there are two varieties.

Venice.[1]

The first numismatic era of this republic was productive of nothing calculated to denote the probability of the great political and commercial development which awaited it. Recent discoveries and identifications have afforded actual knowledge of a fact which might have been surmised, namely, that in the course of about three centuries the Venetians struck at least four-and-twenty varieties of a silver *denaro* with the names of successive emperors of the West. Count Papadopoli has laid us under obligations by classifying these pieces in his pamphlet entitled *Sulle Origini Della Veneta Zecca*, 1882, where careful engravings of them may be found. But the evolution and escape from this monotonous currency were very slow; and when the Government at last, in the twelfth century, not only introduced the grosso or matapan,[2] but made that the starting-point of an absolutely autonomous coinage, we have to confess that, while for the most part the standard was well maintained, the treatment and taste left much to be desired.

The great departure from the feeble and inconvenient machinery, where the *denaro* and its moiety were the only currency of an indigenous origin, and the republic was obliged to resort to foreign specie in the case of large transactions or to calculation by weight, was perfectly analogous in its conception and limits to that of other continental states. In the type of the grosso there was little or no originality: its style and spirit are quite Oriental; and the sole point of difference seems to be that while here the germ was Byzantine, in the case of the French *gros tournois* the germ was Arabic. The obverse of the Venetian coin is apparently a direct copy from a seal of Orio Malipiero, the predecessor in

[1] See three papers on the Coins of Venice, by the present writer, in the *Antiquary* for May to July 1884.

[2] Said to have owed its name to Cape Matapan, between Zante and Cerigo.

the dogate of Arrigo or Enrico Dandolo, who introduced the piece. Yet both in its general fabric and aspect the matapan found many imitators: some successful, as the moneyers of the mediæval Servian coin of fine silver repeatedly struck by the Bans of the fourteenth century; others barbarous, like the corresponding currency of Bulgaria. However, the fact that the Bulgarian counterpart was in existence under Ansan I. (1186-96) may either help to shew that the original model was not posterior at all events to 1192, or that Bulgaria borrowed the pattern immediately from a Greek source.

The principal authority for the Venetian series is Schweitzer, of whose work, as well as of the other labourers in the same field, we have already had occasion to speak somewhat at large. It may be said that the coinage of the republic is chiefly striking from the following points of view:—

The introduction of the Grosso (about 1192).
Gold Ducat (about 1284).
Lira Tron (with bust of the Doge).
Bagattino (with bust of the Doge).
The experimental circulation of a second gold variety (the *scudo*).
The adoption of a species of bimetallism by the issue of a silver ducat (about 1559).
The larger recourse to the inferior metal (1571-95).
The issue of a new type of gold ducat (1606-12).
The colonial monetary system.
The Osella series.

We have referred to the grosso. The gold ducat of the first type followed it at a distance of about a century; and more than 200 years elapsed before (about 1501) the moiety appeared; nor is any quarter known anterior to 1577. The more modern ducat was of thinner and broader fabric; but minute variations are perceptible in those of the original module. The silver ducat also underwent changes of detail. It is sufficiently remarkable that in the second half of the sixteenth century, three large silver denominations, the *ducat*, the *giustina*, and the *scudo di croce*, with their numerous fractions, circulated concurrently, while to the gold ducat was added the half, and not long after the quarter; and

about 1523 an idea of having a second gold piece, the scudo d' oro, in emulation of other Italian states, was carried into effect, but promptly abandoned.

Another temporary trial of a more curious and important character was the movement about 1470, by which the effigy of the reigning doge was placed on a copper *bagattino* and a new silver type termed the *lira*. It is clear from existing specimens that of the latter at least two varieties were produced; and different dies were employed for the copper and the silver. Luca Sesto or Antonello, master of the mint,[1] was probably the engraver of both. But the practice was remarkably shortlived, and Nicolo Trono enjoys the distinction of having been the only Venetian ruler who appeared on the currency. The experiment had a duration of two or three years; and these small pieces rank among the most valuable and interesting in the whole body of numismatic remains belonging to the republic.

From a comparison of documentary evidence with actual examples we arrive at the conclusion that a very large share of the colonial coinage was executed at home, and consigned, as occasion required, to the various dependencies for whose use it was destined. Experience must have shown the Government that the best, if not sole, guarantee for the maintenance of the standard was production under central control; and when we look at many of the coins for places more remote than the Adriatic provinces and the possessions on the Lombard Terra-firma, the workmanship and style are strongly suggestive of a similar parentage. It should be recollected that the Venetians, at the height of their power and territorial expansion, included in their domain or empire the towns and provinces of Padua, Brescia, Bergamo, Verona, Vicenza, Treviso, Friuli, Ravenna, Dalmatia, Croatia, Albania, Negropont, Candia, Cyprus, the Ionian Isles, and the Morea. The republic studied the convenience of these numerous dependencies by adapting the types, as far as possible, to their respective wants or prepossessions.

It would be useless to reiterate what will be found stated

[1] Armand (*Medailleurs Italiens*, i. 46; iii. 165).

Matapan, 14th c.

Gold ducat of Gio. Gradenigo (1289-1311).

Gold ducat and half of later type.

Quarter of later type.

Vessillifero.

Mezzanino.

Bagattino or sesino with portrait of the Doge Nicolo Trono (1471 73): copper.

12-ducat piece in gold.

in the antecedent Catalogues in regard to this branch of the matter and to the Venetian coinage generally. Political changes or vicissitudes were constantly exerting their natural influence in producing modifications and anomalies. The title of the republic to her Adriatic provinces was successively challenged by the Dukes of Austria, the Kings of Hungary, and the Waiwodes of Transylvania; and the Venetian tenure of Ragusa is very faintly marked in a monetary sense, since the coins of that city are almost exclusively of a democratic type and of Oriental or Austrian origin.[1]

The *Osella*, in gold, silver, and bronze, was a loan from the common continental usage of uniting the attributes of the Medal and the Coin, a piece available for both services, and dates from the sixteenth century. A profusion of these fine and attractive works of art came from the Venetian mint down to the last days of independence, and indeed those of more modern times were signalised by their sumptuousness of style. The celebrated Rossi Catalogue, 1880, describes with great minuteness some of the most remarkable examples,[2] including the double oselle in gold. It is a question whether, considering the phenomenally monotonous temper of the ordinary series, this may not claim to be the salient feature in the numismatic record; and some of the later specimens offer the additional and rare attraction of a female portrait, which may be probably that of the Dogaressa.

The Zecca (a Venetian form of Giudecca) or Mint at Venice has not been often employed since the fall of the republic. The piece of 10-*lire Venete*, 1797, and the revolutionary money of 1848-49, were struck there, however; and there is a centesimo of the kingdom of Italy, 1808, and two of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 1822 and 1834, with the m.m. *V.*

The Venetian coinage, spreading over centuries, embraces a fair proportion of rarities, among which we may quote—

[1] See Catalogue of Mints, *v.* "Ragusa," and Catalogue of Denominations, *vv.* "Artiluk," "Perpero," "Vizlin," etc.

[2] See also Catalogue of Denominations, *v.* "Osella."

Silver ducat, later type.

Mezzo tallero.

Osella: silver.

Double gazzetta: copper, 18th c.

The gold ducat of Giovanni Dandolo.
Scudo d' oro.
Mezzo-scudo d' oro.
Doppia (= 2 scudi d' oro).
Lira Tron, Bagattino } with portraits of the Doge.
Silver ducat, first issue.
Triple grossetto (supposed to be a pattern).
10-ducat piece.
12-ducat piece.
24-ducat piece.
100-ducat piece.
The early Oselle, especially in gold.
The 10-lire silver piece of 1797.
∴ The die seems to have been broken while the coin was being struck.
Any early copper in fine state.
Coins of short reigns, like that of Marco Foscarini (1762-63).

Savoy.

The original territories of the Dukes of Savoy were limited to the provinces of Savoy and Maurienne, which were conferred at the end of the tenth century on a son of the Marquis of Tuscany by Rodolph, King of Burgundy. The Counts subsequently acquired the Genevois, Chablais, Faucigny (1310), Vaud (1350), Piedmont, Monteferrato, part of the Milanese, and Sardinia. The county became a duchy in 1416, and a kingdom in 1720. The princes of this house were titular Kings of Cyprus as representatives of the Lusignan dynasty. When the kingdom of Sardinia merged in 1861 in that of United Italy, the patrimonial or ancestral estates in Savoy and Piedmont passed by treaty to France.

The link with France had been periodically strengthened by intermarriages and alliances; but the geographical situation of Savoy brought its rulers and people equally into contact with Italy and Switzerland, and the Savoyard coinage chiefly leans to the Italian side.

The series opens abruptly with deniers in billon of Umberto II. (1080-1108); Umberto III. (1148-88) struck

the denier and obole in fine silver; and we meet with nothing of higher value till the introduction of the *fort* or *fert* and *douzain* under Aimon (1329-43). Yet in the preceding century the Counts had evidently risen in importance and estimation: Tommaso and Amadeo IV. (1188-1253) were successively nominated vicars-general of the empire; the latter placed *Sabaudia* on the money instead of *Secusia* (Susa); *Piedmont* is first noticed under Amadeo V. (1285-1323), and forms an addition subsequent to the grant of the province by the Emperor Henry VII. in 1310. Amadeo VI. (1343-83) signalised his rule by ignoring the ordinance of the Emperor Charles IV. in 1363, which required on the face of the Savoyard coinage an acknowledgment of suzerainty, and by striking a gold florin on the model of the famous Tuscan prototype. It was from this point that a steady advance was made in the volume and style of the currency, which had been so far restricted to the denier or denaro, the obole, the fort or fert, the gros or grosso = 8 forts, and the silver florin = 12 gros. A distinction was drawn between the money current in Savoy, in Piedmont, and in Sardinia; the portraits of the dukes began to appear on some of the more leading pieces about 1482; and this feature was carried to an extent which has left to us many conspicuous specimens of medallic skill and taste. We have pieces in gold, silver, and billon of Carlo I. and II., of Filippo II. and Yolande, of Emmanuele Filiberto and Marguerite of France, of Carlo Emmanuele II. and Christine of France, and of V. Amadeo II. and Jeanne Marie de Savoie-Nemours. These productions range from the commencement of the sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth century.

Besides the Tuscan type of florin and the French one of the *cavalier*, adopted by Amadeo VI. and IX. respectively, Luigi (1439-65) employed two gold patterns, one described in the Rossi Catalogue, the other figured in the text, as well as a grosso and ½ grosso of Milanese design. There is a very rare and valuable silver scudo of Carlo II. (1504-53) with *Charolus. Dvx. Sabavdie. Secvndvs.* and his portrait to right wearing the berretta: above, *Fert*, and below, 1508.

The reverse exhibits the duke on horseback. The Rossi specimen, from the celebrated Montenuovo cabinet, fetched 2050 lire. A testone of the same personage, undated, but from the likeness referrible to a later year, shews a similar form of headdress, which was common to Monteferrato, Saluzzo, and Bologna, but was, we apprehend, immediately derived in this instance from the first-named quarter. Carlo Emmanuele II. and Christine de France struck pieces of 2, 4, 8, and 20 scudi in gold about 1640-42, when they returned to Turin after the Spanish occupation; and Carlo Emmanuele alone, 1648-75, one of 10 scudi. Vittorio Amadeo III., King of Sardinia, 1783-96, had the *carlino nuovo* in gold = 120 lire; and later kings gold coins = 20, 40, 80, and 100 lire. From the seventeenth century at least the *soldo* seems to have been the monetary unit; there were 5 soldi in billon and 10 and 20 in silver. We are unacquainted with any copper of Savoyard origin prior to Carlo Emmanuele III., 1730-73, of whom we possess $\frac{1}{2}$ soldi.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (1282-1418) a branch of the house of Savoy, descended from a brother of Amadeo IV. (1233-53), held Piedmont, and struck money at Turin with the title of Prince of Achaia, obtained by the marriage of Filippo, Count of Maurienne, in 1301 with the heiress of Villehardouin.

Savoy, with the rest of the continental dominions of the house of Sardinia, was erected at the French Revolution into the *Piedmontese Republic*, of which there is a limited and scarce currency in silver and copper. We have before us a mezzo-scudo and a piece of 2 soldi. The former reads on obverse: *Liberta · Virtu · Eguaglianza ·*, and on reverse: *Della · Liberta · Piemontese · Anno · VII · Rep · I ·* In the centre of a wreath of flowers *Mezzo Scudo*. The other side exhibits a helmeted figure of Liberty seated on rocks, with right hand extended and the left holding fasces, etc. The 2 soldi reads on obverse, *Liberta Eguaglianza*, and on reverse, *Nazione Piemontese;* within an inner circle, *soldi due* in script characters. On the other side is a triangle, within a wreath, surmounted by the cap of liberty.

Umberto III. (1148-88): danaro.

Ludovico, first Duke (1439-65): scudo di oro.

Carlo II. (1504-53): silver testone.

Emmanuele Filiberto (1553-80): mezzo scudo di argento.

Carlo Emmanuele (1580-1630): scudo di oro.

Cristina and Carlo Emmanuele II.; di Otto (8 gold scudi), 1641

The present group of money is altogether an interesting and difficult one, and includes, as we have seen, some very picturesque and fascinating examples, for which the French is usually a competing market.

Monaco.

The line of rulers commences, as in so many other instances, abruptly. We have no coins prior to Onorato II., 1605-62. The denominations in use at this period and down to the earlier years of the eighteenth century were the *scudo di argento*, with the half and quarter, the *luigino*, the *pezzetta*, the *danaro*, and multiples of 2, 4, and 8 of the last. No gold seems to have been struck. The coins which ordinarily occur are the *décime* and 5 *centimes* of Onorato or Honoré V., 1819-78. A considerable share of the territory was incorporated with the French Empire in 1860. For the higher values the French currency was long employed, and at Monte Carlo the 100-franc piece is a very familiar object; but the present ruler has issued a coin of this value with his own portrait and title.

Florence or Tuscany.

The most ancient autonomous government of Florence, which eventually expanded into the grand-duchy of Tuscany or Etruria, is that of an anonymous republic, which limited itself to the issue of a denaro of primitive type, but of excellent fabric, with the name and half-length bust of St. John the Baptist facing on obverse, and the trefoil lily and *Florentia* on reverse. This frugal currency was made to suffice the requirements of the city till the thirteenth century, when a coinage of *grossi* took place, and the gold piece, known as a florin, from the lily which formed part of the type, was introduced. It was about the same period that an important political change occurred by the institution of the dignity of *Gonfaloniere;* and it is a significant circumstance that we find at the close of the twelfth century symptoms of the decline of the imperial authority in Tuscany and a cessation of the vicarious

governorship or lieutenancy, which succeeded to the older feudal marquisate or dukedom under various houses.

The exalted office of Standard-bearer (*Gonfaloniere*), which became almost hereditary in the Medici family after 1314, was an evolution or aftergrowth of the military sentiment and policy of the Romans, which we find prevalent among the Lombard masters of Italy and Sicily. The Venetians shared the idea in the normal type of the coinage, where the doge is habitually represented accepting the national banner from St. Mark, and one variety of *soldino* was called from this circumstance the *vessillifero*. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem merely substituted St. John the Baptist for the other tutelary saint; and, again, a similar conception and custom underlay the German designation of *Archidapifer*, which is found on many of the early coins as an honorific distinction of certain princes of the empire.

The Florentine numismatic series under the Gonfalonieri consisted, let us recollect, of the denaro, the grosso of various types, and the gold florin of more than one variety. A peculiarity of the currency of this epoch is the presence of the armorial bearings of each successive officer in the top left-hand angle of the piece. In 1483 the money bore the cognisance of the standard-bearer for that year, Giorgio de' Medici; and in the next century, although the republican form of government still subsisted, that great family, through the patriotism and munificence of its members, had attained sovereign influence and rank. Toward the end of the fifteenth century a tendency betrayed itself to supersede the designation of Gonfaloniere by that of Governor or Chief of the Republic, by which title Lorenzo de' Medici (1472-92) the elder, his son and grandson, seem to have been recognised.

The first Duke of Florence, Alessandro de' Medici (1533-36), styles himself on his money *Alexander M*[*edicus*] *R*[*eipublicæ*] *Floren. Dux.* A testone of very fine work with his portrait to left is ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini. It is observable that the reverse of this piece, in place of St. John the Baptist, exhibits the standing figures of St. Cosmus and St. Damianus. His immediate successor Cosmo I. de'

Medici (1536-74), reinstated St. John, but assumed the title of *Grand-Duke of Etruria.* To his long and important reign belong the establishment of the Florentine coinage on a greatly improved basis and the introduction of the *scudo di argento*, for which several variant dies were made, perhaps by Domenigo di Polo. The earliest reads on obverse, *Cosmvs Med. Magnvs. Dvx. Etrvriae.* [bust to right], and on reverse, *S. Ioannes Baptista.* 1570. [standing figure of saint]. Of Ferdinand I. (1587-1608) we possess a tolerably copious store of examples, and between 1587 and 1606 the grand-duke appears to have had at least four coinages, of which there are many sub-varieties. The first and second (1587) exhibit him in his cardinal's dress and hat; the third (1596) omits the title in legend and alters the costume. The last (1601-6) presents a crowned bust in armour to right, and *Ferdinandvs · Med · Mag · Etr · Dvx · III ·* Pisa seems to have been the usual mint; and a scudo of 1601 reads on reverse, *Pisa In Vetvstae Maiestatis Memoriam.* Cosmo II. (1608-20) suppressed the family patronymic, and is described on a fine silver scudo of 1620 as *Cosmvs II · Magn · Dvx · Etr · IIII ·* A shield, resting on a cross, or a floriated cross, often serve as substitutes for St. John, who reappears at a later period on the money of Cosmo III. (1670-1723) with the *Dei Gratiâ* formula. The series, in which there is an abundance of fine and diversified examples, concludes with Gio. Gastone I. (1723-37), whose first silver scudo, here engraved, has a reverse struck from a die used for Cosmo III., 1712. The copper quattrino, so early an institution at Venice and elsewhere, does not seem to have found its way to Florence till the latter half of the seventeenth century; we have seen nothing prior to the 3 quattrini of Cosmo III., 1681; but thenceforth the issue of this and other denominations was continuous.

The violent changes effected by Napoléon in Italy broke into two portions the rule of the houses of Lorraine and Bourbon over Tuscany by creating in 1801 the *Kingdom of Etruria* in favour of the Duke of Parma. There is a lira of this ephemeral government, dated 1803, pieces of 5, 6, and

COINS OF THE MEDICI FAMILY, 1533-1723.

1

2

3

4

5

1. Testone of Alessandro de Medici, first Duke of Florence (1533-37).
2. Scudo di oro of Pope Clement VII. (Giulio de' Medici).
3. Testone of Cosmo I. de' Medici.
4. Small silver piece of Cosmo II. de' Medici.
5. Scudo di argento of Cosmo II. de' Medici, 1620.

Ferdinando II. de' Medici : mezzo-scudo di argento, 1621.

Cosmo III. de' Medici : ½ scudo, 1677

The last of the Medici : scudo di argento, 1723.

10 lire, dated 1807, from the mints at Pisa and Florence, and a mezzo-soldo without date. The Bourbon series itself ends in 1860. Between 1737 and 1798 there are innumerable productions of great merit in all metals, chiefly emanating from Pisa, which continued to strike the money of the grand-dukes almost to the last days of that *régime*. Further particulars will be found in the Catalogues.

We have to refer to the Tuscan or Florentine section the provisional coinage of 1859-61. We may specify the florin of 1859 with the lion bearing the gonfalon on obverse, and the legend *Governo della Toscana*, the 5, 2, and 1 centesimi of the same year with *Re Eletto*, and the 5 lire of Vittorio Emmanuele II., dated Firenze, Marzo, 1861. A 5 centesimi of 1861 has the m.m. *N.* for Naples; but, until Rome became the capital, Milan was thenceforth the leading seat of coinage.

There were several other states and cities of the mediæval and Renaissance epochs which emulated those of which we have attempted some description, alike in political prestige and artistic treatment of the coinage—two features which are frequently found in conjunction. These places were

Bologna	Malta
Ferrara	Pesaro
Modena and Reggio	Genoa
Mantua	Saluzzo
Milan	Naples
Parma	Sicily { Palermo
Lucca	Messina }

In addition to the names here enumerated, it is very easy to specify many others having reference to more or less important and continuous seats of coinage. As they are without exception, it is hoped, included in the Catalogues, it may be sufficient to group together such as were independent mints of appreciable consequence :—

Amalfi	Brescia	Como	Desana
Ancona	Cagliari	Correggio	Faenza
Aquila	Camerino	Corte (Corsica)	Gaeta
Arezzo	Chieti	Cremona	Massa di Lunigiana

Mirandola	Padua	Rimini	Urbino
Monteferrato	Pavia	Savona	Verona
Musso	Perugia	Sienna	Viterbo
Novara	Ravenna	Treviso	

The most flourishing numismatic era for Bologna was that during which it was subject to the Bentivogli, of whom we have two series of gold types, one engraved in the text, the other of Giovanni II., Bentivoglio, remarkable for a boldly-executed portrait, of which the effect

Bologna.

is improved by the close-fitting berretta. Down to 1125 the city struck nothing but the normal denaro with the imperial titles. The mint was closed in 1861.

The leading feature and attraction in this case is the coinage of the Este family, from about the middle of the fourteenth to the close of the sixteenth century, but, above all, the money executed in fine archaic style of Ercole I. (1475-1506), which may be classed with the productions of the same period and school executed for other Italian rulers. The gold scudo of his immediate successor, Alfonso I. (1502-34), is worthy of attention; and a testone of the same reign displays the legend on reverse of St.

Ferrara.

George, which had been originally adopted by Ercole I. in

his later currency instead of the very preferable horseman in the Greek taste on the piece shown herewith.

Modena and Reggio.

The dukedom of Ferrara merged in that of Modena and Reggio under Alfonso III. in 1628, and there is a coinage of the latter united honours down to 1796. The more ancient denominations employed here were the grosso, soldo, grossetto, quattrino, bolognino, and 4 bolognini, testone, with the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, the scudo di oro, its moiety and multiples, and the *ungaro*.[1] The later princes of this house, who assembled at Modena an extensive and valuable collection of works of art, are styled on their money *Dukes of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola*, etc. The old connection with Ferrara is recollected on a piece of 80 *sesini* of Raynaldo I., 1728, where on the reverse we meet with the figure of St. Contardus and *S · Contardvs · Œstensis · Protector ·*, while on a similar coin of 1727 occurs *Mvtin · Prot ·* Perhaps the former was current in the Ferrarese.

Mirandola.

The numismatic series opens with billon quattrini of a republican or autonomous type, assignable to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with *S. Passid. Mirandvl*, and on reverse *Vestali Pi.* and the sacred fire. Between this epoch and the next vestige of a local currency there is a long and obscure interval; and it is evident that we have still to learn much touching the Mirandolese coinage of the second moiety of the fifteenth century. Gian Francesco I. Pico, Signore of Mirandola, 1499-1533, of whose life and literary remains Sir Thomas More was the writer and editor, is the first with whom are associable any coins of a seigniorial cast; and the earliest extant concession belongs to this reign (1515), although the character of his money might have encouraged us to conclude that his predecessors enjoyed a similar right. Of this eminent man we know

1. A double zecchino with *I.F. Picvs Mirand. D.C.C.* and portrait with berretta to left. Reverse, *Amoris Miracvlvm.*
2. A testone in silver.
3. A billon quattrino, reading on obverse *Io. Fr. Pi. Miran. D Co.*, with portrait to left, and on reverse *Om-ni-no* in three lines in the field.

[1] See Catalogue of Mints, *v.* "Modena."

And his successors at all events struck the *zecchino*, the *scudo di oro*, the *paolo* and ½ *paolo*. The names are preserved of Guazzalotti and of Petruccini of Florence as engravers employed at Mirandola in or about this date. The fief and title eventually merged in the dukedom of Modena and Reggio.

The more modern unit in copper was the sesino, of which one of unusually small module of Francesco II., 1662-94, has a well-engraved portrait of the duke to left. The later issues substitute the imperial eagle, and merely express the value. The series so far worthily culminates in a handsome silver scudo of Ercole III., 1780-96, with a portrait and a shield of many quarters. The legend on reverse is *Dextera · Domini · Exaltavit · Me · 1796*, and on the edge is inscribed *Mensvra Et. Pretivm.*

The imperial house of Palæologos, which acquired distinction in the Crusades, had held this title and fief from 967; but the information respecting its earlier numismatic history is unusually imperfect. The last heir dying without issue, the possessions were disputed between Savoy, Saluzzo, and Mantua, and after a short interregnum were adjudged by the Emperor Charles V. in 1536 to pass to Federigo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, who had married Margharita Palæologo. They were finally transferred to the house of Savoy in 1709, when the Emperor Joseph I. annexed the Mantuan dominions.

Monteferrato.

The coinage of Monteferrato is singularly uncommon,

although it must have seen a course of at least two centuries and a half. The Florentine gold type was copied by Teodoro

I., 1306-38, at some period subsequent to 1310. The other denominations were similar to those of the contiguous Italian states. A testone of Guglielmo II. (1494-1518) reads *Gvlielmvs Mar Montferr*, etc., on obverse, and on reverse describes the marquis as Prince and Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire—a distinction claimed by several members of the house. The series is notable, in common with others belonging to the same period and region, for the characteristic costumes.[1]

As Ferrara so strongly relies on the house of Este, so it is the Gonzage, Captains and Marquises of Mantua (1329-1707), who constitute the central point of interest here. It is a long and elaborate series; but the earlier stages, as we see to be generally the case, present numismatic monuments of a primitive episcopal, democratic, and seigniorial character in billon and silver of no value beyond the denaro, while the Mantuan currency posterior to Carlo II. and under imperial rule again recedes in volume and character, until it survives in the copper sesino constantly reissued down to the latter moiety of the eighteenth century. The republican epoch is answerable for the Virgilius type, of which a specimen has been engraved above;[2] it is curious in relation to the survival of the name of the great poet and its choice as a legend, at a time when classical learning had scarcely revived; and the circumstance may form an additional piece of evidence bearing on the romantic side of the history of the author of the *Æneid*. The middle time is that to which we are indebted for the splendid pieces in gold and silver, and some interesting little specimens in copper toward 1660, of which we make mention elsewhere. It would be an impossibility to form an unbroken succession of the scudi in gold and silver, with the multiples of the former, which were struck between 1564 and 1628; but occasional examples present themselves, and among the lower denomi-

Mantua.

[1] See Thomsen, Rossi, and Remedi Catalogues (1873-84), and *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*, 1866, 4th series, vol. iv. pp. 190-99. At the end of the fifteenth century an engraver and die-sinker named Carotto seems to have been working for the marquises.

[2] Catalogue of Mints, *v.* "Mantua."

nations of that and the earlier period occur many coins of a curious character. The gold money of Guglielmo and Margherita, 1550-87, is particularly rare. A scudo of 1564

Mantua: scudo di argento, 1622.

has the obverse similar to the piece engraved at p. 269, and on reverse in the angles of the cross, *G.* and *M.* with the legend *In · Hoc · Signo · Ei[i]cias · Demonia ·* As may be perceived from the accompanying illustration, the George and Dragon type was one of those employed at Mantua, and the mode of rendering the tradition was somewhat superior to that of Pistrucci!

The same process of political evolution is observable at Milan from a coinage purely imperial to one issued under the more or less nominal authority of the reigning sovereign or power, with the name of the city or a tutelary saint, as meets our eyes almost throughout mediæval Europe. At Milan the Lombard kings and emperors of the West controlled the coinage, wholly or in part, from the eighth to the thirteenth century. Between the Carlovingian epoch and the introduction of fine artistic work under the dukes there was an interval of decadence and barbarism; we find denari of varying type and module which improved in fabric before they exhibited much advance in style. Toward the period when the city and territory fell into the hands of personal rulers, the money bears a republican and autonomous impress, with *Mediolanvm* on one side and the name and seated

Milan.

figure of St. Ambrosius on the other; and we next discern the stealthy transition to a different form of government in those pieces which retain the patron-saint, and replace the cross and adjuncts on reverse by the titles and armorial cognisance of the Visconti. It was the policy followed in all instances, where daring and able adventurers profited by the weakness or necessities of the empire to establish dynasties in their own families; and the details were naturally modified by local circumstances. The Visconti began in the thirteenth century to assume a prominent position in Milan; in the fifteenth they had reached the height of their prosperity; and the most interesting numismatic remains for us are those which we owe to the genius and taste of Leonardo da Vinci and other great masters. The *testone* with the head of Lodovico *Il Moro* (1476-94) is ascribed to Da Vinci, who passed some years at the Court of Milan in this reign. But the portraits, which we engrave, are almost equally fine. One is the reverse of a coin of Gio. Galeazzo Maria Sforza-Visconti (1466-76), with the bust of his uncle Lodovico as regent; the other two represent the duke himself at different ages. The early gold currency is of extreme rarity; the zecchino or ducat appears to have been first struck under Gio. Galeazzo I. about 1385. Subsequently to the Sforza-Visconti line, the Franco-Italian money of Louis XII. and Francis I., and that issued by the Spanish and Austrian occupiers down to 1792, constitute together an extensive, costly, and important series; yet among them are many examples of Charles VI., Maria Theresa, etc., in copper of quaint character, and there is the tallero of the latter, presented herewith, struck in 1779 as Duchess (or rather Duke) of Milan.

Connected with Milan by origin, and with Switzerland by geographical or territorial allocation, is the great feudal house of Trivulzio. Gio. Giacomo Trivulzio, created by Louis XII. a marshal of France, describes himself on a grosso before us as Marquis of Vigevano; he seems to have assumed the title of Duke of Milan; and in 1482 he purchased for 10,000 florins of the Count of Sacco and

Gio. Galeazzo Maria Sforza-Visconti : testone.

Ludovico Sforza-Visconti, uncle of above and Regent : testone (rev. only).

G. M. Sforza-Visconti.

Maria Theresa: tallero as Duke of Milan, 1779.

Belmont the valley of Musolcino with the castle of Musocco in the Swiss canton of Graubünten. At Musocco he established a mint. In 1493 he acquired by purchase the feudal rights of the valleys of Rheinwald and Stufsanvien. Political circumstances led him to transfer his mint to Musso; and in 1529 the castle of Musocco was destroyed by an insurrection. Gio. Francesco Trivulzio, his son, again shifted

the seat of coinage to Roveredo, and this latter place retained the privilege till the seventeenth century, when Teodoro Trivulzio finally arranged to strike his money at Retegno. A scudo and a triple scudo of 1676 describe him as a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and the Valleys of Musolcino, tenth Count of Misocco (or Musocco), and fourteenth Baron of Retegno, etc.

The numismatic chronicle of Pesaro is confined to the period between the domination of the Malatesta and Sforza families and the closure of the mint in 1622. The Malatesta dynasty held the lordship from about the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century, the Sforza from that time to 1512, and the Dukes of Urbino during the remainder of the term, the mint being occasionally

Pesaro.

employed by others, as Cesare Borgia, 1500-3, and Leo X., 1519-21. Giovanni Sforza, the last of that line, shared the

feeling of his relatives at Milan for the artistic treatment of the current money; and we reproduce a copper *sesino* belonging to him, of which the style and spirit are unsurpassed, while the legend on the reverse is singularly curious for the period and country.

Rimini.

This ancient city, on which the labours of M. Yriate have thrown a good deal of new *literary* light, enjoyed the right of coinage from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, when the mint was closed by a bull of Pius II. (1458-64). Very few monuments appear to have survived of its products. The ordinary types are the denaro and grosso with the short cross and *Arimini* on reverse, and on the obverse the standing figure of St. Gaudecius holding a crozier in his left hand and raising the right in the act of benediction. The republican period extended from 1250 to 1350; between 1432 and 1462 Sigismundo Pandolfo Malatesta exercised a seigniorial sway over the city, and struck the *bolognino* and *picciolo* with his own name or initials and the effigies of St. Gaudecius or St. Julian.

Parma.

The first intimation of an independent coinage for the Parmesan district is the grant of Philip of Suabia not long before his death in 1208. *Denarii* of small module or *oboli* occur with *Philipvs* on obverse and *Parma* on reverse. The former exhibits the name of the emperor so disposed that *PH.* occupy the centre above what appear to be a crozier and a sceptre, and *ILIPVS* is placed round the outer circle. The centre of reverse has a rudimentary donjon, as shown in a more elaborate form in the denari of Frederic II. about 1225. The money continued to be of the ordinary communal type and scope down to the advent of the Farnese family in the sixteenth century in the person of Pietro Lodovico Farnese, son of Pope Paul III., 1546-47. This once great and powerful house emulated in its coinage the other Italian states: and we have examples of a varied character with realistic portraits and reverses embodying classical legends. Even down to the close of the seventeenth century considerable attention seems to have been paid to the work; but some of the copper *sesini* fail

COINS OF PARMA.

Alessandro Farnese, 1586-92: scudo di argento.

Odoardo Farnese, 1622-46: scudo di argento.

Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma and Guastalla: 5 soldi.

from having been struck on too small a flan. With the exception of the interval during which the ex-Empress Marie Louise held the title and sovereignty in conjunction with Piacenza and Guastalla, the Bourbons had the monetary control down to 1859. Of Marie Louise (1815-47) we have only two dates, 1815 and 1830; the duchess struck the 40 and 20 lire in gold, and the 5, 2, and 1 lire, and the 10 and 5 soldi in silver. Her coins usually read [obverse with portrait] *Maria Luigia Princ · Imp · Arcid · D'Austria* [reverse shield] *Per La Gr · Di Dio Duch · Di Parma Piac · E Guast ·*

Here again we encounter the Lombard and imperial monetary systems in operation, first in an absolute, and afterward in a qualified, degree from the eighth to the sixteenth century; and we must not forget to note the *tremissis* struck here by one of the Carlovingian monarchs named Charles, with *D.N. Carvlvs Rex.*, since that dynasty made such sparing use of gold. The most flourishing epoch in this particular case was the eighteenth century, when a republican form of government prevailed, and a very handsome series of coins of the St. Martin type was in circulation. Lucca subsequently experienced successive constitutional changes: from 1805 to 1814 it was (with Piombino) a principality, created in favour of Elise Bonaparte and her consort Felice Baciocchi; from 1814 to 1847 Maria Louisa, widow of the King of Etruria, and her son Carlo Lodovico, held it as a duchy; in the last-mentioned year it was exchanged for Parma and Piacenza on the death of Marie Louise of France, and it eventually merged in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, incorporated with the Italian kingdom in 1860. The two most striking features in the Lucchese currency are the presence on many pieces from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century of the *Sanctus Vultus* or crowned and bearded effigy of a royal personage with this somewhat inexplicable legend, and the popular tradition of St. Martin and the Beggar, admirably rendered on the scudi and half scudi of the last century. The Sanctus Vultus type occurs on a denaro of the Middle Ages and on a

Lucca.

copper quattrino of 1555, alike bearing the name of Otho, which was thus perpetuated both here and elsewhere centuries after the death of the last emperor so called. The Lucchese themselves bestowed on this pattern the sobriquet of *Barbone*. But, beside St. Martin, they courted the patronage of St. Paulinus, who appears on a copper piece of

1757, holding in one hand the Church and in the other the pastoral staff or crozier. The accollated series in gold, silver, and copper, representing the sister of Napoléon and her husband, is probably well known; the copper is scarce. We have before us the 5 and 3 centesimi of Felice and

Elisa, 1806, and the soldo, 1826, of Carlo Lodovico their son.

The coinage of Genoa, unlike that of Venice or even of Florence, was subject to frequent interruptions in consequence of the violent political agencies which affected its independence. There is no continuous succession of money; but in the course of centuries, as we show in our summary elsewhere, a very extensive series of coins in all metals is due to this source. The list of Doges extends from 1339 to 1794, when Girolamo Durazzo filled the office. They were at first indicated on the money by a number; during a short term they placed their initials on pieces; and ultimately the rule was adopted of representing the Government under the formula *Dvx et*

Genoa.

Gvb. Reip. Genv. About the middle of the seventeenth century a coinage took place of *genovini* of large module of the Virgin and Child type in gold and silver, possibly in imitation of the 50 and 100 real pieces of Spain; these productions are not artistically remarkable, and seldom occur in good state. The Virgin and Child was a favourite pattern here; a *crosazzo* of 1677 places a sceptre in Our Lady's right hand, and reads *T·L·M·Et · Rege · Ros ·* Of copper money there is very little; the earliest which we have seen belongs to 1773, and may be a half soldo. It may be open to question whether a 4 denari of 1797 should be assigned here or to Sardinia. In common with most of the Genoese money after 1793, it has the Savoyard arms crowned, but, except the value, *Quattro D.* and date, is anepigraphic. The 4 and 2 soldi, 1814, are billon, not copper. Of the Franco-Italian coins we shall speak presently.

Some very characteristic and picturesque pieces of the end of the fifteenth and commencing years of the sixteenth century associate themselves with this old feudal government,

so famous by reason of the legend of Patient Griselda, particularly the *testone* of Lodovico II., 1475-1502, the *medaglia* or scudo of the same with his second wife, Margaret de Foix, 1503, and the coin of similar module of 1516 of the widowed marchioness. The first and third we copy in the present volume, the latter from a peculiarly fine example recently found at Lyons; the testone is undated, but probably prior to 1504. In the scudo of 1503, the earliest dated coin of Saluzzo, if not of modern Italy, the marquis and his consort face each other; he in the sort of berretta shown in the testoon, she in a wimple or veil. The coin of the widowed Marguerite, 1516, presents in the legend of the reverse the place of origin and the name of the moneyer: *J[anuæ] J[ohannes] C[lot]*, the two latter words in a monogram. Clot was a German medallist at Genoa, and the fabric and character of the piece remind us of several of those in the German series, of which we have had occasion to speak.

Saluzzo.

In the previous sections a tolerably full view of the general numismatic history of the very numerous places throughout the Peninsula which exercised monetary autonomy will have prepared the reader to understand how, apart from the leading states, a network of minor centres existed here in the Middle Ages precisely as in other regions, and the information already supplied may be sufficient for our immediate purpose.

Other Italian towns.

The Catalogues, again, have denoted the localities where Charles VI., VII., and VIII., Louis XI. and XII., Francis I., Henry II., and Louis XIV. at intervals caused money to be struck in their names during the French occupation of portions of Italy between 1396 and 1515. Almost all this currency was copied from local models, but occasionally followed French types. It is distinguished far beyond the ordinary Italian coinage, on account of its entrance into the range of the French collectors; and many of the pieces realise very large prices. The double gold ducat of Asti is valued at £60, the quadruple *testone* of Francis I. at £48, the double scudo of

Franco-Italian coins.

Naples at £40; and such figures have no justification in the intrinsic superiority. Even for poor specimens the foreign houses demand extravagant amounts; and the difficulty of obtaining these productions has led to the issue of re-strikes at the Hôtel des Monnaies of Paris. Of the money issued at Sienna and Modena in the names of Henry II. and Louis XIV. a sufficient account appears in the Catalogues.

The Kingdoms of 1805 and 1861.

Napoléon crowned his series of triumphs in Italy by establishing the royal title in his own person, and placing on his head the iron crown of the Lombard kings. With this monarchical system, which did not embrace Naples, Lucca and Piombino, and Sicily, was instituted a coinage in all metals dated between 1806 and 1814: the 40 and 20 lire in gold, the 5, 2, and 1 lire in silver, the 10 centesimi in billon, and the soldo, 3 centesimi, and 1 centesimo in copper. The soldo of 1806 is scarce. There are also siege-pieces of 1814 for Palma Nuova; 50 and 25 centesimi in billon. Of the copper series there were at least three types of obverse, 1806, 1810, and 1811; but the reverses seem to be identical. A poorly-struck centesimo of 1808 has m.m. *V.*, presumably for Venice. The 5 lire of 1812, struck at Bologna, shews something like a fillet round the head. That of 1808 is quite plain.

The monetary system introduced by the house of Sardinia calls for no special notice. It consists of the lira and centesimo and their divisions or multiples, and discards the soldo and the use of billon. The ordinary mint is Milan; it was transferred from Florence in 1861.

The present Italian Government for its African possessions has struck a series of coins with a crowned bust of the king and his title on obverse with the date 1891, and on reverse *Colonia Eritrea*, with crowned eagle dividing value; there are the 5 and 2 *lire*, the *lira*, and 50 *centesimi*. The piece of 5 lire is described below the eagle as *Tallero*—a term more intelligible than *lira* to the African mind familiarised with the coin of Maria Theresa.

XIII. SOUTHERN ITALY

Although *Lombardy* is a term exclusively applied to the northern division of Italy, the Lombards themselves spread over the south, and established dukedoms at Beneventum and Salerno, at first dependent on the kings and subsequently on the Frankish monarchs. These princes, of whom there were long dynasties, retained their power till the conquest of the country by the Normans in the eleventh century, and struck coins in gold and bronze on the Lombard model. Grimoald III. of Beneventum (787-806), on the reverses of whose money usually appears the monogram of Charlemagne, as a token of submission, was the first who placed his full name upon it. The Archangel Michael became common to the currencies of the two southern fiefs, which were probably struck at Beneventum and Salerno respectively. The gold *tari* and other pieces sometimes read *Opvlenta Salerno;* and the former, from commercial motives, are usually bilingual—Latin and Arabic; we have already noted a similar phenomenon in the early numismatic development of Poland and Russia.

The erection of possessions into dukedoms was characteristic of a military people, who saw in the word *duke* little more than the Latin equivalent. The term, as well as *comes* and *vicecomes*, became familiar in the Middle Ages throughout the whole of Europe. They all primarily referred to leadership in war or attendance on the king in his wars; and we know that Vicecomes was adopted as a family name by the ruling houses at Milan and Pesaro.

It has been shown that this was from the eighth century the seat of a Byzantine mint, and that its fortunes obeyed the frequent and strange revolutions which, from the absence of a strong central power, have always exposed Italy to the ambition of successive foreign invaders. Naples was in turn governed by

Naples.

Lieutenants of the Emperors of the East, 8th-9th century.
Dukes of Naples or Apulia, 8th-10th century.

The House of Hohenstaufen	1194-1266
Anjou	1266-1435
Arragon	1435-1501
Louis XII. of France	1501-1504
The Kings of Castile	1504-1708
Spain	
The Duke of Savoy	1713-1735
The House of Austria	
The Spanish Bourbons	1735-1806
Joseph Bonaparte	1806-1815
Joachim Murat	
The Bourbons again	1815-1860

There were also short intervals of democratic rule under Masaniello in 1648 and the Neapolitan Republic in 1798-99.

This island had its separate political and monetary experiences until it was united with Naples under the name of the *Two Sicilies* by Ferdinand of Spain about 1504.

Sicily.

The Arabs and Normans held it from the ninth to the twelfth century, and impressed on its coinage, as on other parts of its history, their language, religion, and sentiment. The metals employed alike by the Arabs and Normans were gold and copper to a principal extent, although concave pieces of Byzantine style in silver are referred to the reign of Roger II. (1105-54). The latter almost exactly resemble the posterior productions of the Servian princes and some of those in the mediæval Cypriot series. The chief seat of Arabic coinage was at Palermo; but the Normans employed this in common with Messina and several places on the Terra-firma: Salerno, Amalfi, Miletus, Bari, Brindisi, Naples, Capua, and Gaeta. The source, value, and even date of the coins are often noted: the first in full, the value by words or dots, and the date by the regnal year of the sovereign. The legends of the earlier rulers of this line were bilingual, in probable deference to the requirements of a mixed population and of trade with the East. Attention has been drawn to the striking departure from existing models manifested in the types put forth by Frederic II. as King of Sicily, and by independent republican administrators at Gaeta and Ragusa.

The intricate political relationships of this country and

Incuse silver denarius of Roger I. or II. (1072-1130).

Copper coin of Jacopo II., 1285-95.

Robert (1309-43) : gigliato.

Ferdinando I. : coronato.

Coronato. Another type. Reverse only.

Ferdinando IV.: doppio scudo, 1791.

its subjection in the course of centuries to so many conquerors or occupiers of different races have naturally resulted in a proportionately complex monetary system, more especially inasmuch as the line between Sicily itself and Southern Italy is one not always easily to be drawn. Looking back on the dynastic changes of all kinds which have befallen this part of Europe, there is slight room for surprise at the immense volume of material which the student or amateur finds before him. Amid such an inexhaustible assemblage it is difficult and invidious to particularise, yet let us mention

The Two Sicilies.

The Norman gold ducats with Christian legends, the busts of the princes, and the place and year of production.

The Norman copper *follari* and their divisions.

The augustale and ½ of Henry VI. and Frederic II. of Germany and the follaro of similar style of Ragusa.

∴ Of the augustale of Frederic there are varieties: one in the possession of Lord Grantley is of unusually good work.

The silver types of the house of Anjou.

The silver and early copper of the house of Arragon.

The coins of Joanna II. of Naples and of Louis XII. of France.

The gold and silver pieces of Charles V. and Philip II. struck for the Two Sicilies.

The rich and well-executed series of money in all metals issued by the Bourbons, especially the early copper.

The coinages of the Republics of 1648 and 1798.

The wide-spread double silver scudi of Charles VI., 1733, and Ferdinand, 1791, with the legend *Ex Avro Argentea Resvrgit.*

The coinages of Joseph Bonaparte and Joachim Murat, especially the lower denominations.

The chronological rank or sequence of money is no criterion of its rarity. Many of the pieces belonging to the eighteenth or nineteenth century are more difficult to procure than those of far more remote date, which have been hoarded or occur in finds. An approximately complete assemblage of the copper coins alone of the Two Sicilies would prove a task of incredible labour and duration, even if condition were not a postulate. The examples which most readily present themselves are the heavier gold and silver, and these, from the limited call for them, are apt to dis-

appear. Ferdinand III. or IV. (1759-1825) struck during his very protracted reign distinct series in copper of *cavalli*, *grani*, and *tornesi*, with reverses borrowed from ancient Greek types, and legends significant of the happiness of his subjects under such a prince. No cabinet should be without specimens of the currency of "Le Beau Sabreur" and that of Joseph Bonaparte. Of Murat we find the 40 and 20 *lire*, the 5 *lire* and 12 *carlini*, and poorly-preserved copper money—we have met with the 3 grana, 1810; of King Joseph there is scarcely anything but the scudo of 120 *grani* and the gold 20 *lire*; his sway here was transitional.

Knights or Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Malta

The coinage of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of whose annals and numismatic records the work of Furse supplies so ample an account,[1] dates from the establishment of the Order at Rhodes, and embraced the period from 1307 to 1796. The earliest monuments of the mint at Rhodes are grossi and mezzo-grossi of Fulco di Villareto (1307-19), which were replaced under his immediate successor, Elion di Villanova (1319-46), by the *gigliato* and *aspro*,[2] both of silver. Diodato di Gozon (1346-53), who instead of *Custos Hospitalis* styles himself *Grand Master*, is supposed, from a specimen engraved by Bosio, to have introduced the first gold money in the shape of a *zecchino* distinct in type from that subsequently current; but the piece is not at present known, and Furse speculatively values it at 3000 fr. A billon denier and a piece corresponding to the *aspro*, but called the third of the *gigliato*, were the only additions to the coinage, till Antonio Fluvian struck the zecchino or ducat in gold in direct imitation of the Venetian piece. Silver money of higher value and grander module began to appear in the time of Pietro

[1] *Memoires Numismatiques de l'Ordre Souverain de Saint Jean de Jerusalem.* Rome, 1885, imperial 8vo.

[2] The *aspro* is still rare; of the *gigliato* there was a *trouvaille* at Ephesus.

D'Ambusson (1476-1503), and Emery D'Amboise (1503-12) added the double zecchino and the silver variety with the paschal lamb and flag, together with the earliest copper *denari*. It was during the rule of Philippe de Villiers de l'Isle Adam (1521-34) that the seat of government was transferred to Malta; and this master was the first whose portrait was placed on the currency, and moreover on a sequin (or zecchino) of a novel type and on a *taro*, a new silver denomination which, with its multiples, continued in use down to the close. On the other hand, the Rhodian gigliato and aspro did not survive the removal westward. The *cinquina*, the *carlino*, and the *grano*, followed the new sequin and the taro at intervals, the two former in silver, the last the copper unit, and all borrowed, like the *gigliato* itself, from Sicilian types. Some of the masters struck pieces of 2, 4, 10, 12, and 20 gold sequins, and several of the later scudi and mezzo-scudi of 30 and 15 *tari*, usually with a portrait. The sumptuous and well-executed gold money of the eighteenth century is of heavy fabric, and is still of common occurrence.[1]

In forming a selection for the cabinet, some of the earlier *gigliati* and *aspri* are desirable. The zecchini are, as a rule, extremely common even in unworn condition, but are almost invariably ill struck.[2] On the other hand, the silver and copper pieces seldom occur in good preservation, and many are absolutely of great rarity. Furse values some of the gigliati and aspri at from 2000 to 200 frs. Even 3 and 4 tari pieces of 1680 are estimated at 200 frs.; they belong to the time of Gregorio Caraffa (1680-90), who was under such fortuitous circumstances transferred from a prison to a throne. Probably the figures furnished by Furse might be exceeded in some cases, as the foreign standard of condition is lower than the English — certainly than the present

[1] A few years ago the Government of Malta sent over to England a hoard of these handsome coins, which were sold at Sotheby's Rooms, but fetched only the value of the metal.

[2] Finds of these sequins are occasionally reported. A considerable number were sold in London within a short period. They were, for the most part, of masters who are plentifully represented.

Helion di Villa Nova (1319-46): gigliato.

Gio. de Homedes: 2 tari, 1538, lamb and flag type.

Gregorio Caraffa: 3 tari, 1680.

Emmanuel de Rohan: scudo di oro, 1724.

Emmanuel de Rohan: scudo di argento, 1723.

10 grani, 1748: copper.

5 grani, 1757: copper.

writer's. The copper money is almost *introuvable* in fine state, yet it includes a variety of interesting pieces, particularly those of large module of the time of Paul Lascaris Castellard (1636-57), which are often obliterated by countermarks.

The only siege-piece connected with the Island and the Order is the rough ingot of silver struck in 1798-99 during the French investment. The series cannot lay claim to much originality, but possesses a special interest and attraction from the peculiar character of those with whom it associates itself.

XIV. FRANCE

The earlier coinage of France, like those of the other divisions of Europe which we have been considering, forms two grand sections, the imperial or regal and the feudal or seigniorial; and the latter, again, is classifiable under two heads: the secular and ecclesiastical. There can be no doubt that the oldest numismatic monuments of this kingdom, entitled to rank as indigenous productions, are the so-called Gaulish coins in gold, silver, and mixed metal, which date from a period considerably anterior to the advent of the Romans, and which it is yet found so difficult to distinguish from the British series. The types of some of these pieces exhibit details which were transferred to the later provincial or local currencies, and which may therefore assist in fixing more nearly the source whence the primitive Gaulish coinage emanated. Others seem to be direct copies of Roman brass.

The imposing volume of the existing remains of French money scarcely requires to be augmented by too free an admittance of what is usually known as the *Merovingian* series; and it is an undoubted fact that a very limited proportion of the latter appertains to French soil; nor should it be forgotten, indeed, that the pieces of this character, to

which the largest share of importance is attached by numismatists and collectors, are such as differ from the normal Merovingian currency in presenting the name and even portrait of a sovereign—features which are usually treated as having been introduced into Gaul under Theodobert, King of Austrasia (534-48), but which we have already noted as borrowed by Theodahatus, King of the Ostrogoths (534-36), from the Roman imperial coinage. The products of mints within French territory, as that term was understood in the fifth and succeeding centuries down to the close of the Middle Ages, constituted only part of a vast system by which the greater portion of Western Europe was long supplied with a gold medium in the shape of the *solidus* and *tremissis* or *triens* by moneyers distributed over given areas, and acting for local centres, provided with the requisite imperial authority to strike and utter coins vouched by the names of the place and the operative. From the uniformity with which they were observed these conditions were clearly peremptory; and it is obvious, when we look at the vast stores transmitted to us, that the practice lasted many centuries, and was carried out on a large scale in France and elsewhere, although the measure of production was unequal, as we are led to infer from the comparative scarcity of finds in certain cases and the abundant survival in others. The tendency of recent years has been toward a fall in the commercial estimation of the Merovingian family of coins as a whole; while special mints, alike for them and the later dynastic pieces, command prices constantly on the increase.

A new era assuredly commenced when the rulers of portions of France began to substitute characteristics, which lent to their coinages a greater degree of personality and directness, for the older principle; and the initiative was taken in that part of the territory which lay nearest to Germany, and was most apt to be receptive of Teutonic taste and precedent. As the Frankish influence spread itself over France, the whole costume of the money in the lower metals gradually assumed a similar aspect; and the Carlovingian *denarius* and its moiety served as the model for a different

school or scheme of finance, where silver replaced gold as the principal medium and money of account, and heavy payments were reckoned by weight or satisfied by specific conversion of bullion into the amount immediately required. Under such circumstances, since the Carlovingian dynasty cannot be proved to have struck much gold, it is more than possible that the improved or advanced Merovingian *trientes* remained in use, and the archaic system of coinage prevailed, until the development of commerce rendered a change imperative, and the more precious metal began to find employment for currencies, associated with responsible governments and definite boundaries. The very few examples which we encounter, after leaving the Merovingian race behind us, such as the *denier d'or* of Melle and the *solidus* or *sou* of Louis le Débonnaire, are now generally referred to special occasions or private enterprise. We owe, however, to the Merovingian *régime* our knowledge of infinitely numerous points connected not merely with this study, but with topography and history; and it is a source of advantage that, after an interval, the moneyers of France, and of the Continent generally, thought fit to revert to the usage of inscribing the place, if not the author, of the coinage on the dies. In some instances we see that down to much later times the engraver or mint-master placed his signature on his work; but the names found on certain Carlovingian pieces are doubtless those of feudatories, who associated themselves with the reigning sovereign on the coinage in the manner so familiar to us.

The lists of French sovereigns prior to Charles le Chauve are perhaps open to the objection that the predecessors of that king, and notably Charlemagne and Louis le Débonnaire, are more properly classed with the series of German emperors. Both made use of Paris and other French mints; but they did so only in common with seats of coinage in Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Italy.

Assuming that the denarii of Pepin le Bref and his immediate successor, if not always or even usually of French origin, were at all events current in France in its largest

sense, they may without great impropriety fall under the present category; and among them occur, besides the common Melle type, many alike interesting and rare. The coins of Pepin himself are all difficult to procure, and are quoted at high figures in foreign catalogues, more especially the denarius with *Dom. Pipi.* and *Eli. Mosi. Na.*, supposed to be posthumous. These pieces are, as a rule, of small module, and resemble the Melle *obole* of Charlemagne with *Korlvs* in a monogram. The lead one, reading *D.N.P.F.PP. Aug.*, with a helmeted bust in armour holding lance and buckler, and on reverse, *Renovat[io] Ro. Imp.* and a gateway, bears the name of Rome, where it was doubtless struck, and we have no hesitation in supposing the same to be the case with the ordinary specimens exhibiting the legends *D.N. Carlvs Imp. Aug. Rex F[rancorum] et L[angobardorum]*, and *Carlvs Rex Fr.*, and on rev. *Et. Lang. Ac. Pat[ricius] Rom[anus]*. Accompanying the latter is a monogram explained to signify the name of Pope Adrian I., which might fix its appearance between 772 and 795. Mention should also be made of the type with *Metal. German*, an indication of the early recourse to the mines of the Hartz region for ore, and of a denarius attributed to Louis IV., on which a diademed bust and the words *Capvt Regis* present themselves. From a different point of view we cite the coins of Pepin with *Milo*, and those of Charlemagne with *Rodlan*, because these inscriptions are given to Milon, Count of Narbonne, and to the celebrated hero of romance, Roland or Orlando, the emperor's nephew.

A reference to the Catalogue of Mints will shew that, while the number was enormous under the Merovingian system, rather from the method of production than the extent of output, the wider area of the Carlovingian rule, coupled with political and social progress, maintained the list at a somewhat high level, while the difference was by degrees fully made up by the growth of the feudal coinage, instituted in all parts of the realm by concessions from the Crown. The consequence is that, in lieu of an immense array of moneyers and mints, we are confronted, as we cross

over from the Carlovingian to the Capetian dynasty, with a host of feoffees, each of whom struck his or her own money, and in course of time produced currencies which emulated in variety, if they did not eclipse in artistic pretensions, the regal one. The latter in the thirteenth century began to follow two standards, those of Paris and Tours, of which the Parisian was the higher by a quarter. The origin of the Touraine scale was the gradual development of the abbatial mint at Saint Martin de Tours, which rose from being a purely local institution, like so many others, to the dignity of one of the leading seats of coinage under Louis IX., and the birthplace of the famous *gros tournois*.

Taking first in order the regal series, we proceed to observe relatively the same gradual and leisurely progression which has been marked elsewhere. During whole centuries the French kings of the house of Capet, and their great feudal dependents, following in their steps, remained content with the denier and the obole of the two standards, struck at mints spread over various parts of the country, and liable to variation and displacement from reign to reign. In the time of Philippe II. Augustus (1180-1223) twelve seats of coinage are cited by the authorities; the denier was produced at all of these points, the obole at four only—Paris, Arras, Bourges, and Laon, which may shew that the circulation of the lower value was more restricted. When we arrive at Louis VIII. (1223-26) the coinage seems to have relaxed in its activity, or, a very short term of rule following a very lengthened one, the specie in hand was perhaps sufficient to answer immediate demands. But it was the eve of a second prolonged reign—that of Louis IX. (1226-70) and of a revolution in the monetary system. During the regency of his mother, Blanche of Castile (1226-29), Louis may not have initiated the great movement by which he placed on a new footing the currency of his country; nor can we ascribe to an earlier period than his first return from the Holy Land (1250) the introduction of the gros—a denomination already current in Italy, the Low Countries, and Germany, but unknown farther westward, and

struck in France on a model altogether different from that followed elsewhere. It is rather singular, however, that while the Venetian counterpart, belonging to the twelfth century, was of Byzantine parentage, the 4-denier piece of the French appears to have been copied in some of its details from an Arabic original, where certain Oriental characters on the obverse underwent at the hands of the European engraver transformation into a gateway or *chatel.*

The principal feature in the new gros tournois of Louis IX. was its standard and its utility in commerce. It may strike a modern thinker that the addition of a groat to the coinage of a great and powerful people was not a matter of peculiar importance; but it was a gain for which England had still a century to wait; and when we consider the other improvements made by this prince in a similar direction, we may ask the question, whether the step here taken was not adequate to existing requirements. For, besides the gros, attributable to the middle of the thirteenth century, Louis struck two gold types: the *royal* or *regalis aureus* and the *écu d'or*, both at present of great rarity. Other varieties in the same metal have been named in connection with him, but apparently without real authority. The error or misconception is very likely to have arisen from the similarity of the title on the *agnels* of Louis X.; and, again, from the reference to the same piece under different names. But one authority (Le Blanc) certainly cites the *chaise d'or* under this king, whereas the earliest known belongs to Philip IV.

Louis IX. was the restorer on a more modern basis of the French gold currency, which had been in existence from the most remote period of the monarchy, and probably the circulation of the *royal* and *écu* was at first very limited. Succeeding reigns added the *petit royal*, the *agnel* or *mouton*, the *masse*, and the *chaise;* and the succession of the house of Valois in 1328 tended still farther to multiply varieties, while occasionally types disappeared after a brief trial. Such was the fate of the *masse* where the king holds in his right hand the sceptre or mace, and which was discontinued after Philip IV. Philip VI. of Valois (1328-50), whose beautiful

currency is still comparatively common, having either been hoarded or issued in large numbers, had no fewer than eight distinct gold denominations: royal, couronne, parisis d'or, écu, lion, chaise, pavilion, florin Georges (St. George and the Dragon); and of some of these there were variants. Each ruler or government seems to have aimed, in diametrical opposition to modern principles, at achieving novelty and diversity; and the result could not fail to be under any circumstances permanent inconvenience and confusion.

It was in an even larger measure the same with the silver and billon, in which the issues were, as we approach the reign of Charles VI. (1380-1422), bewilderingly numerous and, as a rule, destitute of any clue to the name or value. We count as many as eighteen sorts of money in the inferior metals in simultaneous or nearly simultaneous use. It is true that some of these coinages not only spread over a reign of forty-two years, and that some of them were for particular provinces; yet, on the other hand, the old money would generally remain current, and no district was without its feudal mint producing independent types and values, while over an extended area, during almost two centuries, the English kings exercised monetary rights, and struck coins in all metals at at least twenty-three ascertained points, the patterns and module so closely resembling those of the regal series, that an inexperienced or careless observer might readily mistake one for the other.

For us, of course, the policy, however unpractical and inconsiderate, has been the means of accumulating a store of numismatic examples and documents (so to speak) almost unsurpassed in richness as well as in bulk. English and American collectors may be conversant with the noble works of Hoffman and Poey d'Avant, and may have formed from them some mental estimate of the aggregate volume; but early French coins of the rarer descriptions are seldom seen out of the country; and a few trays in a foreign cabinet usually represent all that is procurable or of interest. For there is that other side to the question. Thousands of pieces exist, especially in billon or silver of low standard, of which

the aspect is uninviting, and the particulars are barely intelligible even to French experts ; and a second and more select category is precluded from crossing the frontier by its rarity and price. French coins of a particular stamp are like French books *in French bindings ;* and it is, perhaps, a clue to the smallness of the original output, that certain pieces in the collection at the Bibliothèque are unknown elsewhere. In general the entire range from Louis II. to Louis VIII. (877-1226), confined to the more strictly French series, becomes a difficult problem in the experience of the foreign amateur, more especially certain reigns, where we meet concurrently with coins of German or Italian origin of superior fabric and workmanship, and of more or less common occurrence.

Regarding the state of preservation in which the ancient French money has reached us, we discover that the phenomenon is less connected with its chronological sequence than with the metal of which it was composed and the degree of care employed by the mint-master and his staff. A grave difficulty and drawback in this series arose from the evident want of skill or patience in preparing the metal and flans even for the silver currency ; and this characteristic, which is absent from the earlier coins, is very conspicuous in those both of billon and finer quality from the fourteenth century to the Revolution. Hardly one piece in fifty is round, and there is not that slender proportion of entirely satisfactory specimens. The most degraded epoch was probably that between 1380 and 1610, comprising the reigns of eleven monarchs ; and although greater attention was paid to the gold, the flan was often too small for the die, and in other cases the pressure was insufficient to render the type. A comparison of the Franco-Italian series is quite sufficient to establish the great inferiority of the French one : a coin of Louis XII. or Francis I. from an Italian hand powerfully contrasts with one produced at home ; and when we perceive that the services of such men as Briot and Goffin were secured even by its baronial subjects, and rejected by the Crown, and contemplate the mournful gold coinage of Louis

XIII., 1640, by the side of the Briot patterns of 1618, we may satisfy ourselves that Official Owldom was as paramount in Paris as it has ever been in London.

The uniform excellence of fabric of the French copper from Henry III. to Louis XV. (1575-1774) forms a consideration which has not perhaps been much studied, from the apparent indifference of those most concerned to so humble a topic. Yet it is on his deniers and doubles tournois that we meet with the best portraits of Henry IV., while the series of Louis XIII. (1611-42), including the rare Navarre type of 1635, is most interesting from the graduated diversity of busts of the king. The execution of these coins reminds us very strongly of Briot; and they differ in the most marked manner from the other productions of the same epoch. They occasionally occur in piefort and in silver. One striking characteristic of the whole series from the outset is the presence of French instead of Latin legends—an apparent concession to popular convenience.

The reform in the coinage in 1640-1 comprehended the whole system and the process of fabrication. It was no new project. Henry II. had introduced the German system, superintended by Aubin Olivier, who was expressly commissioned to visit that country and obtain the necessary apparatus. But officialism succeeded in limiting the improvement to the production of medals, jetons, and *pièces de plaisir*, while the ordinary currency was once more left to the hammer. In 1618 Nicolas Briot submitted some patterns of a very superior character; but vested interests again intervened, and they were pronounced too expensive. The actual new coinage consisted of the louis d'or and the demi-louis, the écu d'argent of 60 sols and its moiety and minor divisions down to a twelfth, and the double and denier tournois with head to left. Of the silver écu there are patterns dated 1641; and pieces of 2, 4, 8, and 10 louis were struck in small numbers for presents or orders. The louis was the prototype of the English guinea.

Notwithstanding the introduction of this improvement on the old principle and feeling, separate coinages for

FRANCE: COINS OF HENRY III. AND IV. AND LOUIS XIII. (1585-1635).

Henry III.: franc d'argent, 1585, as King of France and Poland.

Henry III.: denier tournois, 1578.

Henry IV. double tournois, 1610.

Louis XIII.: double tournois, 1611.

Louis XIII.: pattern demi-franc d'argent by Briot, 1618. Piefort.

Louis XIII.: denier tournois, 1635 (for Navarre).

Navarre and other constituent portions of the realm were still deemed necessary, and the former denominations remained in some instances current down to the reign of Louis XIV., who struck the *écu au soleil* in gold, and of whom there is before us a demi-franc of the ancient type with a numeral stamped in to convert *XIII.* into *XIIII.*

The utilisation of residual currency for a new reign or a different issue was carried out to a large and systematic extent. Coins frequently occur struck over others, so that the obverse and reverse are transposed, and this practice seems to have been habitual under Louis XIV. and his successor when the number struck proved to be in excess of the demand; and the surplus metal was thus turned to useful account by creating a numismatic palimpsest.

The coinages of Louis XIV. and XV. are alike remarkable on account of the duration of the reigns and the youth of these monarchs when they were called to the throne. Even where a collection is on representative lines, it can scarcely dispense with specimens of the earliest, middle, and later issues. The pieces with the young heads from 1643 to 1651, and from 1716 to 1720 respectively, are apt to prove more attractive; and the minor divisions of the écus of Louis XIV., 1643-44, the louis and half louis of 1645, and the *liard de France* with crowned bust and French legends; and the écus of his successor, 1716, 1718, 1723, the louis and half louis of 1717, and the copper money of 1719-21, as well as the undated Bearn sol reading on rev. *Prodvit des mines de France*, and the various pieces struck for the colonies, 1717-52, may be particularly mentioned. The colonial sols or double liards between 1717 and 1722 are usually ill struck. Those of 1717 read: *xii. Deniers Colonies;* others have *Colonies Françoises.* For the Windward Islands (*Isles du Vent*) there are silver coins of 12 and 6 sols, 1731, and one of 20 sols for the Indies, as well as a currency in all metals for Pondichéry—the *pagode*, the *royalin* and its multiples, and the *fanam* in more than one variety. Of the older currency of Louis XV. the écu and half écu of 1740-41 are deserving of attention by reason

Louis XIV.: 2 sols, 1644.

Louis XIV.: liard, 1655.

Louis XV.: the "John Law" sol, 1719.

Louis XV.: 6 sols struck for the Windward Isles, 1731.

Louis XV.: petit écu, 1741.

of their superior workmanship and style; and the varied types of the louis are curious. Mention has been made of the *quinzain*, presumably a piece of 15 sols; but no example of this reign seems to be known.

The reign of Louis XVI. offers no features of special importance until we come within measurable distance of the borderland between the old and new *régimes*, when we meet with some striking types significant of the political and constitutional changes which impended over France and the king himself. A series of patterns, proceeding from a variety of sources, marked the *interregnum* prior to the establishment of the consulate, and a second one exists of proposed patterns for the currency under the personal rule of Bonaparte.

A glance at the first fruits of the mint under Louis XVI. side by side with the coins on which he is presented to us as a man prematurely stricken in years, might be alone sufficient to point to some contributory agencies; but the unhappy king appears to have grown corpulent at a very early age, if we may trust the portrait on a piece of 6 sols, struck at Paris in 1783, before the Revolution broke out, and when there could be no power, perhaps no wish, to indulge in caricature. This was in reality the prototype, however, of the republican bust so familiar to us all; and the same realistic tendency, as distinguished from the more or less idealised resemblance, manifests itself in the louis of 1788. Amid the confusion and vacillation naturally attendant on so stupendous and unprecedented a crisis, we cannot be surprised to find, on the one hand, such an extraordinary piece as the 30 sols of 1791 in copper, with the portrait to left and *Louis XVI. Roi des François*, and on rev. the seated figure of Liberty, surrounded by democratic emblems and the legend *La Nation. La Loi. Le Roi;* or, on the contrary, the twofold movement in the coinage for reconciling parties by reissuing from the old dies the youthful head of 1774 and by preparing a pattern, very carefully engraved by Vasselon, of an écu, where the features of Louis are more prepossessingly rendered, but the reverse is on the new lines.

Louis XVI.: pattern écu, 1791.

30 sols, 1791.

2½ sols, 1791.

Dixain, 1791.

3 deniers, 1792.

Pattern sol, 1793.

5-centimes piece, countermarked. ? Mint waste.

Décime made current for double value.

Token for 2 sols, 1792.

Pattern décime, 1793.

The first impulse of the democracy was to disturb the regal system only in the form of external accessories and artificial or inflated values at critical moments. The *livre*, the *sol*, and the *denier* remained the monetary bases for a short term; but the *centime* and *franc* eventually superseded them. We find among the earliest monuments of the Republic—

30 sols in silver with head of Louis XVI. . .	1791
15 sols in silver with head of Louis XVI. . .	1791
Écu and demi-écu with head of Louis XVI. .	1791
5 sols by Monnier	1791-92
2 sols by Monnier	1791-92
∴ Of various types. One of 1792 reads: *Revolution Française.*	
5 sols in silver by Lefevre and Cie.	
2 sols 6 deniers with a helmeted head of Liberty .	1791
Dixain (prototype of *Décime*) in bell metal . .	1791

And in the second period:

24 livres in gold, 6[1] livres in silver . .	1793
5 décimes in copper (*Regeneration Française*) .	1793
1 and 2 sols in copper of two or three varieties .	1793
Décime	l'an 3-4
5 centimes	
1 centime	

In the 3rd and 4th years (1795-96) the Government had recourse to various expedients importing financial embarrassment. A 10 centimes was first put forth as legal tender for ten times its metallic value. In year 4 the décime was made to pass current for two décimes, the 5 centimes for a décime; and a piece actually representing the moiety was struck as a token for 5 centimes. The dilemma may be supposed to have been of short duration, as matters returned to their normal state in year 5. There are two historical relics before us, recalling this crisis, in the shape of a 5 centimes countermarked *décime*, and of a second of year 4 reading *décime*.

The 24 livres of 1793 was the sole effort of the Republic in that metal; and in lieu of the 6 livres it decided

[1] Blanchet (*Manuel*, i. 168) cites the 3 livres, which we have not seen.

on the 5 francs,[1] but not on the divisions or even unit. The issue for the year 10 was the latest with the democratic insignia; that of year 11 bore the effigy of Bonaparte.

From Napoléon I. to the present time there is equally little to arrest the attention or to signalise beyond a few points which it is necessary to denote. The great emperor gradually succeeded in restoring order at home, in spite of the incessant demand for his presence at the head of the army; and he accomplished something toward an improvement and simplification of the currency. There had been from financial motives a tendency, even in the time of Louis XVI., to diminish the intricate volume of separate coinages for the provinces; and the Revolution not only swept away the entire system, but abolished the remaining seigniorial rights in this direction. With the Consulate commenced in some respects a new monetary era: the franc became the basis and unit; and the 5-franc piece of the Republic, after the year 10, or 1802, was reinforced by the franc, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in silver, and the 40 and 20 fr. in gold, current for the whole Republic. But the copper was not recoined, nor did France possess any medium in that metal till 1848. A pattern for a sol was submitted to Bonaparte by Gengembre in 1802, but was not passed; and it was only on the institution of the empire that plated pieces of 5 and 10 centimes were issued to meet public convenience. It is very possible that Napoléon, both as Consul and Emperor, was loth to introduce innovations, and that there was in existence a plentiful supply of the revolutionary *décimes* and their fractions. The consular Executive waited three years (1799-1802) without changing the type; in 1803 the First Consul ventured on placing his own portrait on the national money; and in the following year, when he assumed the imperial dignity, the word *Empereur* was substituted on the obverse for *Premier Consul.* The republican legend on the other side was retained till 1808. So great was the caution which even such a master-spirit deemed it requisite to exercise in adapting the

[1] See Cat. of Denom. *v.* "Franc."

Pattern by Gengembre for a copper sol, 1803.

Kingdom of Italy: 1 soldo, 1807.

¼ franc of Napoléon IV.

coinage of the most powerful State in the world to the system which his genius had created.[1]

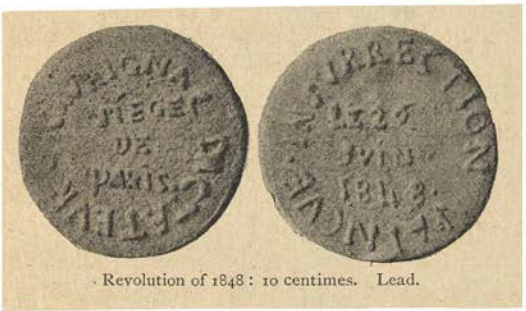
The later numismatic annals[2] concern (1) the money struck on behalf of the two pretenders, Napoléon II. and Henry V.; (2) the project for a revival of the copper coinage for the colonies in 1824 and for internal circulation in 1840; and (3) the second Napoléonic *régime* (1851-70), succeeded by the existing Third Republic. In the name of the King of Rome or Duke of Reichstadt, who died unmarried in 1832, were struck 5, 2, and 1 francs in silver, and 10, 5, 3, and 1 centimes in copper, all dated 1816, and generally found in proof state; the dies are believed to exist. In that of Henry V., better known as the late Comte de Chambord, his mother, the Duchesse de Berri, issued 5, 2, and 1 francs, ascribed to the London mint, a $\frac{1}{2}$ franc said to have proceeded from a private press in the Faubourg St. Honoré, a $\frac{1}{4}$ franc and a small copper piece, which may be a *jeton*, having on reverse *Dieu l'a donné, 29 Septembre 1833*. The dies for the larger denominations are extant; they completely differ from the three used for the others. The series ranges between 1831 and 1833, and is almost unexceptionally unused. The 5 franc occurs both of 1831 and 1832.

The scheme for renewing the copper currency was immediately in connection with the colonies, and had no reference to the employment of such a medium at home. In 1824, shortly prior to the demise of Louis XVIII., some very handsome designs were prepared for a 10-centimes and a 5-centimes piece, but were not adopted. They bore the usual titles and portrait, and a crowned monogram on reverse with *Colonies Françaises* and the date. The plan was carried into effect by Charles X.; but the type and fabric were quite different.

[1] The latest examples of this reign are the 5 francs and 2 francs of 1815 from different dies, the latter by far the rarer.

[2] It may be worth mentioning in a note that the first coinage of Louis XVIII., 1814, is much rarer than those in and after 1815. It consists of 5 francs in silver and 20 francs in gold, and of the former there are two issues or at least mint-marks. It has been said that a 6-livres piece on the old model exists, with the date 1795 and the legend *Louis XVIII. Roi des Français;* but the statement is very problematical.

The want of small denominations seems to have been felt, even with the possibility that the colonial money was current in France, or that a certain residuum was left of the large republican output, and in 1840 appeared a *décime* with the portrait and title of Louis Philippe I., and on reverse *Refonte Des Monnaies De Cuivre.* Strangely enough, of this movement we hear no more.



Revolution of 1848: 10 centimes. Lead.

The features of interest associated with Napoléon III. are restricted to his rather scarce coinage as President, 1852, particularly the pattern 5 francs, which Barré first submitted, the settlement of the bronze currency on a convenient basis, and the historical anticlimax signified by the resort to the Brussels mint for the 5 francs of 1870. The 5 and 10 francs in gold were first introduced in this reign, and the former was doubtless suggested by the American dollar, of which it even followed the two types or modules. The partizans of the Bonaparte family thought fit in 1874 to issue a small coinage in the name of *Napoléon IV.*, the colourless young man, who perished in Africa in 1879.

We have at present to retrace our steps a little to consider a branch of the question to which recent allusion has been made. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, when we begin to lose sight of the Franco-Italian and Franco-Spanish money, noticed elsewhere, we become cognisant of a third class or group of productions, demonstrating the anxiety of France or its rulers to find an outlet for their energy in other quarters and in a different field. About 1700 the mint struck a liard for Canada with *Dovble de*

l'Amerique Françoise, and a royalin, 2 royalins, and 4 royalins for Pondichéry. It was apparently the initiative in a policy which was suspended at the Revolution, but resumed under Charles X. Louis XV. considerably extended the system, perhaps at the instance of John Law of Lauriston, the South Sea Bubbler, and introducer of the copper sol of 1719. In 1717 were issued pieces of 12 deniers for the colonies generally; there are at least three types and various dates; and to these succeeded a livre of 20 sols for the East Indies, a pagode d'or and pieces of 8, 4, 2, and 1 royalins, and fanams, grand fanams, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fanams for Pondichéry, 12 and 6 sols for the Windward Isles (*Isles du Vent*), 1731, and anepigraphic uniface copper sols with *C* crowned for general colonial use. The latter were first struck in 1764, and occur countermarked for Tobago, St. Nevis, St. Christopher's, and other settlements.

Louis XVI. issued a piece of 3 sous in 1781 for general circulation with *Colonies Françaises*, of 3 and 2 sous for the Isles de France et de Bourbon, 1780, 2 and 3 sous for Cayenne, 1781-89, and a fanam for Pondichéry, 1787.[1] The handsomest coin in the whole range is undoubtedly the *piastre decaen*, 1810, with the imperial eagle crowned and *Iles De France Et Bonaparte* on obverse, and the value within a wreath and date on the other side. It is generally regarded as money of necessity, and was struck by General Decaen, governor of the settlement, probably at a local press. Almost all the extant specimens are faulty, even where they are unused. We observe in the legend the substitution of *Bonaparte* for *Bourbon*. The colonial series of Charles X. and Louis Philippe, like the patterns of 1824, was of European module, except a fanam of the latter for Pondichéry in copper, 1836.

The present French Administration has far surpassed its predecessors in the activity which it has displayed in annexing territory and assuming or accepting protectorates over native states, for the whole of which it has been at the pains,

[1] The Bank tokens for 50 and 25 sous for the Mauritius, about 1800, in billon, were probably of local fabrication.

in the same manner as Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, to found a monetary system. The too omnivorous amateur is apt to regret his universality when he discovers that it involves accommodation for coins in silver and copper at least, emanating from Paris, and dedicated to the service of St. Domingo, French Guiana, Cambodia (*Kan-pou-chi*), Patagonia, Madagascar, East Africa, Cochin China, and Tunis. These currencies principally follow the French standard; but that of Patagonia is in centavos and that of St. Domingo in escalins.

Feudal Coinage of France

The feudal or seigniorial money of France, which owed its rise and development to the same agencies as that of Germany, the Low Countries, and Italy, cannot be compared with the latter in any respect save its vast extent and its multifarious character or *personality*. Its origin has been usually traced to the decentralising influence of the enfeebled imperial authority after the death of Charlemagne; but in fact the system and spirit had long acquired a definite growth when the Frankish rule was extended over France and the Marches of Spain, and merely waited for an opportunity to consolidate itself. The government of Charlemagne, alike in this and other parts of his wide dominions, was strictly on a feudal basis, and was parallel with the subordinate control of numerous minor sovereigns of graduated rank and jurisdiction. The difference between a strong and a weak hand really concerned the great feudatories rather than the smaller; and the decline of the monarchy, while it favoured the aggrandisement of such states as Burgundy, Brittany, Aquitaine, and ultimately Normandy, and indirectly opened the way for the English occupation of parts of the kingdom during more than a century, produced equally striking fruits in the settlement on a permanent footing, as a distinct political factor and a dominant social phenomenon, of a

seigniorial caste classifiable under two divisions, the secular and the ecclesiastical, which may be again arranged under two heads, the great and the minor feoffees. Of the relationship of these bodies toward each other and toward the Crown it does not belong to the immediate subject to speak or treat beyond the result which accrued from such an infinite partition of subsidiary political autonomy to the national coinage.

The feudal money of France, subsequently to the reign of Charles le Chauve, was perhaps advisedly very similar in its general character to the regal series. The latter had at that time assumed something approaching a distinct and independent type, and had at all events renounced the primitive and hybrid conceptions legible on the currencies of the earlier races. It was not till a later epoch, when some of the great vassals of the Crown attained wealth, and aspired to vie with the sovereign in the splendour of their display, that we meet with the more sumptuous numismatic productions of feudal origin which, by their individuality of character in portraiture and heraldry, betrayed the coexistence of many masters on the same soil and the qualified power of the reigning monarch.

The dismemberment of the Carlovingian empire shortly after the decease of the founder brings more clearly into view the wide prevalence of the claim to strike money and the actual exercise of the right; but we should probably have seen to a fuller extent that this state of things existed long prior to the Frankish era, if the bulk of the Merovingian money had not by its anonymous nature been so difficult of assignment to the responsible issuers. The normal lists of French rulers, even when they are most elaborate and complete, inadequately convey the state of constitutional parties in a country or region which was not merely parcelled out into separate feudal governments almost absolutely independent, but which included within its area an amount of territory constantly subject to change and redistribution. While the boundaries of France periodically expanded or receded, its divisions underwent perpetual modification or

readjustment; and it is not till we reach the eleventh or twelfth century that we find it easy to reduce to an intelligible form the complex monetary system. Under the generic designation of Frankish coins a vast body of numismatic remains is commonly grouped together; and even at a more advanced epoch such agencies as disputed pretensions, temporary partition of territory among representatives, and coeval *contrefaçons* or imitations, contribute to perplex students. To a large extent the foregoing Catalogues will assist in facilitating an acquaintance with this branch of the French monetary economy by indicating, as far as possible, every locality throughout the kingdom which at any date struck coins, and when and for whom it struck them. In the present place it must suffice to furnish a synopsis of the subject, and to specify the feudatories under the Crown who have been instrumental in forming a series at least equal to that of Germany in its range and diversity.

The provinces of France which long constituted virtually sovereign states were—

Aquitaine	Lorraine	La Marche
Poitou	Normandy	Provence
Burgundy	Gascony	Dauphiné
Brittany	Navarre	Champagne
Alsace or Elsas	Anjou	

In a secondary rank, yet not less self-governing, and in all executive details autocratic, may be classed the baronial or princely houses of—

Bayonne	Nivernais	Perpignan
Bearn	Bourbon and Bourbon-Montpensier	Toulouse
Artois		Narbonne
Boulogne	Dombes	Orange
Perigord	Auvergne	Vienne
Dreux	Limoges	Nevers
Penthièvre	Chalon	Soissons
Maine	Turenne	Vermandois
Chartres	Thouars	Ponthieu
Blois	Angoulême	Ligny
Valois	Saintonge	Bar
Franche-Comté	Armagnac	Valentinois
Vendôme	Roussillon	

At a somewhat lower level, from a territorial as well as political point of view, yet not less exempt from ordinary regal jurisdiction in the arrangement of their internal affairs, were the fiefs or lordships of—

Le Vexin
Nogent-le-Roi
Bondaroi (a châtellenie)
Beaumont-le-Roger
Romorantin
Chateaudun
Perche
Berri
Bourges
Déols
Isoudun
Vierzon
Donzy
Saint-Aignan
Méhun-sur-Yèvre
Chateau-Meillant
Sancerre
Charenton
Linières
Graçay
Brosse-Huriel } Saint-Sévère
La Ferté-Chauderon
Velay
Polignac
Mauléon
Ferenzac
Lectoure } Lomagne
Ferenzaguet
Astarac
Pardiac
Comminges
Lescun
Foix
Castelbon
Besalu
Urgel
Ampurias
Carcassonne } Razez
Béziers and Agde
Omellas (barony)
Montpellier
Anduse
Roquefeuil
Rouergues and Rodez
Albi
Albi-Bonafos
Beaucaire
Cadenet
Seyne
Montélimart
Lyons
Gilley-Franquemont
Bouhelier
Beauffremont
Chatelet Vauvillers
Macon
Tonnerre
Sens
Chateau Porcien
Rethel
Phalsburg and Lixheim
Sedan and Bouillon
Cugnon
Les Hayons
Beauvais
Coucy
Nesle
Montreuil
Douai (châtellenie)
Béthune
Beaumont
Agimont
Fauquembergues
Encre
Péquigny
Elincourt
Crévecœur
Walincourt
Serain
Vaudemont
Verdun
Apremont
Forcalquier

A final series is composed of ecclesiastics, who were practically irresponsible to the Crown in respect of ordinary administrative jurisdiction, and whose various titles or dignities render them susceptible of an assortment under four or five heads—

Archbishops	*Bishops*	
Arles	Le Puy	Carcassonne
Besançon	Agen or Auch	Substantion-Melgueil
Embrun	Strasburgh	Uzès
Lyons	Chalons-sur-Marne	Meaux
Reims	Girone	Verdun
		Langres

Laon	Javouls }	St. Martin de Tours
Autun	Mende }	St. André de Clermont
Noyon	Albi	St. Martial
Cambrai	Cahors	Benedictine Abbey of Massay
Apt		Cluny
Metz	*Abbeys*	Tournus
Avignon		
Saint - Paul - Trois Chateaux	Corbie	*Priory*
Valence and Dié	Saint - Medard de Soissons	Souvigny-le-Vieux
Gap	St. Etienne de Dijon	
Toul	St. Oyen de Joux or St. Claude	*Monastery*
Amiens	St. Florent de Saumur	Gorze
Lodève	Bergues St. Winoc	
Viviers		

Over a community so distributed and so organised, independently of the towns, where a certain share of municipal freedom gradually prevailed, the Kings of France claimed and exerted an authority fettered not by constitutional but by customary limitations, which were jealously guarded and often successfully enforced. In the main, so long as internal affairs were tranquil, the Crown and its more or less immediate dependents maintained an amicable understanding, however; and the restrictions and burdens were chiefly reserved for the *bourgeoisie* and allodial tenants or tillers of the soil; and among other interests in common the aristocracy enjoyed undisturbed possession of the honour and emolument arising from the universal title to strike money. The schedule, which is found above, shews that, whether temporal or spiritual peer, whether duke, seigneur, or *châtelain*, prelate, prior, or abbot, the same indulgence or concession belonged to the position, and even assisted in supporting it. The profits of the local mints entered into the annual accounts; the freer the alloy compatibly with the maintenance of a nominal standard, the higher, of course, was the scale of advantage; and the sole condition imposed by the regal authorities appears to have been that the types should not be a direct counterpart of those employed by the king.

In studying this or any other similarly extensive series, we

mark the rate of progression from almost absolute barbarism to a high state of artistic excellence, and from a single small denomination to a noble and sumptuous currency in all metals. We ought to bear in mind that the measures of political and of monetary importance, however, are not necessarily co-ordinate: some of the most rudimentary examples in cabinets were the product of an age when the feudal element in society was at the height of its prosperity, while the most splendid and delightful specimens in our hands belong to a time when the balance and weight of power had well begun to incline toward the Crown, and many of the greater domains, by a variety of influences, had merged in the monarchy. Again, it is the case that certain of the seigniorial or baronial feoffees have transmitted to us coins, executed during the best period of medallic art, more ambitious and attractive than those of their sovereigns, and that it is within these lines that we have to seek all that is most humanly interesting in portraiture and personal recollection.

We shall once more invite an examination of the Catalogues for a general view of the French feudal mints and numismatic nomenclature. But under several heads it becomes desirable to call attention to points which may not have been touched or treated sufficiently at length elsewhere.

To the general student or inquirer those money-yielding districts of Old France, which offer more than a purely French interest, necessarily acquire a certain precedence; and to Englishmen and English-speaking folk throughout the world there will always be a mysterious charm in coins which were witnesses of the military transactions and protracted rule of the Anglo-Saxon race on French soil, or which, in the case of Orange, formed the cradle of a house importantly associated with English history and English constitutional freedom. So far back as the time of the Crusades the territorial area of this fief was considerably abridged by partitions, and it is on foreign soil and in the stock of Orange-Nassau that we have to look for the

Normandy. Aquitaine. Guyenne. Poitou. Anjou. Maine. Viennois. Orange. Avignon.

sources of the fame which the house will always continue to enjoy. Its genesis was French; but its heroes were Hollanders. The earliest coins are deniers of Guillaume, 1182-1219. But the most interesting remains belong to William the Silent, Maurice of Nassau, and William Henry, afterward William III. of Great Britain. A link between the old home of the family and the theatre of its historical exploits is found in the retention of the fleur-de-lis in the arms, sometimes with, sometimes without, the cornets. A 10-stuiver piece of 1749, otherwise anonymous, has a lis on the pillar on obverse. A cornet presents itself on a bronze penny of the Orange Free State, 1874.

Even in the capital itself the regent Bedford (John with the Wooden Sword) exercised sovereign authority during many years, and struck coins significant of interrupted or divided autonomy. In Avignon we recognise the temporary political phenomenon which produced a *lacuna* in the papal numismatic series at home, and transports us to a foreign territory for the pontiffs from 1309 to 1408. The Viennois falls within the present category, because in the tenth century Vienne itself formed the home of a Venetian trading colony, which had its own quarter. The coins struck for Dauphiny after the union or cession by the independent rulers in 1343 bore the distinguishing mark of two dolphins. A billon *douzain* of Louis XII. (1497-1515) has the quartered shield of France and Dauphiny surmounted by a crowned lis.

In an almost equally striking yet totally different manner the three localities indicated in the margin signalised themselves by the production of types, which became generic or standard, and were copied far beyond their own frontier, and even the boundaries of France. The *gros tournois* was not only the first step taken toward a development of the coinage after the return of Louis IX. from the Holy Land in 1250-51, but became the model for similar denominations or value in several parts of Europe, where the belief in its acceptability or the force of servile imitation led

Saint-Martin de Tours.
Substantion-Melgueil.
Dombes.

in some instances to the retention of the original legend. The most ancient piece associated with the city and abbey is a denier with the name of *Unister*, apparently long anterior to the grant of Charles the Simple in 926. The *monnaie melgorienne*, which seems to have been at first of the Carlovingian and subsequently of the Narbonne type, goes back to the tenth century, and diffused itself over the south of France. The reason for its popularity is not obvious. Originally in the hands of the Counts of Melgueil, it passed in 1215 to the Bishops of Maguelonne, who in 1262 struck a special currency with Mohammedan inscriptions for the use of traders with Egypt and Barbary, and thereby incurred the displeasure of His Holiness Clement IV. It was a proceeding of which the record sheds a sidelight on the commercial relations of that part of France in the Middle Ages, and bears an analogy to similar traces in the Viennois and Bourbonnais.

The money of Dombes, a territory which had formerly made part of the kingdom of Arles, is entitled to consideration under two aspects: the singular celebrity of the 5-sols pieces with the portrait of Marie de Montpensier, 1608-27, their wide service as models for the moneyers of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, and their welcome reception in the East at a premium; and the *testons d'or* of Jean II. and Pierre II., Ducs de Bourbon, 1459-1503, which preceded those belonging to the regal series. This line of princes was unsurpassed in the grandeur and variety of their currency, which embraced all metals, and comprehended denominations from the sextuple louis to the copper *denier tournois*. The later holders of the title of *Prince de Dombes* appear to have resorted to the mint at Paris.

The numismatic chronicle of the Bretons forms not only a broken and obscure record, but is imperfect at the commencement to an extent which leaves far too much to the imagination, although the long survival of primitive habits in this province and its actual condition form a basis for inferring that its monetary requirements were formerly of the humblest and most limited character. Doubtless the Frankish currency found its way

Brittany. Burgundy. Lorraine.

in the eighth and ninth centuries—the earliest point of time to which we are able to go back even in the majority of cases—to Rennes, Nantes, Treguire, and other centres ; and the first stage of progress was the local imitation of the Carlovingian deniers at Rennes and Nantes. It is not till the eleventh century and the reign of Conan II. (1040-66) that the attribution of coins becomes easy and confident. But whatever may be the amount of information either lost or hitherto unrecovered, the matter is narrowed in this particular instance to a certain measurable radius by the apparent peculiarity that, beyond three or four great feudal chieftains, who constantly struggled for the supremacy, the seigniorial element was never actively developed as in all other parts of France ; and the reasonable probability therefore is that future research, if it accomplishes important results, will chiefly add to our knowledge of the origin of the Rennes and Nantes mints and of their most ancient productions. Many other seats of coinage, as we shall have seen from the Catalogue, eventually arose ; but these were doubtless the earliest. The perturbed state of the country, agitated alternately by civil war, invasion by the Franks, and piratical inroads by the Northmen, coupled with the relative absence of commercial or even agricultural activity, forbids us, however, to be very sanguine of rendering the annals appreciably more complete. We perceive how, even in Normandy, the numismatic material is, after several modern *trouvailles*, scanty to excess, and again the examples, which have come to light there, do not encourage the hope that the Breton money of the first epoch was less barbarous or more instructive. In fact, the coinage of the Dukes of the Bretons presented no improvement or variety apart from the progressive movement in that of France itself, by which it was visibly influenced, as it had been by the Teutonic types introduced into that part of the empire by Pepin le Bref and his successors ; and the later money, not long prior to the incorporation of the duchy with France, reflected very closely some of the diversified and attractive patterns brought into use under the house of Valois.

Brittany deserves to be comprised in the Anglo-Gallic zone by reason of the occasional exchange of relations between the two countries from the tenth to the fourteenth century — the asylum obtained in England by Alen II., Barbetorte, during the Norman occupation, the dramatic story of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, and the part played by Edward III. in the contest for the crown between Jean de Montfort and Charles de Blois. The deeds of daring ascribed to more than one of the early dukes, and especially to the just-mentioned Alen II. (937-52), may have constituted the foundations of the romance of *Arthur of Little Britain*, which became popular in England from the familiarity of the name, and is indeed a work of more than ordinary merit. It is supposed that Alen II. was the first who assumed the title of Duke of the Bretons—a form which recommended itself to some of his successors, who are, however, found on their coins with varying designations as *Comes* (*i.e.* of Rennes or Vannes), *Dux Britaniæ*, or simply *Dux*. After her marriage to two kings of France in succession, Anne of Brittany, the royal lady whom we usually associate with a splendid *livre d'Heures*, continued to place her name alone on the Breton currency. An *écu d'or* without date reads on obverse: *Anna D.G. Fran. Regiã Et Britonvm Dvcissa.* In a second she styles herself *Dux Britonum.* This legend possibly referred to the interval between the death of Charles VIII. and her remarriage to Louis XII., or to the period of her second widowhood. It was not till about 1530 that the formal political union with France was consummated, and that we cease to find special provincial issues for this division of the kingdom.

Burgundy.

In ordinary history the name of BURGUNDY is almost exclusively identified with the duchy as it existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and with the careers and fortunes of two or three great military and political characters, such as Philip le Bon, Charles le Téméraire, and Philip le Beau. There had been, however, from the same period—the middle or third quarter of the ninth century—two other governments of a regal com-

plexion which, originally formed under the auspices of Charles le Chauve, were united about 933 under Rodolph II., and incorporated with the German Empire by Otho III. a century later. The territory so annexed comprehended a considerable portion of Switzerland, Franche-Comté, the duchies of Chablais and the Genevois, the barony of Faucigny, the county of Maurienne, Macon, Chalon, Lyon, Dauphiny, Arles, Forcalquier, Provence, and other provinces. The duchy (primarily margraviat) of Burgundy, with which we are more generally acquainted, was a parcel of the ancient kingdom of Neustria, and was created in 877 by Charles le Chauve in favour of his brother-in-law, Richard le Justicier. It enjoyed a duration of almost exactly 600 years, and was eventually and finally absorbed in 1477-78, after the death of Charles le Téméraire, by France under Louis XI.

The Burgundian money of what we must term the regal era was to a large extent of a baronial and episcopal stamp, and down to the eleventh or twelfth century retained facial testimony of the survival of German prestige. The instances where a feudal coinage was authorised by the Kings of France are found to be extremely few and unimportant; and so long as the balance of power remained on the side of the house of Hohenstaufen, and the empire preserved its cohesion, this portion of modern France, Switzerland, and Savoy continued to be Teutonic in a political and proprietary sense. It was the seigniorial spirit of autonomy which slowly and surely undermined the central authority and prepared the way for great territorial and constitutional changes.

Of the coinage of the later and independent duchy, which from comparatively limited possessions at the outset in the ninth century rose by virtue of manifold agencies to an equality with first-class European Powers, and successively acquired the sovereignty over Flanders and many of the minor fiefs in the Low Countries and the north of France, we have had occasion to speak in the Catalogues. The French numismatists usually range the entire Burgundian series under their own system; but this course does

not seem to be more reasonable than that which claims for France the German Emperors of the West, or, indeed, any rulers anterior to Charles le Chauve. The monetary alliance with Burgundy is clearly narrowed not merely to the duchy, but to those portions of it which were appropriated by Louis XI. in 1477-78, and from that date the autonomous coinage limited itself to the titular pretensions of the house of Austria, which were maintained almost within living memory. Till the outbreak of the French Revolution the Valois and Bourbon dynasties scarcely exerted any sensible influence on the destinies of the Netherlands for good or for evil. German and Spanish ascendency, the rise of Holland, and English sympathy and help, put a term to farther projects of conquest in this quarter; and the numismatic history of much of the extensive possessions of the last Dukes of Burgundy—of Flanders, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburgh, the Dutch Provinces—merges in that of communities governed by wholly different conditions. The former currency or currencies of Burgundy are lost in those of France on the one hand, and of the Flemings, Austrians, Spaniards, and Hollanders on the other; and so far as the duchy proper was concerned, it does not seem to have preserved, after its seizure by the French, like Dauphiny and Navarre, any share of its old individuality, but, as in the case of Brittany and Normandy, to have conformed to the general monetary regulations of the kingdom. A *coup de main* extinguished the growth of six centuries; but let us remember that the seigniorial or baronial element survived, and that, for the most part, the tenants under the Crown of Burgundy were also the tenants under that of the new master, and parted with none of their local jurisdiction.

We have had occasion to note how, under the reign of Edward III., the monetary relations between England and the Netherlands had already become tolerably constant and friendly; and it is interesting, in connection with the Dutch copies of the rose-noble of Edward IV., to observe that so late as 1469 a conference was held at Bruges between the representatives of the English prince and those of Charles le

Téméraire, Duke of Burgundy, to discuss international questions of coinage and exchange. The growing demands of trade, and the active and profitable intercourse which England then maintained with Flanders, as well as with Holland, rendered imperative as simple a basis of calculation as possible.

Lorraine and Bar.

Lorraine (*Lotharingia*) was originally one extensive district, subsequently divided into Upper and Lower Lorraine, of which the latter became permanently distinct, and in fact comprised a large share of the Flemish portion of the more modern duchy of Burgundy. Haute-Lorraine, on the other hand, constituted from the tenth century an important fief of the empire, and at a more advanced period of the French Crown, to which it paid homage down to 1465. In 1419 a marriage had brought the duchy of Bar into the same house; and in 1542 the united sovereignty, in the person of the then reigning Duke Antoine (1508-44), was declared a free and independent government. In 1738 François III. exchanged Lorraine with Louis XV. for the grand-dukedom of Tuscany, and in 1766 the province and territory were united to the French Crown.

The earliest known coinage of this region and state precedes its partition by Otho I., and consists of deniers of the *Christiana Religio* and Temple type of Gislebert (916-40) with a cross on rev. cantoned with points. That of Haute-Lorraine, with which we are more directly concerned, seems to commence in the middle of the eleventh century, within a century of the apparent conclusion of the older series. We have thus three numismatic epochs: 1, the coinage of undivided Lorraine, *c.* 900-*c.* 950; 2, that of Basse-Lorraine, *c.* 959-*c.* 1140; 3, that of Haute-Lorraine, 1048-1766, if we are to include the interval between 1738, when Stanislas I., King of Poland, father-in-law of Louis XV., acquired the domain and title by exchange, and the ultimate cession to the Crown.

Our acquaintance with the by far most interesting and important division, the autonomous money of Lorraine proper,

has been greatly improved by the researches of M. Robert, whose papers on the subject and well-known Catalogue (1886) represent the best means which we possess of studying this enormous body of monuments, so infinitely varied in their character and aspect, and forming a sort of link between the French and German schools of workmanship and feeling.

The numerous places of origin, of which the earliest were Saint-Dié, Remiremont, and Nancy, do not necessarily account for diversity of pattern, as the same moneyer frequently officiated at several points; but the changes of taste and development of art and heraldry, even within the most prosperous period alone—the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—are quite sufficient to explain the presence of manifold varieties, of which that where an armed hand, issuing from a cloud, grasps a sword, was copied from the banner of René II., and commemorated the war between Lorraine and Burgundy. It was this prince (1473-1508) to whom we owe the introduction of a new gold écu in place of the old Florentine type employed by the Dukes of Bar, as well as of the *grand écu d'argent*, with the duke on horseback and the date 1488—the first instance of the notation of the year of issue. His immediate successor, Antoine (1508-44), followed some of his types, and may be, perhaps, considered as having brought the coinage to its highest perfection, and having witnessed the best period of independence and power. The French occupation from 1634 to 1661 led to the complex anomaly of three parallel currencies: that of the invaders; an anonymous local issue on behalf of the Duke Nicole François; and certain pieces struck by the latter during his exile at Florence. This political episode was a foretaste of what was to come; and the later rulers of Lorraine in a manner prepared their subjects for the future by resorting to French rather than Teutonic models.[1]

Metz was a busy and prominent monetary centre long prior even to the existence of the duchy, within whose limits

[1] The titles of *Duke of Gueldres* and *King of Sicily and Jerusalem* on some of the Lorraine series under René or Renaud II., 1473-1508, etc., appear to have been temporarily borne *jure uxoris*.

it lay; and the series of early Messine deniers is very desirable and curious. We furnish in the Catalogues and Lists some useful information touching the coinages of the bishops and sheriffs, and of those which preceded them. The mint appears to have been independent of the dukes, and was not employed by them.

Metz.

In the first Catalogue we have given, under Strasburgh and other Alsatian mints, all the particulars connected with the monetary production of this province, and under *Meran* will be found a reference to the coinage for their Tyrolese possessions of the ancient Counts of the Tyrol down to the time of Sigismund of Hapsburg, Margraf of Upper Alsace or Elsas. The territory originally constituted part of the Frankish kingdom of Austrasia, and has been by turn French and German, till it was ceded to Germany by the diplomatic arrangements of 1871. It was divided at a very early period into Upper and Lower Elsas, and had belonged to France by cession or seizure since 1697, when it was lost by the fortune of war a few years ago. Within its limits, which represented till recently the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, lay several important seats of coinage, and we have noted the introduction of the steel roller at Ensisheim in Upper Alsace by the Austrian rulers about 1580. This mint was fairly prolific from that date to the middle of the following century, and the money is often recognisable from the traces of the process by which it was struck, but does not usually bear the place of origin, the sole indication being the addition of *Landgr. Als.* to the titles.

Alsace. Strasburgh.

The landgraviat of Lower Alsace long formed part of the temporalities of the See of Strasburgh.

The houses and titles of VALOIS and BOURBON occupy a special place of honour as those which gave to France its reigning dynasties from 1328 to the Revolution. The former, originally a fief of the house of Vermandois, was united to the Crown by Philip Augustus in 1214 upon the death of Eleonore, Comtesse de Saint Quentin et de Valois,

Valois. Bourbon. Bourbon-Montpensier.

and continued to be a royal appanage even after the accession of the family, in the person of Philip VI., to the throne. It comprised in 1285 the historical domains of Ferté-Milon and Pierrefonds (of which the chateau was restored by Viollet-le-Duc for Napoléon III.). Bourbon or the Bourbonnais had been formed out of the ancient margraviat of Burgundy by Charles the Simple, and comprised domains in Berri, Nevers, Autun, and Auvergne. The Sires, subsequently Ducs, de Bourbon struck money from the thirteenth century, and we find them involved in altercations with the Priors of Souvigny upon this subject. But the coinage associated with this great family in its feudal stages of development owes its repute to the branch of Bourbon-Montpensier, on which we have dwelt in the account of the numismatic products of Dombes. The latest researches do not seem to have brought to light any monuments of the Bourbons themselves beyond a few insignificant deniers struck independently or in alliance with Souvigny.

This group of names which is here presented is primarily of personal interest, and is a connecting link between the numismatic department and those of history and biography. We do not ordinarily identify with such a question as that before us celebrated characters of past times, whose renown or repute seems to rest on literary, political, or military grounds. We seldom think of Raoul de Coucy, of the Courtenays, of Mazarin, of Sully, of Turenne, and lastly, of the overbearing and rapacious Minister of Louis XIII., the Maréchal d'Encre, as owners of seigniorial possessions which conferred the right of striking money, and of the favourite of Henri IV. as the employer of a numismatic staff modelled on that of his royal master. The Seigneurs of Chateaumeillant had exercised the privilege from the eleventh century; but Sully himself carried out the operations on a more extended and systematic scale; and his descendants continued to enjoy the power till the reign of Louis XV. Of Mazarin, in respect of his acquisitions of property in the Nivernais and elsewhere, and of the Maréchal d'Encre indi-

Coucy.
Chateaumeillant.
Moers.
Chateauneuf.
Turenne.
Encre.

FRENCH FEUDAL COINS.

1

2

3

4

5

1. *Pavilion d'or* of the Black Prince, struck at Bordeaux.
2. *Hardi d'or* of Charles VII. of France, as Duke of Aquitaine, 1422-61, struck at La Rochelle.
3. *Lion d'or* of Philip le Beau, Duke of Burgundy, 1493-1506.
4. Copper *liard* of Charles, Duc de Nevers, 1613.
5. *Denier* of the Priory of Souvigny-le-Vieux, 13th c.

vidually, there do not appear to be any monetary remains; but of the fief of Encre or *Anchora* there are early coins belonging to the original holders from the Count of Flanders in the twelfth century; and the house of Courtenay is represented by a few deniers bearing the names of Pierre de Courtenay, who married in 1181 the heiress of Moers, and of the two consorts of his daughter, Mahaut de Courtenay.

A singular instance here occurs, in which, from the early years of the fifteenth century (1417-19), a lordship in Burgundy remained, amid all the political vicissitudes of succeeding times, and in the presence of a formal cession to the Crown of France in 1536, till the Revolution (1793) in the hands of the Duke of Würtemburg, whose ancestor, Eberhard IV., acquired it by his marriage with Henriette de Montbeliard. There are pieces of Count Ulric (1520-26) with two trout back to back in the shield and *Comes. Montis. Bellig.;* but the first regular coinage was under Frederic I., who established a mint at Montbeliard in 1585, and struck money there for his French vassals, chiefly of low denominations; the series was carried by his successors down to 1720. There are the 6 and 3 kreutzer, the 3 and 1 batzen, and the liard; the last with the portrait of the Duke of Würtemburg and the legend *Liard de Montbeliard* for the sake of distinction.

Montbeliard.

Of rarities and *introuvables* in the entire French series it will have been probably collected from occasional remarks that there is an extraordinary profusion—sufficiently so to deter the modern collector from engaging in the attempt to render himself complete or consecutive; and it happens here, as we have previously observed, that certain pieces were apparently struck at the time for presents only or as mint essays, and exist nowhere outside the Bibliothèque. This more particularly applies, of course, to the regal class; and a study of the pages of Hoffman will soon corroborate the statement and view. But in the feudal coinage it is equally the case that there are examples of the rarest occurrence

even in France itself, and the cause in this case may be the paucity of the original output and the lack of interest in such memorial of the ancient noblesse on the part of decayed representatives and in the presence of modified institutions. On the other hand, exceptional facilities seem to be afforded to privileged persons by the authorities at the mint for procuring restrikes of coins of which the dies have been preserved, and many instances occur in which the latter are in private hands, and are periodically multiplied as necessity requires.[1] The sole advantage accruing from this otherwise undesirable policy is that one has the opportunity of looking upon such a piece as the *scudo di oro*, struck by Louis XII. for Naples, in all its pristine freshness.[2]

It is next to an impossibility to concentrate in a single focus the most conspicuous *desiderata* in such a series, where the field is so wide, where variety and artistic pretensions are so marked, and where the baronial or feudal element is so strong. From the point of view of the technical numismatist, who studies and cherishes infinitesimal detail, and discovers there from time to time precious clues or suggestions, the endeavour might prove hopeless, while it would perhaps be superfluous; but to collectors of a less severe type it may be neither impracticable nor useless to note certain items which help to lend importance and value to an assemblage of these monuments of past ages on different accounts, yet principally by reason of collateral associations.

The Merovingian sous d'or of purely French origin with names and portraits or of special mints.

The deniers and oboles of Pepin le Bref.

The deniers and oboles of Charlemagne (contemporary issues).

The Anglo-Gallic series, especially the gold florin and guiennois and Anglo-Gallic baronial money.

The gold coinage of Louis IX.

The Franco-Italian and Franco-Spanish series, especially the former.

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[1] For example, the silver and copper series of Napoléon II., 1816, and the 5 fr., 2 fr., and 1 fr. of Henry V., 1831-32.

[2] Two silver proofs were offered for sale in the Dillon Catalogue, 1892, Nos. 394-95, without a hint as to their character and origin.

The *francs d'argent* of Henry III. and IV. in fine state.
The money of Francis II. and Mary of Scotland.
The patterns made by Nicolas Briot for a new coinage under Louis XIII., 1618.
The 4, 8, and 10 louis pieces of Louis XIII., 1640.
The baronial money of Dombes and Turenne.
The colonial series from Louis XIV. to Louis XVI.

∴ Many of these coins are at best roughly struck.

The copper sol of 1719, brought out at the instance of John Law of Lauriston.
Any of the currency from Louis XI. to Henry IV. *in fine state.*
Any *carefully struck* specimens prior to the first Revolution.
Patterns appertaining to the revolutionary period (1791-1803).

The current value of the very rare or very interesting pieces comprehended in the foregoing enumeration is, it is to be feared, subject to the normal uncertainty attendant on all such property, and to the modifying effect which discoveries of additional specimens naturally produce; and the more artificial the previous estimate, the more serious becomes in such cases the decline or reaction. On the whole, there is perhaps a greater number of dear coins in this section than in any other, and where the price is low, it is, as a rule, because the condition is poor, or there has been a large find. In England, and still more in Germany and the Netherlands, there are very few examples even of high rarity which exceed the limit of £25; but the French amateur has to calculate on giving from 1000 to 3000 francs for many pieces indispensable in a really fine collection; and from the temporary relationship between France and Italy between 1470 and 1515 his cabinet is not complete without several specimens of an equally costly description in the Franco-Italian coinage. In other words, he renders a very attractive group outside his own country as inaccessible to the majority of buyers as those actually or directly belonging to France. It is the same with the Franco-Spanish money; and it may be added that the very questionable principle by which the Frankish and other lines of princes anterior to Charles le Chauve or Hugues Capet are claimed as French, similarly tends to enhance the expense of procuring their coins.

A remarkable feature in connection with the French series is the sparing extent to which it occurs in sales or catalogues beyond the French border by comparison with others; and looking at the fact that the finest French porcelain, books, furniture, and paintings find their way to other parts of the Continent and to England, it is strange that so many of the more uncommon coins, particularly in the feudal or provincial class, are almost unknown to foreigners. At the same time, except as to capital rarities, it is to be said that the valuation placed on specimens by local numismatists is seldom reached abroad, if it is indeed at home, and that the figures quoted by Hoffman and other *experts* must be received with allowance by any who are not solicitous of entering into rash investments.

XV. SPAIN

This portion of the Peninsula shared the fortune of the remainder of Western Europe in having for its earliest conquerors and occupants, of whom there is any distinct record, certain successive hordes of Northmen—Alani, Suevi, Vandals, Visigoths—who, after ravaging much of the intervening region, formed settlements in Spain, from which ultimately evolved in turn the Visigothic and Moorish kingdoms and all that conferred greatness, if not commercial prosperity, on the Spanish people. The Visigoths or West Goths, a branch of the tribal community which established itself in Italy, extended their sway over Spain, Portugal, and the Pyrenean provinces of France, and to secure their coast from the piratical attacks of their African neighbours, they pursued the novel course of acquiring the coast-line on that side and a command of the ports. It is evident that the African or Moorish Power was not long in gaining the ascendency, and in retaliating by incursions into Spain, which resulted in the destruction of the existing rulers and the rise

of that strange Mohammedan political era which had its precedent and parallel in the Arabian domination in Sicily. But in the Iberian Peninsula the influence proved far more powerful and prolonged, and even when the actual authority of the Moorish Kings of Granada was extinguished some years after the union of Castile and Arragon under Ferdinand and Isabella, the former masters of the country left their enduring impress on its people, its language, and its architecture. The Moors or Mauritanians were the makers of Spain. Of their predecessors there are no numismatic or other monuments of any importance. The Suevic and Visigothic coinages are probably the most barbarous in point of style ever produced within the confines of Europe, and do not seem to have undergone any improvement during the period of that rule over parts of Spain. They exhibit the principles of medallic art reduced to their rudiments, and form a powerful contrast to that of the Ostrogoths, of which some of the later examples, after the renunciation of imperial names and busts, are highly creditable and interesting, and indicate the employment of skilful engravers, more likely to have been Greeks than Italians. We shall perhaps never arrive at an exact knowledge of the reasons or circumstances which exercised on bodies of settlers of cognate origin such divergent effects; but it is presumable that, while in Spain the influence and traditions of the old Hellenic culture had completely expired, the Gothic conquerors of Italy enjoyed the advantage of the Indo-Greek civilisation, of which we discover such early traces at Venice, and of which the Byzantine jurisdiction over Ravenna and Naples, concurrently with that of foreign invaders elsewhere, favoured the growth and establishment.

The Visigothic series, chiefly confined to gold trientes, at first of imperial, and subsequently of independent, types, extends from the sixth to the eighth century. The mints are Barcelona, Toulouse, Narbonne, Emerita, and Toledo. There also exist of the later rulers small silver coins, probably the tenth of the triens, of inferior workmanship to the latter, but of similar type. The moneyers engaged evidently

possessed a conversance with the alphabet and the language which they used, and with the art of engraving inscriptions, but had lost the power, brought to such perfection by the Greeks and Romans, of rendering the human lineaments, which became in their hands puerile caricatures. No bronze money is known; and it is fairly conjectured that the Roman coins of the smallest module and denomination served the purpose in ancient times, as they did at a comparatively recent date, under the name of *ochavos* or the eighth of the silver denarius just mentioned. The Suevic monetary system, which partly preceded the Visigothic, and partly ran parallel with it, and copied its types, was much on the same lines, and similarly included the triens and denarius. There is a specimen of the latter with the bust and titles of Honorius, and on the rev. *Ivssv. Richiari. Reges.*; this coin might or might not have been struck before the death of the Emperor in August 423, but most probably is to be referred to a date prior to that event—between 410 and 423. The Suevic mints were Bracara and Emerita, of which the latter was acquired by the Visigoths about 457, and remained a seat of their coinage during some centuries. The name occurs in full on a triens of Ervigius, 680-87, when the Suevic power had entirely determined and disappeared, and in the legend is followed by the word *Pivs*, which may be understood, like other epithets found on these pieces, as applying to the sovereign rather than the place.

The money of the Mohammedan princes, which was produced both in Morocco and in Spain, must be regarded as forming a branch of Oriental numismatic literature, but is of general interest by reason of the unusually precise clues which it affords in many instances to the place and period of fabrication, and to the new localities which, under the Almovarides and Almohades, were rising into prominence, as we there first hear of such centres as Seville, Cordova, Xeres, and Granada as seats of coinage, and are struck by meeting with the mention of the Alhambra as a mint.

The domination of the Moors long survived the rise and aggrandisement of states, professing Christian tenets, in

Leon, Castile, Navarre, Arragon, and Provence; and these, which constituted the germs of the modern and existing kingdom of Spain, became in due course the sources of some very interesting coinages of more or less peculiar types. That of Arragon in the reign of Sancho Ramires (1063-94) exhibits a not very marked advance on the Visigothic style and execution; but the following century witnessed the fruit of some beneficial influence, probably of French or Italian origin, at least on the portraiture, as we see in an anonymous dinhero of Arragon, with the *Provincia* or Provence reverse, and *Rex Aragone*, ascribable to some period about 1200. The bust in profile is more usual, but one of Martin (1396-1400) is full-faced in a tressure on the model of the English and Dutch groats. It was in his person that the house of Barcelona became extinct, and was succeeded by that of Castile, which prepared the way for the ultimate union under Ferdinand and Isabella in 1479. The extension of English influence and interest in this direction had been promoted first by the matrimonial alliance between Edward I. and Eleonora of Castile in 1253, and again by the accession of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Aquitaine, and Guienne, in the succeeding century to the throne of that kingdom and to the titular sovereignty of Portugal *jure uxoris*.

Castile and Leon.

Spain merely followed the customary mediæval incidence in a division among several more or less independent communities, but participated with Sicily and Southern Italy in the political and religious anomaly, by which during a very protracted and, it may almost be said, the most interesting period a considerable share of its soil was in the hands of Mohammedans. There was, apart from the struggle for supremacy between various provinces, that between the two Bibles. From the fourth to the fifteenth century one of the most Catholic regions in Europe formed debatable ground, where the principles of Christianity were not then held and vindicated by the dominant race. The separate consolidation of Arragon, Leon, and Castile, and their eventual fusion into one government,

formed the commencement of the empire on which it was once said that the sun never set, and on which it has long set for ever. The united kingdom of Castile and Leon proved to be the central point, to which the remainder of the Spanish territories successively gravitated ; and by virtue of a few capable rulers, and still more of the favouring course of events, this corner of Europe acquired a temporary preponderance, which carried with it the elements of decay ; for the spread of Spanish rule over so much of the Continent and over America so near to the unification of the monarchy was a policy which necessarily weakened the mother-country, and impeded its internal development.

Numismatically, the absence of healthy political life is not often of great moment, and is even apt to prove the source of interesting phenomena ; and, moreover, neither in this case nor in others which have occurred to notice was the union of crowns tantamount to monetary or even executive homogeny. The coinage of Castile and Leon was that which, subsequently to the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella as titular rulers of all Spain, enjoyed the widest circulation, yet Arragon, Cataluña, Spanish or Upper Navarre, and Valencia long preserved their special currencies and the types familiar to the people, and so late as the reign of Charles V. certain silver pieces struck for Arragon with his own bust and that of his mother, Joanna, bore on their face a recollection of the then historical contest between Christianity and Mohammedanism in the four Moors' heads and the legend *Trophea. Regnvm. Aragonv.*

The too literal heraldry of the early Spanish money gave a lion as the symbol of Leon (*Legio*) and a castle as that of Castile ; and alike on the temporary and permanent union of those two states the cognisances are found occupying either side of the coins or the cantoned reverses. The introduction of portraits sometimes displaced the lion, and the employment of new types, as the paschal lamb on a piece of John II. (1406-54), made it necessary to dispense with the castle. But, as a general rule, through the course of centuries down to the present day, excepting the brief

republican interval (1869-70), these ancient bearings, charged since the advent of the house of Bourbon with the fleurs-de-lis, have remained as memorials of the sources of the national unity and greatness. The paschal lamb, with the flag, which had been brought into vogue in France under Louis X. (1314-16), was here more immediately borrowed from Toulouse, but was an experiment which was not repeated. A peculiarity in this series strikes the observer in the crowned initial or name of the reigning sovereign, as shewn in the engraving of the paschal lamb coin,

LEON AND CASTILE: JOHN II., 1406-54.

and in a second of the same epoch with the castle on reverse and *John* (for *Johannes*) crowned on obverse. The portraits on coins, which often have their own story to tell, underwent a good deal of modification in treatment from time to time, and Arragonese influence is perceptible in those which accompany the *cornadi* of Sancho IV. (1294-95) and Alfonso XI. (1312-50), and in the profile within a tressure of Henry IV. (1454-75), which materially varies from the full-face likeness on other examples of that prince. It is curious that Ferdinand and Isabella, in their well-known type with the busts *vis-à-vis*, reproduced one which had existed in Visigothic times, and which subsequently commended itself to Germany and (in one instance) England, when the latter was marked out by Philip II. as a Spanish colony or appanage. It may be pointed out that in the legend of a gold escudo of Philip much posterior to the death of Mary the word *Hispan* appears to have been altered into *Hisp: Ang.*, to suit it for issue in the to-be-subjugated country. We are sometimes accustomed to think and speak of Spain as a great nation of former days; but

the most flourishing term is really comprised within three reigns, those of Ferdinand and Isabella, Charles V., and Philip II., and it is to be further remembered that the power of Philip was sustained by the prestige of his father rather than by his own capabilities.

The wealth of the country, as in some other cases, outlasted its political and military importance, and centuries after the commencement of retrogression or decline, the coinage preserved its standard and integrity. The money struck by Ferdinand and Isabella themselves presented some existing, and a few fresh, types and denominations. Prior to the consolidation of the monarchy, heavy gold pieces had been coined by Peter the Cruel (1350-68), John II. (1406-54), and Henry IV. (1454-75) of Castile and Leon; but, judging from their present rarity, doubtless on a frugal scale. The comparatively common occurrence of the gold money of united Spain from the outset, except certain higher multiples of the pistole or escudo, indicated, on the contrary, the introduction of the metal into general use for commercial purposes *pari passu* with a similar movement in Portugal. A large gold coin of Ferdinand and his consort bears the numeral XX. for the value—presumably in escudi. Their lengthened and prosperous reign witnessed the continuance of the *blanca* with the crowned initials (*F. Y.*) on obverse, and a return to the Visigothic *vis-à-vis* style of portraiture with all the improvement at the command of more modern engravers. But the most notable features in the new coinage were the appearance of the *real* as the silver, and that of the *maravedi* as the copper unit, each with its divisions or multiples. It was the earliest attempt to place the Spanish currency on a more convenient and intelligible footing, and superseded the ancient monetary system and the circulation of the primitive *ochavos* to a large extent, although the predominance of feudal sentiment down to quite recent times proved an insuperable obstacle to a really national coinage. At the same time, as we have observed to have been the case in Brittany, and as we shall find to be equally an incidence of Portuguese history, the numismatic

monuments other than regal which have descended to us in Spain are provincial, not seigniorial, and represent the partial survival of independent political life in half a dozen states where the Christian had necessarily supplanted the Mohammedan rule, and the latter had left no allodial traces of its existence. The only cases where monetary privileges were enjoyed by bodies or institutions other than the Crown were certain monasteries and churches at Segovia, Santiago, and a few other points which received the authority to strike coins in the twelfth century (1109-57), and this limitation will be found to have extended to Portugal, both before and after its severance from Castile.

Many of the Spanish coins even down to the present century display the peculiarity of having the place of origin, the moneyer, and the value on either side of the obverse or reverse, or as part of the legend. The mint is sometimes indicated by an initial and sometimes by a symbol. In a dinhero of Fernando III. of Castile and Leon, 1230-52, Burgos is understood by a B at the top of the castle in the upper left-hand canton of the reverse, and the m.m. is somewhat similarly denoted on a cornado of Sancho IV., 1294-95. Toledo is ascertained from the crowned initial on a piece of John II. (1406-54) dividing T and O, and on a *real* of Ferdinand and Isabella (1479-1504) by $\frac{T}{O}$ on either side of the shield. There is a disposition to refer to the colonies all the coins with the Pillars of Hercules, and those with $\frac{O}{M}$ to the mint of Mexico or of Zacatecas. But as far as the Pillars are concerned, they really seem to have no such bearing, and to point rather to the ancient tie between Spain and Africa; and they occur on pieces which have no ostensible colonial character. Their presence in one of the cantons of the shield of a 20 reales of Joseph Napoléon, 1810, accompanied by two globes, merely illustrates the usual legend of *Hispaniarum et Indiarum Rex*, and on the other hand an 8 reales of Charles IV., 1794, with *ME* as a m.m. for Mexico, offers the more ordinary form of the type without the globes. It becomes tolerably clear that the

LEON AND CASTILE.

Fernando III. 1230-52

Alfonso X., 1292-94.

ARRAGON.

Henriquez II., 1368-79: grosso.

UNITED SPAIN.

Ferdinand and Isabella: gold escudo.

Philip II.: gold escudo (as King of England).

Half pistole of Philip V. as King of Spain and Sardinia, 1702.

Real, countermarked with G.R. for England.

Pillars cannot be received as an independent proof of colonial origin or destination.

The money of Charles V., Philip II., and their successors, exhibited relatively very slight changes so far as the internal currency was concerned, but necessarily acquired increased volume and variety, as the political circumstances of the country experienced development either of a permanent or temporary character. Spain has at different times struck coins for

Portugal.
Italy.
Sicily.
Sardinia.
The Balearic Isles.
The Netherlands.
Mexico.
Chihuahua.
The Philippines.

To which we have to add England in two senses—in respect of the money with the names of Philip and Mary, and of that with the name of Philip alone. On the other hand, England has had since the commencement of the present century its own occasional currency for Gibraltar,[1] while the occupation of parts of the kingdom by the French in the time of Louis XIII. and XIV., and nearer to our own days by Napoléon, has left tolerably copious numismatic reminiscences behind it in the shape of what must be classed altogether as money of necessity. Joseph Napoléon alone, during his brief and precarious tenure of sovereignty, struck coins at Madrid and elsewhere in all metals of the usual types and denominations with his portrait and with the arms of Leon and Castile, charged with the French eagle (in lieu of the fleurs-de-lis); his 4-reales piece of 1812 corresponds in weight and size to the 2 reales of Ferdinand VII., and his 20 reales similarly represents the 8 reales of the normal standard. But in estimating the relative value of the money of the Napoleonic *regime*, the reduced weight of the real has to be taken into

[1] See Mr. H. Montagu's Catalogue of Colonial Coins, sold May 3, 4, 1892, Nos. 23-26.

account. In the course of the few years (1810-13)[1] which witnessed this divided authority, the accumulation of Franco-Spanish money, or of special issues, was probably considerable; and the *resellado* of 1821 may represent a certain proportion of it melted down and recoined.

Isabel II.: 4 reales, 1839.

Isabel II.: 3 cuartos for Cataluña, 1838.

A cabinet dedicated to Spanish coins only, not excluding those struck by the house of Arragon for Sicily and by Charles V. and his immediate successors for the Two Sicilies, would form a serious and costly enterprise, and would comprehend an enormous body of material, especially if the owner elected to admit the Oriental or Arab section, and to make room for the vast stores which remain of the coinages of the various Mohammedan dynasties in gold, silver, and copper produced either on Spanish or African soil. The task is of course prodigiously simplified where the eclectic or representative plan can be adopted, and the choice is restricted to pieces remarkable for their typical interest, historical importance, beauty of style, or rarity; and on that basis we conclude our sketch by scheduling such classes or examples as appear to be most essential and most attractive:—

The very early dated specimens of the Mohammedan coinage, with the year of the Indiction or Hegira, including those struck in the Alhambra.

The earlier money (*dinheri* and *cornadi*) of Castile and Leon, and of Arragon, before the union.

The gold coins of Peter the Cruel and other rulers both of Castile and Leon and of Arragon, fourteenth century.

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[1] See Catalogue of Mints, *vv.* "Barcelona" and "Franco-Spanish Mints"; and Catalogue of Denom., *v.* "Quarto."

The coins of John of Gaunt as King of Castile.
The gold escudi of Philip II. struck for England.
The 50 reales in silver of Philip III. and IV., and Charles II., and the 100 reales in gold of Philip IV.
The coinage of Philip V. as King of Spain and Sardinia, 1702, and that of medallic fabric, 1703, as well as some other issues both in silver and copper.

∴ Both of this and previous reign the pieces are curious for the portraits.

The money of the Pretender Charles of Austria, 1711.

∴ It is occasionally found in unused state.

The money of Joseph Napoléon, 1810-13, especially the 20 reales of 1813, the minor divisions, and the copper.
The Franco-Spanish Barcelona series, 1809-11.
Some of the coins of Isabel II., especially the *escudillo* of 1853 with the legend only on obverse, and the rare *decima de real*, same date.

Foreign, Colonial, and Provincial Series

The coinage for the Spanish Netherlands, especially the early copper (Charles V., Philip II., etc.).
The coinage for the Italian possessions.
The coinage for Majorca (fourteenth century, Arragonese models).
The coinage for Mexico (seventeenth century).
The coinage for Valencia, Navarre, and Cataluña.

The foregoing outline will assist in justifying the view that the immediate field is a sufficiently ample or wide one, and in the case of exhaustive treatment, if such a thing were feasible, may be very readily subdivided into sections or branches. There are large coinages for Navarre or (after the accession of Henry IV. to the throne of France) *Upper Navarre* and the other constituent parts of the kingdom, in some instances down to quite recent days: that for Valencia long remained of very primitive fabric, and is often struck on flans of irregular form and insufficient dimensions. The Arragonese currency for the independent kingdom of Majorca or the Balearic Isles is limited to the smaller denominations: a gros of Diego III. (1324-43) has on obverse a full-face portrait in a tressure and *Ia · Dei · Gra · Rex · Maioricarvm*, and on reverse *Comes · Rosil · Et · Ceritanie* (Count of Roussillon

and Cerdagne). Ferdinand VII. on a 12 maravedi of 1812, struck at Palma, with a curious bust to left, styles himself *Hisp · Et · Balearium · Rex.*

XVI. PORTUGAL[1]

The numismatic, in common with the political, fortunes of this portion of the Iberian Peninsula followed very closely at first those of the neighbouring states eventually consolidated into the kingdom of Spain. The Gothic and Moorish elements long influenced the Portuguese life, as they did the currency, and the same descriptions of money, prior to the erection of Lusitania into an independent countship by Alfonso VI. of Castile (1078-1109) in favour of his son-in-law, Henry of Burgundy, in 1094, indubitably circulated over the whole region. The last struggle between the two faiths and governments took place on this soil in 1139, and while the result finally crushed the Mohammedan power in this part of Europe, it erected the battlefield (as it were) into a kingdom, and made the victor the founder of a royal dynasty.

We hear of the second count, afterward king as Alfonso I., according to the Cathedral of Braga or Bracara in 1128 a share of the profit attendant on the national coinage, then in its infancy; and there is a piece of archiepiscopal origin with *Civitas · Braga ·*; but the latter is usually ascribed to a foreign mint, and is at all events exceptional; and neither at that nor any subsequent epoch does any alienation of the regal prerogative in this respect appear to have been effected, or any grant of a seigniorial character conferred. The consequence is, that in the present case we have to deal solely with a coinage emanating from the Crown, and that in that way, and through the absence of the constitutional agencies which

[1] See Manuel Bernardo Lopes Fernandes, *Memoria das Moedas Correntes em Portugal*, 4°, 1856.

operated in Spain, the question or subject becomes far less intricate and difficult, inasmuch as there are before us no more than two classes of currency: 1, that struck for internal use; 2, that struck for the Asiatic, African, and other colonies. For although in common with Spain, or at least with Castile, a large number of monastic houses and ecclesiastical foundations survived to the present century with ample proprietary rights, there is no evidence of more than a beneficiary interest, such as we have above mentioned, having ever been vested in them; and it seems to be a mere inference that the emoluments settled by Queen Urraca and Alfonso VII. on the primatial See of Bracara formed part of a system, and were not an isolated example.

The earliest Portuguese money with which we are acquainted was modelled on that of the Moors or on the types of Castile and Leon and of Barcelona, which had been originally and by turn the common mediums of exchange; and the first gold issues, which were almost coexistent with the monarchy, are described as Alfonsine *marabotins* and *solidi* or *maravedi di ouro*, or, in other words, were modifications adapted to altered circumstances of Arabic dinars of the latest fabric actually current at the time. The geographical distinction between Spain and Portugal is not broadly marked: the latter at the outset was little more than a fief of Castile, which Philip II. might have deemed himself entitled to resume; and the Portuguese territory is to be viewed as the last peninsular rallying-point of the Mohammedan political and financial systems.

No money of Henry of Burgundy, nor any specimen of the Bracara coinage above referred to, is at present identifiable; and from references in contemporary documents to the *modio*, the germ of the *moeda*, the *methca* or *metcale maravedi*, and the *pezante*, we conclude that the introductory stages of monetary development exhibited a transition from the Mohammedan types and denominations to those which subsequently and eventually prevailed. In the interval certain coins, not only of Spain, but of the Franks, were admitted into the country as a circulating medium: we hear

of the *soldo burgalez*, the *soldo pepionis* (or ½ s. burgalez), and the *malmodi;* and it is even uncertain whether the *maravedi di ouro* of Sancho I. (1185-1212), with the king mounted and crowned on obverse, and a cross composed of five heart-shaped shields cruciformly arranged, each shield charged with four besants on reverse, was more than an experimental imitation of a Byzantine prototype. The known examples seem to correspond in weight (a little over 76 gr. against 96 to the Byzantine *solidus*) and pattern: the obverse legend is *Sancivs Rex Portugalis*, and the reverse reads *In Nomine Patris Et Filii Spiritus Sancti Amen.*

A singular degree of uncertainty and obscurity is apparent in regard to the numismatic history of the reigns immediately following that of Sancho I. The *dinheiro* becomes more prominent under Diniz or Dionysius (1279-1325) and acquires a more characteristic and autonomous costume, and at this time twelve dinheiros of billon made a *soldo*, and twenty soldi went to the *libra* or money of account. The French gold *franc*, which was received in currency, was taken as = 4 *libras.*

With Alfonso IV. (1325-57) the dinheiro progressed in execution and fabric, but still remained the only piece or type in the inferior metals, and during the whole of this period considerable recourse was had to foreign currency as a method of supplying the deficiency in internal production, until commercial development and necessities compelled the Government to place the national coinage on a broader footing. The successor of Alfonso IV., Pedro I. (1357-67), took the initiative in introducing the first regular gold money in the shape of the *dobra* and *mea dobra*, and in reinforcing the *dinheiro* by the *tornez* and *meo tornez*, modelled on the French piece of the same name. It was the step taken, as we perceive, by all the European States in turn to facilitate transactions, agreeably to the precedent created by the Italians, rather than by Louis IX. The progress henceforth accomplished from reign to reign probably superseded the call for foreign specie, as it evinced the advance of the Portuguese in prosperity and wealth.

Fernando I. (1367-83) multiplied the denominations, and improved the style of the coinage. He continued the *dobra* and the *tornez*, and struck in the more precious metal the *gentil* = about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the dobra, as well as the *barbuda*, *grave*, and *forte*, each = 3 dinheiros, and the *pilarte* = 2 dinheiros. These latter pieces in the baser metal presented the novel feature, discontinued since the time of Sancho I., of a reverse legend: *Si Dominus Mihi Adiutor Non Timebo*, and one variety of the *forte* marks the earliest appreciable effort to display on the money a portrait of the ruler. But perhaps the most important monetary reform in this reign was the conception of the *real* = 10 dinheiros, and though differing in style and pattern from the *tornez*, resembling it in a double circle on obverse which admitted the yet more copious motto *Auxilium Meum A Domino Qui Fecit Celum Et Terram*, which encompasses *F.R.* crowned in the field. The earliest issues of this piece by Fernando I. and João I. are as rare as those of later monarchs are comparatively common.

During this and many subsequent reigns the Portuguese continued to recognise certain Castilian and even French denominations, and we have not to note any new national types, other than varieties, till we come to the accession of Duarte or Edward I. (1433-38) and meet for the first time with the *escudo di ouro* of $92\frac{8}{50}$ gr.—a piece resembling the *dobra* in weight and diameter, but inferior in fineness or standard, and by reason of its unpopularity among foreign traders eventually withdrawn. The obverse has E, crowned, and the reverse the shield, crowned, both in a tressure. It is a coin of the highest rarity.[1] The same prince, in the course of his brief term of rule, authorised many regulations touching the coinage, as may be seen by a reference to the pages of Fernandes, but made no other additions to the existing supply beyond the undoubtedly very valuable one

[1] Indeed Fernandes, *Memoria*, 1856, p. 79, says: "Nunca vimos os Escudos, este exemplar (the one described and figured in the text) foi copiado da Hist. Gen[ealogica]"—referring to the *Genealogical History of the Royal House of Portugal* by De Sousa, 1738, where several coins, not at present recovered, are engraved from the originals in the cabinet of the Marquez d'Abrantes.

of substituting pure copper for the low alloy hitherto used in the manufacture of the small currency.[1]

We now approach the era when the Portuguese coinage reached, as far as variety and importance are concerned, its zenith. The interval between the accession of Alfonso V. in 1438 and the death of João or John III. in 1557 nearly brought the political and commercial prosperity of the country to a declining or retrograde point, although at least a century was to elapse before any loss of material power became outwardly perceptible. To Alfonso V. (1438-81) we are indebted for sundry numismatic novelties, besides the continuance of coins already in use, especially the *escudo* of the same debased standard as that of his predecessor. But he also struck the *cruzado*, originally = 253 reaes or reales, the *grosso affonsim* of more than one type, with the *meo grosso*, the *espadim* = 4 reaes, the *cotrim* = 5 *ceitis*, the two latter in base metal, and in copper the *real Preto*, of which ten went to the *real* of silver.

There has been an allusion to the employment under Duarte I. (1433-38) of unalloyed copper, and pieces in that metal exist with his name. Alfonso V., his immediate successor, sanctioned a piece of 5 *ceitis*, from which it is possibly deducible that the unit already existed in the shape of the coin of the antecedent reign; and the same prince had a copper *dinheiro*, of which the type corresponds to the ceitil of somewhat later date, the reverse presenting a three-turreted fortress surrounded by water; so that the *ceitil* may be no more than an alternative appellation for the *dinheiro*.

João II., 1481-95: cruzado di ouro.

João II. (1481-95) issued, at all events, the *ceitil*, and not the other; nor does the *dinheiro* seem to recur.

[1] O Sr. D. Duarte foi o primeiro Rei que lavrou em Portugal as moedas de cobre puro sem liga de prata" (Fernandes, *Memoria*, p. 89, Note).

The numismatic annals of Emmanuel (1495-1521) are distinguished by the expansion of the gold coinage, under the auspices of increasing affluence and power, and of the rise of Portugal, through the enterprise of its navigators, to the dignity of a first-class European state. From the concluding years of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century we have to consider that the political and in a substantial sense the monetary climax was attained. The then unrivalled portuguez or 10-cruzado piece in gold, which perpetuated in its legend the geographical triumphs of Vasco da Gama, the silver *portuguez* = 400 reis, the *tostão* = 100 reis, the *vintem* = 20 reis, a noble copper series, and certain colonial money for external use, of which some account will be found below, rendered the administration of John III. numismatically conspicuous. We must call special attention to the copper, because it embraced for the first time new or higher denominations in the shape of pieces of 3 and 10 reis, besides the *ceitil* (for Africa) and the 6 ceitil or *real* of copper, and inasmuch as on the meo vintem or 10 real we encounter the curious reverse legend *Rex Qvintvs Decimvs*, a computation dated forward from Alfonso I. This chronological sequence was discontinued after João IV., whose money, moreover, bears it very occasionally; but Pedro II. (1683-1706), during the term of his regency, indicates in the legend the date reckoned from his assumption of vicarious authority, somewhat in the old Mohammedan fashion, as on a 10 reis of 1683 occurs *Anno Sexto Decimo Regim*[*inis*] *Svi.*

The ill-fated prince, who next to John III. occupied the throne, employed all the existing denominations, and introduced the *engenhoso* and *ducatão*, both in gold, in or about 1561, the former of the utmost rarity, the latter apparently a colonial piece, of which the actual issue is problematical.

There is no particular feature in the history of the coinage till we come down to the brief reigns of Henry the Cardinal and Dom Antonio, when we meet with the interesting and rare series struck at Angra in the Açores, or countermarked with *A* and a falcon, while the rest of

Portugal was, nominally at least, under Spanish control, and with the almost unique *tostão* and ½ *tostão* issued at home in the name of a so-called provisional Government. Antonio himself, among other types, had a silver cruzado, exhibiting on either side of the shield a falcon, and probably = 1000 reis; it was the precursor of the more recent *milrei* and *corõa*. But he also, with the cognisance of the French Government, struck in France in 1582-83 tostões following the pattern of the *franc d'argent* of Henri III., and awakened by these means remonstrances from that prince's advisers, who insisted on the coinage being limited to copper, and being prohibited within French territory. These pieces, which really enter into the class of money of necessity, swell the volume of *introuvables*, in which this political crisis is so wealthy.

The Spanish rulers, Philip II. and III. (of Spain), struck a large variety of coins, chiefly of the customary and familiar types, except the double and quadruple cruzados of the former, which are among the rarities and *desiderata* in this section: the obverse presents a shield flanked by *LB* for the mint (Lisbon) and moneyer, and iiii. or ii. for the value; the higher denomination is engraved by Fernandes from a specimen weighing 246⅓ gr., in the cabinet of the then Infante Dom Luiz.

The rarity of the Hispano-Portuguese money of Philip II., III., and IV. (1580-1640) is susceptible of the explanation that the Spanish sovereignty over the adjacent state was never fully consummated, and that, while some of the outlying portions of the kingdom never recognised the authority of the usurpers, there was always a Portuguese party at home; and it is to it and the provisional executive which it organised and supported that we owe the tostão, ½ tostão, and 500 reis in gold, bearing the legend *Gvbernatores. Et. Defens. Reg. D. Po.* The insecure and more or less titular nature of the foreign control helps to render more intelligible the apparent facility with which the distasteful yoke was cast off under the leadership of the Duke of Braganza, descended from Emmanuel (1495-1521).

A peculiarity of this important episode is the repudiation in 1640 by John IV. of the intruding rulers; for on his coins the chronological sequence noted from the time of John III. (1521-57) follows the cardinal Henry, equally ignoring the bastard Dom Antonio. There is little doubt that in the coin (10 reales) of John III., where he is termed *Rex Sextvs Decimvs*, the word *Sextus* is a mistake for *Quintus*, since he was actually the fifteenth from Alfonso I., and in fact his successor is described as the sixteenth, and John IV. the eighteenth king, the enumeration reckoning Henry (1578-80) as the seventeenth, and skipping the Spanish interlopers, although Philip II. (I. of Portugal) equally claims to be the eighteenth of the line.

The Restoration of 1640 was not attended by any decline in the volume or fabric of the coinage, and some curious novelties in type and style are assignable to the period covered by the reigns of John IV. and his more immediate successors. We now first meet with the gold piece of 4800 reis, called the *conceição* or *conception*, the 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis in copper; while the silver cruzado = 4 tostões and its half came into regular circulation, and many of the coins bear dates in the angles of the cross on reverse or in the exergue. The copper money of Pedro II., who as regent and king governed from 1667 to 1706, is remarkable for the elegance of its workmanship; the values from 10 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis are tastefully enclosed in a tressure. The difficulty of procuring the Portuguese currency throughout this and the preceding epoch —from the death of Sebastian in 1578 to the accession of John V. in 1706—is, however, very great, if condition is a *desideratum*, since the majority of specimens are very poor, and are constantly disfigured and defaced by countermarks. The pages of Fernandes are of course replete with particulars and illustrations of the numismatic products of a second very lengthened reign, that of João or John V., 1706-50.

The tendency of the present, in common with other series, as the earlier period is left behind, is to grow less complex and characteristic and proportionately less interesting. Severely modified political and commercial circum-

stances, and the loss of territory and prestige, lent a new complexion to the coinage. The labours of Fernandes, whose work we have found of great value, carry down the chronological annals to 1855. Among the most attractive of the more modern productions are the pieces in gold and silver with the busts of Maria I. and II., the former sometimes associated with Pedro III.; the silver corõa of Maria II., 1837, was engraved by W. Wyon; and it must be confessed that the engravings in the *Memoria* of many of these coins do imperfect justice to the originals.

It might have been supposed, from the close neighbourhood and affinity between the two Powers, that the coinages of Spain and Portugal would have borne a general resemblance to each other throughout; but we meet with such occasional imitations only as occur in those of countries less immediately connected by position and origin, and the series before us may be said to have steadily preserved its individuality. The castles on the shields obviously commemorate the ancient feudal bond with Castile; and there is a curious correspondence between the crowned initial type of John II. of Castile (1406-54) and John II. of Portugal (1481-95). Otherwise the numismatic systems have very little in common. That of the Portuguese was unusually simple in consisting to a large extent of multiples of the unit in all

João V., 1706-50. Piece of 20,000 reis, 1726: gold.

metals from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 20,000 reis. The earlier monetary economy, before the larger and heavier denominations so characteristic of this series were brought into use, embraced:

in gold the *dobra*, the *cruzado* (replacing the *marabotin* above cited), in silver the *tostão* and *real*, and in copper the *ceitil*. Of the cruzado there were at least four types, including the *pinto* and *nuevo cruzado*. From the reign of Peter II. (1683-1706) at least the idea or principle of public utility and convenience is proclaimed on the pieces in the inferior metal in the phrase *publicæ utilitati*, which forms part of the reverse legend. The ordinary values are limited to 10 and 5 reis; but of João or John III. we have the 3 reis or copper *real* (1550), and of João IV. and Peter II. the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, 1653, 1695, 1700, etc. The former was often reissued in later years; but the moiety is not found. Two remarkable features in this series are the repetition on the earlier gold and silver of the titles on either side, and the absence of a second legend and the omission and withdrawal of the *Dei Gratiâ* of the latter on many of the pieces from the time of John V. The motto, *In Hoc Signo Vinces*, which replaced others adopted from time to time, and which first appears on the coins of Emmanuel, has at length fallen into desuetude.

A salient and tolerably familiar trait in the Portuguese system was the particularly early introduction of heavy gold, which dates from the reign of Emmanuel (1495-1521), and exists in some rare 4000-reis pieces of that prince and his successors. It was the precursor of similar coins in the same metal issued under succeeding monarchs, and culminating in the *dobra* = 20,000 reis. These large values belong, for the most part, to the later years of the reign of John V. (1706-50). They not only set the example of an analogous practice in other countries, such as Denmark, where the sixteenth-century *portugalöser* (= 10 crowns) indicated by its name the source of suggestion, but probably initiated a custom, where no adequate local facilities existed, of importing such striking productions for complimentary gratuities to civil, military, and diplomatic officials. During centuries, while Russia remained without any national coinage deserving the name, the Czars borrowed from their more advanced contemporaries the means of rewarding desert or propitiating favour.

The colonial section is, as might be expected, extensive, multifarious, and important from the lengthened time during which the Portuguese have held their possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, and the diversity of types employed by them in the course of centuries in their local mints abroad, as well as in those at home, for this branch of the service. The reign of Emmanuel, which ran parallel with the development of navigation and discovery under Vasco da Gama, inaugurated the system of providing a currency, at first perhaps only illustrative of such a momentous episode, but soon to grow into an independent monetary arrangement, in which the colonies themselves took a leading part. Emmanuel himself appears to have struck no more than the gold *esphera* and the *meia esphera*, unless we are at liberty to suppose that some of the *tostões* with *Dominus* or *D. Gvine.* were of local origin; but his successor, João III., not only regulated in an ordinance of 1541 the rates at which the gold *dobra* and its fractions should be received in Morocco, Suez, etc., but adopted the new St. Vincent and St. Thomas types, which alike convey the idea of religious propagandism. The *S. Vicente* represents on obverse the saint standing to right holding a palm-branch in right and a ship in left hand, with an ordinary heraldic reverse, while the *S. Thome* exhibits that saint standing to left and the legend on reverse, *India Tibi Cessit.* Both are gold, and = 1000 reis; and there are the moieties of each. The *S. Vicente* was probably struck at Lisbon in 1555; but the *S. Thome* possesses the unique interest of having been the earliest piece produced in the Portuguese Indies, and is referred to 1548. The half exhibits on the reverse the m.m. *I* surmounted by an annulet or besant.

The Colonies.

The same reign produced, it appears, in 1555, a silver *patacão* for, if not at, Goa, and a 3-reis piece in copper about that period with the legend *Portugal Et Algarb. R. Affric.* and (in the field) *Io. III.* crowned; and there is a *ceitil* in the lower metal, of which some examples bear the indication that they were struck for the Açores or Terceira.

But it was not till toward the close of the protracted

reign of Pedro II (1667-1706) that a type directly pertinent to the foreign possessions of Portugal was adopted in a globe and the legend *Subq. Sign. Nata Stab.* There are a silver piece of 2 patacas, 1695, a pataca (320 reis), and a half pataca, 4, 2, and 1 vintems in the same metal, and a vintem and half vintem in copper. These were destined for Brazil, and read on obverse, *Petrus·II·D·G·Port·Rex·Et·Bras·D'·*; and they were struck at Lisbon or Porto; but others for circulation in the Portuguese Indies appear to have been fabricated at Goa, and to this era may be ascribed the origin of the *Rupia di Goa*, reproduced down to quite recent times on the archaic model. We possess one of Pedro V., 1859. The whole series is coarsely executed, yet curious, particularly those with the accollated busts of Maria I. and Pedro III., and usually presents itself in the sorriest state of preservation.

The colonial money is classifiable into three sections: the coins for the Indies; those for Brazil; those for Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, Madeira, the Açores, and other African settlements; for each of which there are special coinages of imperial or local origin, but for the African settlements principally the former. A proportion of the Indian currency was produced at Goa, and the earlier issues are often very rare. We have before us a rough 10 reis in lead of 1769 not mentioned by Fernandes, who describes and engraves, however, others of 1722, 1765, and 1769 in the same material from that seat of coinage; one has $7\frac{1}{2}$ and another xii. for the value in *bazarucos.* Much of the Brazilian money was eventually struck at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Preto, and bears the m.m. *B* or *R* or *P;* the series does not extend beyond 1822, of which year and 1821 there are 80-reis pieces of peculiarly thin and broad fabric. There is also a cast one of the same facial value, from the Rio mint, for St. Thomas's and Prince's Islands, 1813, and a second (*maluco*) of 1829 for Terceira or the Açores, the latter with the titles and shield on obverse, and on reverse the value in a wreath and *Utilitati Publicæ Ilha Terceira.* The original reverse legend on the Brazilian money was subsequently

altered to *Pecunia Totum Circumit Orbem*, when the plan was adopted under John V. of making the same currency serve for America and Africa; and the copper series, chiefly struck at Bahia, Rio, and Preto, included multiples of 5, 10, 20, and 40 reis, of which the last is very uncommon. All these coins are on the normally artificial standard, which prevailed everywhere in the medium provided for foreign and distant dependencies; and a 10 reis even of 1871 for *India Portugueza* follows the same principle. A pattern 20 reis of 1811 for Brazil, apparently unknown to Fernandes, but similar to his 40, 20, and 10 of other dates, is a moiety of the ordinary piece in weight and diameter. It remains to notice the Macuta series, which comprised the macuta, the $\frac{1}{2}$, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ or equipaga, and the multiples of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 in silver. The dates range between 1762 and 1853 or later. The unit was = 50 reis of colonial standard. The obverse has the titles and arms, the reverse the value and legend, *Africa Portugueza*. The *Pecunia Insulana* of 1750

seems to have been intended for the Açores and Madeira, if not for St. Thomas's and Prince's Islands; but in 1842 a copper currency (x. and xx. reis) was instituted for Madeira alone (*Pecunia Madeirensis*); there was a second coinage of the 20 reis in 1847; a 5 reis was added in 1850; and in 1852 the 10 reis was reissued. It was little more than a temporary experiment.

It has been observed that, after the dedication of special money to the colonies, which followed at some distance the suppression of the name of *Guinea* in the titles, Angola,

Guinea, and Mozambique were comprised in the general term *Africa Portugueza*. In 1755 there seems to have been a project for issuing a separate coinage for Mozambique of pieces of 800, 400, 200, and 100 reis; but (if it was carried out) no examples are known to be extant. At a more recent date (1840-52), however, a copper series of 80, 40, 20, 10, and 5 reis, and 2 reaes (= 2 reis), and 1 real was struck at Lisbon for this purpose.

Copper.

The copper currency yields, perhaps, to no other region in its early origin, its volume, and its excellence, and it may be treated as a remarkable circumstance that in 1699 an ordinance made it illegal to tender payment of accounts in this metal above a tostão or 100 reis. The intimate alliance between Portugal and countries where copper was in general vogue tended, no doubt, to bring it into use, just as we have seen that it became a favourite medium in Sicily, or rather preserved an unbroken continuity there from Roman and Byzantine times. From the reign of Duarte I. (1433-38) when the copper dinheiro appeared, to that of John III. (1521-57) there was a constant tendency to improve and extend this branch of the circulating medium, and down to the present moment the Portuguese bronze money maintains its character and standard, even if, by comparison, it may appear barely equal to the fine early productions of the sixteenth century, when the kingdom was a field of greater commercial activity and

Patacon or 40 reis of 1813.

industrial enterprise. The common reading on the *patacons* of the nineteenth century—*Publicæ Utilitati*—displayed a

sense of what was due to the general community, although these particular pieces are inconveniently heavy, and appear to follow the English double pennies of 1797 in weight, if not in fabric. But the earlier motto on the copper of Portugal was *AES Vsibvs Aptivs Avro*, which occurs on a Brazilian 20 reis of John V., 1722.

A view of the Portuguese mints may be found in the Catalogue. The number naturally increased, and ultimately comprised localities situated in the various settlements abroad: Goa, Bahia, Rio, Preto. At first the chief seats of coinage appear to have been Lisbon and Porto. The Spanish custom of noting in the field, on either side of the shield or otherwise, the place of origin and the moneyer by their initials was observed here at an early date, but was subsequently relinquished.

Mints.

Among the more remarkable Portuguese types may be noted the standing or seated figure of the king, facing or in profile, sometimes with a visor; the cruciform shields charged with besants; the crowned name or initial, occasionally accompanied by the value; the pattern of obverse or reverse, or both, enclosed in a tressure; the obverse bearing a sword grasped by a hand in a tressure (the *espadim* in billon and in gold); a castle of three towers surrounded by water or otherwise (the early-copper *dinheiro* and the *ceitil*); a shield occupied only by a transverse band (*dobra de banda*); the globe on reverse significant of the extension of empire to both hemispheres; the figure of a saint (St. Thomas or St. Vincent) holding a ship and a palm, etc.; a reverse exhibiting a cross cantoned with the date; the standing figure of the Virgin with emblems (the *conceição* of John IV., 1648); the value crowned; the shield mantled and crowned; the falcon surcharged, or two falcons as part of the type, for the Açores. The form of the shield and the cross underwent of course innumerable changes, and in respect to the cross it should be mentioned that the *cruzado*, first of gold alone, and subsequently of silver also, seems to have owed its name to the desire under Alfonso V. (1438-81) to commemorate

Types.

the share of that prince in the crusade against the Turks. The original *cruzado* reads on obverse *Crvsatvs Alfonsi Qvinti Regis*, and usually weighs about 71 gr. Not counting the few instances in which conventional or fanciful effigies were placed on the money in earlier times on the French or Castilian model, the first reign in which actual portraits occur is that of John V. (1706-50), and the feature was even then rather sparingly introduced.

Countermarks.

There is no European country where the principle of countermarking, generally for higher values, so largely prevailed, and a collection of Portuguese coins belonging to this category would doubtless be the most numerous one of the kind. But even before the practice of actually stamping the money with altered figures became so general after the Revolution of 1640, frequent ordinances were published to a tantamount effect. The official reduction or advance of standard was actuated by various causes, of which the inexperience or dishonesty of the authorities and financial exigencies were the most usual; and we note $\frac{1}{2}$ macutas of the eighteenth century for Mozambique or Guinea surcharged with a stamp of the national arms, obliterating part of the face-value in order to make the piece pass for a whole macuta.

The period immediately succeeding the recovery of independence was evidently one attended by considerable and prolonged pecuniary embarrassment; and the almost unvarying form of surcharge is found to be in an upward direction. Curiously enough, coins of John III. occur stamped with enhanced values in the following century by John IV.: a *real dobrado* of 80 reis is countermarked with 100 on the reverse; so that the old currency was called in, and made to serve the purposes of the revenue or treasury in some cases at a distance of about a hundred years from its original issue. But the usage was, as a rule, applied to contemporary specie, and it is seen in fullest force under varied circumstances between the fall of Sebastian in 1578 at the battle of Alcazar and the death of Alfonso VI. in 1656. Even the Hispano-Portuguese rulers, of whom there are

coins (none is known of Philip IV.) resorted to the expedient; and pieces with the titles of Sebastian are found, supposed to have been revalued with a punch in the troubled days which followed.

Legends.

The titles on this long series, commencing with Sancho I. (1183-1212), the first king of whom there are any autonomous coins with distinctive legends, underwent no essential change beyond the introduction of the prefix *Dominus* (the modern *Dom*), and of the *Dei Gratiâ*, of which the latter formula may have been borrowed by Fernando I., 1367-83, from the coins of Pedro the Cruel of Castile. The augmentation of *Algarbii* first occurs, so far as we can see, under Diniz or Dionysius (1279-1325). Alfonso V. (1438-81) introduced the practice of recording on the money the order of nominal, and John III. (1521-57) of regnal sequence, the former describing himself as *Alfonsus Quintus*, and the latter as *Rex Quintus Decimus*. Emmanuel (1495-1521) amplified the legend on some of his coins to signalise the acquisitions of his Crown by the geographical discoveries of Vasco da Gama; and down to the severance of Brazil in 1821, the currency for Portuguese America bore the familiar globe, usually accompanied by the ambitious revised motto *Pecunia Totum Circumit Orbem*, and the designation of the king as sovereign of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil.

Current Series.

The contemporary Portuguese money consists of the *corõa* and its divisions ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$) in gold, the 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ tostões in silver, and the 20, 10, 5, and 3 reis in bronze. The *corõa* is = 10,000 reis, and the tenth is known as the *milrei*, which, in the absence of a second unit, serves the purpose for calculation of heavier amounts; in the last and earlier part of the present century the value was reduced to 960 reis for the colonies. The modern coinage, on the whole, is quite on a par, in respect to execution and style, with that of France and Spain, but it shares the monotonous and mechanical feeling and treatment of all numismatic matters in more recent times without having an histor-

ical past so rich and varied as that of the French and Spaniards.

The series is rich in prizes for the fortunate collector who secures some of its almost numberless rarities. The whole body of ancient autonomous Portuguese money down to the fourteenth century in good preservation is rare to excess, and of some reigns no such coinage is known. But from documentary testimony it is to be inferred that Mohammedan types were current; and in commercial and legal transactions from the tenth century we hear of the *modio*, the *methca* or *metcale*, and the *pezante*—Portuguese terms applied to the same descriptions of money as were simultaneously employed and accepted in Castile and other parts of Spain. These numismatic monuments and the equally uncommon coins of Sancho I. (1185-1212), succeeded by a strange gap of sixty or seventy years which are unrepresented, constitute the foundation of any series claiming or seeking to be complete. But prior to the middle of the fourteenth century, Portugal, in common with the greater part of Europe, seems to have possessed no denomination higher than a *dinheiro*. The reign of Pedro I. (1357-67) is notable for the commencement of a new era in the coinage and the first experiment in the direction of gold and silver types, the *dobra* and *mea dobra*, and the *tornez* and *meo tornez*. These pieces, especially the dobra and $\frac{1}{2}$ dobra, and the productions which immediately succeeded under Fernando I., are among the chief *desiderata* in a Portuguese cabinet. The improvement in style and variety was henceforward fairly sustained. We have already spoken of the rarity of the reaes or reals of silver of João I. (1385-1433); the coins of the short reign of Duarte or Edward (1433-38) are entitled to the same honourable distinction; and those of Alfonso V. (1438-81) are not only difficult to procure, but of importance on more than a single account, as it was at this time that the gold *escudo* and *cruzado* were first struck, as well as the *grosso* or *affonsim* of silver. From John II. (1481-95) the element of scarcity becomes more incidental; but the *justo* and *espadim* of that king, and the *portuguez*

Rarities.

and *esphera* of his successor Emmanuel, rank among the most precious remains of the class, while the *indio* of 1499 is unrecovered. The *portuguez* of John III. (1521-57), and the St. Thomas and St. Vincent types of this and the following reigns, and the *engenhoso* and Guadalupe *ducatão* of Sebastian (1557-78), the former the earliest dated example, and the latter another of the *introuvables*, form additional sources of trouble for the enthusiast. It has been mentioned that nearly all the coins issued between the fatal battle of Alcazar in 1578 and the latter half of the seventeenth century, embracing the epoch of Hispano-Portuguèse rule, the Açores series, and the reigns of John IV. and Alfonso VI. (1640-83), may be taken to be more or less rare, especially in fine state. It may be well to specify the silver *cruzado* of Antonio I., the 4 cruzado gold piece of Philip II. of Spain, the gold *conceição* of John IV., 1648, and the 5, 3, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis pieces of the same monarch. Of the later currency, the colonial denominations, and above all those in base silver and in lead struck for and at Goa, deserve attention; and the gold, from the time of John V. down to that of Maria II., is well executed, and interesting in many cases from the portraits. The crucible is absorbing it tolerably fast.

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∴ THE leading object of this portion of the volume has been to facilitate reference to matters which do not obviously strike the eye in the *Catalogues*, and to indicate the salient points treated or mentioned in the *Introduction* and *Outline*.

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[1] The *Bulletin de Numismatique* for March 1893, p. 57, announces the discovery of upward of 500 silver deniers of Hervé de Donzy at Gonzac, Commune of La Peyrouse, Puy de Dôme.

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